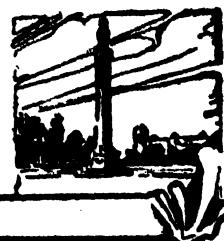






THE LATE SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR

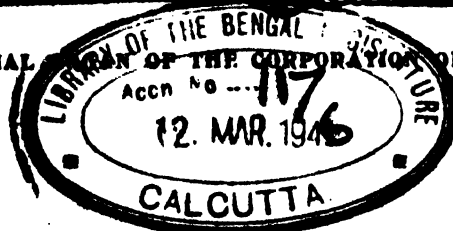
THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



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Chronicle And Comment

NILRATAN SIRCAR

AN ILLUSTRIOUS SON OF INDIA, one of the greatest Bengalees of our time, passed away when SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR breathed his last on Tuesday afternoon at the small health-resort of Giridih in Chhotanagpur, where he had acquired a house in the nineties of the last century and would often go for change and rest. At Giridih also had died, six years ago, another great Bengalee.—Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, a life-long friend and close collaborator of SIR NILRATAN in many a great and good work.

FOR FIFTY YEARS the name of DR. NILRATAN SIRCAR had been a household word in Bengal, round which had gathered almost a legend of marvellous cures, of scores of lives saved from the jaws of death. A physician of deep knowledge and rare skill, his very presence at the bedside awakened new hopes. His beaming countenance, his exquisite courtesy, his great kindness and tender consideration once seen were never to be forgotten. His fame as a physician had travelled many years ago beyond the borders of Bengal. His services were requisitioned by princes and people alike. He was the same everywhere.

NOT, HOWEVER, AS A PHYSICIAN ONLY will he be remembered. Doctors there had been before, and distinguished doctors too, in our country. How few of them are remembered to-day? The claim of SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR to the remembrance of posterity rests on other and higher grounds. The medical profession in India had no doubt accepted and acclaimed him as the greatest exponent of the art of healing in its midst, in the line of the great physicians of the world. But SIR NILRATAN was much greater than that. The future generation would assign him a place among the puissant personalities who had contributed to the regeneration of modern India.

A NATION-BUILDER: that is what SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR really was. Endowed with rare gifts of intellect and character, he dedicated himself, quite early in life, to the service of his Motherland. A passionate patriotism, which counted no sacrifice too great, inspired him. He longed to see his country great, great in every way. He dreamt dreams and he struggled tirelessly to translate those dreams into realities. And in all his strivings and struggles he never yielded; he never knew defeat. All his work for educational reform and industrial progress was devoted to one and one end alone—the emergence of a new and greater India where ignorance and poverty will be unknown. Barring Sir Asutosh Mookerjee nobody had thought and worked more than SIR NILRATAN for education in all its many aspects in Bengal; no one had sacrificed more than he did for the revival of our industries, for creating new fields and opportunities for India's youth. And not in the domain of Education or Industry only. From whatever quarter whenever the call came, he came forward to answer it; never was he found wanting. He sacrificed his leisure; he sacrificed his fortune. He did more; he spurned wealth to serve his country better.

GREATER THAN ALL his achievement was the Man NILRATAN. Rarely did one come across such a large heart in which 'self' occupied so little a place. If ever there was a man who had put Service before Self it was SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR in a pre-eminent sense. Born and bred in humble village surroundings, brought up in poverty,

educated amidst heart-breaking struggle, he had risen, from the lowest rung of the ladder, to the topmost position of success and affluence. Such self-made men not unoften betray their early struggles in their temper and character; they are usually impatient and sometimes bitter; a vulgar opportunism goes much into their making. SIR NILRATAN was the most complete antithesis to them. The great dignity of his bearing and character, the suavity of his temper, the "sweetness and light" that sweetened and illumined not only his life and work but of all those near him, marked him out as a prince among men. And the most remarkable thing about SIR NILRATAN was that he was totally unconscious of his greatness; he did not really know how great he was. He was not modest; he was humble, as the really great are.

AN IDEAL HUSBAND and a most loving father, the head of a large family of brothers and nephews, all of whom lived with him for many years under the same roof, he was a Bengalee of Bengalees in his passionate attachment to the Home and all that it stands for. He had the heart of a Bengalee mother in his affections and attachments. And yet he was firm as a rock when it was a question of any compromise with the principles he cherished and his sense of values. He could tolerate many things but a man maligned in his presence,—no, not even one who had taken the utmost advantage of his child-like trust in man, his large-hearted generosity and his forgiving nature. He could never think ill of anybody.

DEEPLY RELIGIOUS by nature, blessed with perfect faith, SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR stood unshaken by the trials and tribulations that came to him more than a man's allotted portion. A life consecrated to the complete well-being of man, rich in tenderness and sympathy and flawless in purity has come to an end. We bow before it in reverence.

MAY HIS SOUL find the peace that passeth understanding.

Sir Nilratan Sircar Passes Away

Eminent Physician And Distinguished Citizen Of Calcutta

WE deeply regret to record the death of Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, the eminent physician and a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

The melancholy event took place in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th May, at his house in the small town of Giridih in Chhotanagpur, where he had been staying for the last few months.

Sir Nilratan, who had been in indifferent health for sometime past, was suddenly taken ill on the 3rd May last. On receipt of the information, his only son, Mr. Arun Prakash Sircar, left Calcutta for Giridih with two physicians. A few days later information was received that Sir Nilratan had rallied and was reported to be making steady progress.

On Sunday last, however, a sudden set-back was noticed in his condition. Early on Tuesday a message was received from Giridih by Dr. B. C. Roy informing of the seriousness of Sir Nilratan's condition. Dr. Roy was arranging to proceed to Giridih the same evening (accompanied by the ex-Vice-Chancellor Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee) with a view to bringing him down to Calcutta, but shortly before they were to start the news reached Calcutta that the great physician had breathed his last at 8-30 p.m.

Sir Nilratan's son, his nephew (Dr. J. P. Sircar), his five daughters and one of his sons-in-law (Mr. B. M. Sen, late Principal of the Presidency College) were at his bed-side. With them was also one of his sisters' sons—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis of the Presidency College.

It was first arranged that the body would be brought to Calcutta but the idea had to be abandoned on account of transport difficulties. The cremation took place at Giridih on Tuesday night. The bier was accompanied by about 800 citizens of Giridih, headed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the doctors and his son, nephews and daughters.

The news of Sir Nilratan's death was received in Calcutta with deep grief. All the departments of Calcutta University, the office of the College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, including the Corporation apprenticeship classes, the laboratories and the workshops; the laboratories, library and the office of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; the office and laboratory of the Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.; the offices of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., closed on Wednesday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Nilratan.

The Corporation offices were closed for half the day on Thursday, the 20th May.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

"SOME are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." It is not hard to tell to which of these categories Sir Nilratan Sircar, whose death is now being mourned all over the country, belonged. Definitely he did not belong to the third category, but he was not certainly born in the lime-light. He came into it by sheer dint of merit and he covered his way to success step by step. His was no meteoric career, nor did he come to prominence with dramatic abruptness. Though success came to him early, he had to toil for it. For the first thirty years of his life he was a little-known man except to a small circle of his professional colleagues, and throughout this period he had to build up his career. And when fame came to him, he enjoyed it to his last days.

The life of Sir Nilratan reads like a romance. He was in many respects unique among his countrymen, for who could imagine that the insignificant headmaster of a village school was in later years to become the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta? It is very difficult to give a definition of a great man. In a dependent country risen to political consciousness like India, greatness is usually attributed to politicians only. To a majority of people a physician can be great only in his own way—the most successful among the successful few. But can he be ranked among India's great men or her only exception where his countrymen accepted his greatness unquestioningly, though he was neither a public man nor a politician in the accepted sense of the term. This is indeed a great honour. His countrymen recognised in him not only the doctor who cured them of their physical ailments, but also the man who dreamt dreams and staked his all to realize his dreams so that they may fight ignorance and poverty and raise their heads among the nations of the world. Sir Nilratan was indeed a nation-builder.

Sir Nilratan was not only the Grand Old Man of India's medical profession but also a great educationist who worked for far-sighted educational reforms. As a Fellow of Calcutta University since 1898, he was responsible for sponsoring various improvements in the field of education. He was Vice-Chancellor from 1917 to 1919 and went to Europe on an educational mission in 1920, when the University of Oxford and the Edinburgh University conferred on him the degrees of D. C. L. and LL.D. respectively—*honoris causa*. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science for more than one term; President of the Post-Graduate Department in Arts from 1924-28 and of the Post-Graduate Department in Science since 1924. For many years he was also the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He took an active part in the Students' Welfare Movement and the foundation of the University College of Science.

Together with the late Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhicary, Sir Nilratan started the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, which was later amalgamated with the Calcutta Medical School. Sir Nilratan was also one of the founders and Presidents of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals. In recognition of his distinguished services to this institution, a Research Institute named after him was created in 1942 for

carrying on research on various medical problems peculiar to this country. He always preached and stood for equality amongst the members of his profession. He said that a person should be judged on

ARDENT PATRIOT AND STERN NATIONALIST

Bombay, May 19.

"He was a true exponent of the school of public men led by Ram Mohun Roy and Ranade," is the tribute paid to the late Sir Nilratan Sircar, by Mr. D. G. Dalvi (a Liberal leader), in the course of a statement.

Mr. Dalvi writes: "Sir Nilratan occupied a high place in the medical profession of India. Being an eminent scholar and educationist, he devoted his constructive talent as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for the development of scientific and industrial education in Bengal. The cause of women's education found an ardent supporter in him.

"During recent years he had withdrawn from the field of politics. But, for nearly a quarter of a century, he was one of the stalwarts of the old Congress and inspired and guided its policy by his sterling patriotism and wise statesmanship.

"As a valued colleague and adviser of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, he led the Swadeshi Movement during the days of the Partition of Bengal and rendered valuable help in rehabilitating the Congress after its breakup at Surat and framing its constitution in 1908. He continued to take active interest in the Congress till the Montagu Reforms in 1920.

"He was, however, conscious of the inadequacy of these Reforms and when the Tory Party gained supremacy in England, under the first Baldwin Ministry, he observed the policy of steady reaction pursued by it since the exit of Mr. Montagu from the political stage. This policy was laid bare in the evidence before the Muddiman Committee in 1923-24.

"His ardent patriotism and stern nationalism proved so strong that he could no longer work with his old colleagues of the new Liberal Party. He stood out of the party and refused to attend its four sessions, held in Calcutta since 1923.

"He assumed the role of an independent and worked incessantly for all causes, irrespective of party, for the social, economic and industrial advancement of Bengal. His constructive talent found scope in building up numerous institutions like the Carmichael Medical College and several hospitals."—A. P. I.

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE'S TRIBUTE

In a message of condolence Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee says:—

"By Sir Nilratan Sircar's death Bengal has lost one of her greatest sons. His greatness lay not merely in the fact that for more than forty years he occupied a unique place among the foremost Indian physicians, but there was hardly any activity in Bengal calculated to advance the cultural, economic and industrial regeneration of the people, of which Sir Nilratan was not either the promoter or the inspirer. A patriot and nationalist to the core of his heart, he lived to inspire generations of fellow workers with his lofty idealism, his never-failing optimism and his spotless character. Simple and unostentatious, yet fearless and resolute, he made no enemy in life and was regarded as a leader who enjoyed the affection and confidence of all sections of the people. With him departs one of Bengal's giants, and there is none who can worthily fill his place."

his own merits and not on the mechanical advantages of race, service or affluence or a European education. He held that young medical graduates should go over to the villages so that the people of the country could get the services of qualified medical men.

Till recently he was President of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital and Chittaranjan Hospitals. He was also the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of the Indian Medical Association*.

Sir Nilratan presided over the deliberations of the All-India Medical Conference twice, once in Delhi in 1918 and again in 1932. He had been President of the Calcutta Medical Club since 1923.

Sir Nilratan was a great industrialist and encouraged, patronised and sponsored several industrial enterprises. His was an idealist outlook, and financial entanglements and losses could not curb his pioneer zeal. The great possibility of Indian hide industry attracted his attention and he saw what a great drain it was on the wealth of the country. Up till then there was not one Indian-owned tannery in India, and Sir Nilratan took the bold step of founding one in spite of tremendous opposition from vested interests. True, it was a great financial strain, but he did not give in. The tannery employed 300 men, and it was his great satisfaction that he had been instrumental in providing food for 300 families. This is certainly not the outlook of the average industrialist or businessman, who are generally guided merely by the profit-motive. Then he undertook manufacture of soap and the soap-works founded by him was till then the first of its kind in India. He wanted the young men of the country to take to business and manufactures, and himself went to Baroda twice, in 1905 and again in 1907, to take practical lessons in manufacturing chemicals and allied products. For many years Secretary to the National Council of Education—then conducting the Bengal Technical School and now running the Jadavpur College of

SIR NILRATAN AND THE "MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

The following message was sent by Sir Nilratan Sircar to the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" when it completed its tenth year in 1934:—

"I am very glad to learn that the 'Calcutta Municipal Gazette' has come to its eleventh birthday. Mr. Anand Home should be congratulated on the way he has conducted this journal during these years. A journal like this has been highly useful in so far as it has enabled the City Fathers and citizens involved in the affairs of Calcutta to be less forgetful of their civic duties. Similar functions were performed in older days, in the courts of careless monarchs, by wise men in disguise, who had to tell the truth, perforce, also in the disguise of jokes. Civic organisations have become much more serious affairs now-a-days, in other lands. Efficiency inspired by science and education has made human life less of a speculation, at least in the big cities. With the attainment of journalistic maturity, the 'Gazette' should now try, even seriously, to bring enlightenment into our municipal life. Judging by recent records, one has every reason to hope that the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, the tireless mentor of the citizens and the dons, will improve every day in this work of stimulating progress. In this the young Editor will never slack occupation."

Engineering—he impressed upon the educated community of India the need for manufacturing in this country the things of every-day use for which we are still dependent on foreign countries.

Throughout his life Sir Nilratan took an active interest in politics and had been a delegate of the Indian National Congress since 1890. For several years he was Secretary to the several sections of the Congress. Though he seceded from the Congress in 1919 along with other Moderate leaders, he could not belong to the Liberal Party either. He felt and made no secret of it that its political outlook and programme lacked idealism and vigour. He was a great admirer of Gandhiji, and Gandhiji also held him in high esteem. Sir Nilratan's statesmanship was of high order; there was nothing personal about it. He never had his own axe to grind and it was in the spirit of service and sacrifice for the Motherland that he worked. He never had a desire to be in the limelight and scrupulously shunned publicity.

He was in the Bengal Legislative Council from 1912-1927. He did his work in the Council in his usual thorough way and devoted much time and energy to the discharge of his duties. A Kinghood was conferred on him in 1918.

Sir Nilratan was a deeply religious man, a Brahmo of the old order. To him religion was a living force, a matter of practice and not of theory. Presiding over the All-India Theistic Conference some years ago he declared: "No form of religion has any life-value to-day which fails to yield a living inspiration and social service, more specially the service of the lowly and the overburdened, the afflicted, the downcast, the oppressed and the fallen; and devotional religion in our *Samajes*, if it be not a mere luxurious sensation, must go out among the depressed classes in loving humility and patient life-giving sacrifice." His religion was firmly rooted in the "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man," and he made Service and Sacrifice the motto of his life.

Sir Nilratan was born in a humble Kayastha family in the village of Netra near Diamond Harbour in 1861. His father's name was Nanda Lal Sarkar. After matriculating from the Jaynagore H. E. School he joined the Campbell Medical School and qualified himself as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Later he got himself admitted to the College Department of the Metropolitan Institution in 1880, passed his F. A. and took his B. A. degree in due course. He was then appointed Headmaster of the Chatra H. E. School. But he burned with ambition and the position of a village schoolmaster could not hold him for long. He came back to Calcutta and joined the teaching staff of the University School founded by Dr. Aghore Chatterji, father of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Here he had as his colleague Narendra Nath Dutta, later famous as Swami Vivekananda. He was in the school for about a year and then took his admission into the Medical College in 1885.

In the Medical College he was noted for industry and application to work. He carried away many prizes; he was the Goodeve Scholar and obtained Honours in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. While still a student he published a paper in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, on the Aetiology of Infantile Liver (Biliary Cirrhosis) and read a paper on the subject before the Calcutta Medical Society. His paper was highly appreciated

and forms a useful contribution, though published as early as 1887, on the subject. He obtained the M.B. Degree in the year 1888, and joined the Mayo Hospital as House Surgeon in the same year. His thirst for knowledge was not satiated after his graduation amidst so many difficulties and after so hard a struggle. He went up for the M. A. Degree and obtained it in 1889. To crown all, in 1889, he obtained the M. D. Degree of the Calcutta University. Amidst the onerous duties of an over-worked House Surgeon he could find time to study for the highest examinations of the land.

He started private practice in 1890 as a general practitioner but with a predilection for Midwifery and Surgery but no one, including himself, could foresee that the Gynaecologist and Surgeon was destined to be the leading Physician of his day. Sir Nilratan occupied a unique position in the medical profession in India, and his reputation as

a physician had travelled beyond the borders of this country. His relation with his brethren in the profession had always been most cordial and most honourable. Anything mean was foreign to him and he always upheld the banner of truth and righteousness, honesty and integrity till the last days of his career as a physician.

Lady Sircar, in whom Sir Nilratan found a worthy wife and helpmate, predeceased her husband about three years ago. He leaves behind him his only son, Mr. Arun Prakas Sircar, five daughters, several nephews and numerous other relations to mourn his loss. His sons-in-law are: Dr. D. M. Bose, Director of Bose Institute; Mr. Kedar Nath Chatterjee of the "Modern Review" and "Prabasi"; Mr. B. M. Sen, late Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta; Mr. S. K. Sen, a well-known businessman of this city and Mr. Asoke Chatterjee, Labour Welfare Officer, Steel Corporation of Bengal, Burdipore.

CORPORATION OFFERS HOMAGE TO SIR NILRATAN'S MEMORY

"Men like Sir Nilratan cannot die; if he lives among us—I believe he does—if he inspires his countrymen and the members of the medical profession with the ideals he had pursued all his life, I am perfectly sure the world will not willingly let him die."

This remarkable tribute was paid to Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar by Alderman Dr. B. C. Roy at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 20th May, which was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the eminent physician and distinguished citizen.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Madan Mohan Barman was accepted by the House, the members standing in reverential silence:—

"That the Corporation of Calcutta place on record their deep sense of sorrow and loss at the death of Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., the leading physician of India, one of the founders of the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and a pioneer of industries in Bengal and desire that an expression of their sincere sympathy and condolence be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family."

ALDERMAN DR. B. C. ROY'S TRIBUTE

Associating himself with the resolution Dr. B. C. Roy said that the city knew Sir Nilratan as a consultant for over fifty years who had been for many years associated with every institution that was started for the amelioration of the life of the city and the province. Sir Nilratan was a great man. Born of a very poor family he had to struggle and struggle till he rose to be the leader of his profession and remained so for five decades.

There was hardly any one in this House, Dr. Roy went on, who had not had any service rendered to him by Sir Nilratan in one way or other. His services to the distressed, to the ailing and the suffering were not confined to the bedside but his sympathy went out embracing the dumb millions of the country.

As far back as 1905, Dr. Roy recalled, when this province was being convulsed by a great national movement, Sir Nilratan, led by men like Ananda Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee, entered the field and joined other eminent countrymen in founding the National Council of Education. In spite of his over-increasing practice he went out of his way to help the industries of the country, and one of the first industries of the kind he founded was a soap factory in 1912 and a tanning factory one year earlier. Whenever Dr. Roy approached Sir Nilratan with a scheme which was calculated to benefit suffering humanity or the country as a

whole he would give his ungrudging co-operation, money and energy to see that the scheme materialised.

SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR

Corporation's Felicitations In August, 1932

"The Corporation convey their cordial greetings to Sir Nilratan Sircar, who has been an eminent physician of this great city and has taken an active and prominent part in the public life of the country for over half a century and has rendered invaluable service in the various spheres of public activity.

"The Corporation desire that an expression of their appreciation of Sir Nilratan's eminent services and good wishes for his long life and continued usefulness be conveyed to him."

The Corporation of Calcutta, at their meeting on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1932, unanimously adopted, at the instance of Councillor Santosh Kumar Basu, the resolution set forth above on the occasion of the completion by Sir Nilratan Sircar of the seventieth year of his life and the fiftieth year of his career as a physician.

Sir Nilratan believed that Indian young men studying medicine should be taught by Indians, and with that end in view, he started in 1885 an

institution for educating Indian youths, the first non-official institution of its kind in the whole of India. It was the forerunner of the present Carmichael Medical College in Calcutta. Bombay took its cue from it and started a similar institution. He was one of those who believed that Indians could rise to the highest position, provided adequate facilities were provided. For the first time in the history of the medical profession in this country he, along with his friend Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikary, began to charge the same amount of fees as taken by the biggest European practitioners. Sir Nilratan held that they should establish this principle that given equal opportunities an Indian was equal to a European in every sphere of life. There was no question of racial superiority involved in it; it was only a feeling that they should rise superior to all environments and circumstances.

The country mourned to-day the loss of one whose place in national life would be difficult to fill. But it was a consolation that a man like Sir Nilratan could never die.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, who moved the condolence motion, pointed out that Sir Nilratan's work in the medical profession and for the advancement of medical education was inspiring. The country had also greatly benefited from his industrial ventures.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee characterised Sir Nilratan as a prince in his profession, a prince among men and generous almost to a fault.

Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen felt that the personality of Sir Nilratan never failed to inspire confidence and brought to the patients he treated a new hope.

Mr. Mahomed Rafique said that Sir Nilratan's life should be an inspiration to their young men. Sir Nilratan was the first Bengali to start a tannery in Calcutta. His example in this respect was later followed by many other young men, and to-day in Calcutta they had many tanneries of which they were proud.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose and Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee also paid their tributes to the great deceased.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, said that Sir Nilratan Sarcar's death was a real misfortune, not only for the profession to which he belonged but also to the Bengali race. It was a misfortune that one by one all the brightest stars in the firmament were falling away, leaving a void which it would be difficult to fill. During the last 25 years almost all the great Bengalees who could rank with the greatest men in other lands had passed away. Sir Nilratan was a great Bengalee, a great Indian and a great lover of the country. He had no racial feeling. His heart was always full of sympathies for the poor. He was a giant among men. His life would be a source of inspiration to coming generations.

The Week In The Corporation

The Late Mr. Allah Bux

Corporation Pays Its Tribute

THE Corporation at their meeting on Tuesday, the 18th May, adopted a resolution, recording their deep sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly outrage committed on Mr. Allah Bux, ex-Premier of Sind and President of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference—a staunch supporter of the Congress, who was shot dead at Shikarpur by some unknown assailants on May 14 last.

The Corporation conveyed their sincere sympathy and condolences to the members of the bereaved family and adjourned their meeting for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Alderman Dr. R. Ahmed, who moved the resolution, said that Mr. Allah Bux was an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. He was one of those leaders of India who believed implicitly in Hindu-Muslim unity. He was a man of strong convictions and always adhered to his ideals even in the face of great odds.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Allah Bux was one of the greatest fighters in the cause of India's liberation. He was a true patriot, a true nationalist and a true champion of popular rights against encroachment by the executive.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee said that Mr. Allah Bux gave them a new vision of India—of an India served equally by Hindus and Muslims. That was a great contribution he made towards India's political development. His death was a very great loss to India, but the speaker hoped that the example he had left behind would inspire Hindus and Muslims to shed their communalism and try to think of India as their one Mother, irrespective of whether they were Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Mahommed Rafique said that they admired Mr. Allah Bux for his courage of conviction. He sincerely believed that the country could achieve its goal if both Hindus and Muslims worked together.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said that Mr. Allah Bux's death had cast a gloom all over Nationalist India. He worked for a great ideal and died for it.

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul Islam deeply deplored the circumstances under which Mr. Allah Bux died.

Mr. J. H. Methold, condemning the outrage, remarked that every right-thinking person would condemn a dastardly murder of that description.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, in paying his respectful tribute of tears to the memory of Mr. Allah Bux said that the deceased was a great and illustrious son of India. He was a great Muslim; he was a great patriot too. He never believed in parochial or sectarian patriotism which proposed to divide India and place her destinies in the hands of the enemies of the country. He wanted to pave the way for the establishment of communal harmony and peace and saw the vision of a greater and more glorious future for the country.

Trouble At Pulta Water Works

Temporary Stoppage Of Calcutta's Water Supply : Service Since Resumed

OWING to labour trouble and a break-down in the boiler and auxiliary machineries at the Pulta Water Works, the filtered water-supply of Calcutta remained stopped from 8-30 a.m. of Tuesday, the 18th May to 3-30 p.m. of Wednesday, the 19th May, when the supply was resumed.

A press *communiqué* issued by the Secretary to the Corporation on Tuesday May 18th afternoon stated that owing to some unforeseen circumstances there had been a shortage in the supply of filtered water running down from the Pulta Pumping Station, and that this was likely to continue for a day or two. The public were, therefore, the *communiqué* added, requested to conserve filtered water as far as practicable and draw water from the A. R. P. tube wells wherever possible.

At the meeting of the Corporation the same evening, the Mayor (Mr. Syed Badrudduja) informed the House that there had been a break-down in the boiler auxiliary machineries at the Pulta Water Works, the city's main source of supply of filtered water, and as a result water could only be supplied to the city upto 8 o'clock in the morning and had to be stopped thereafter.

The Mayor added that the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Engineer and the Executive Engineer, Water Works, were at Pulta on Monday morning and steps were being taken to put right the boiler auxiliaries. It was expected, the Mayor added, that the station would be running by night-fall and the supply to the city restored by Wednesday.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday (May 18), the Mayor informed the

House that the break-down in the boiler auxiliary machinery at Pulta Water Works had been repaired and the water-supply restored in the city in the afternoon. The supply was to be continued 4 to 6 in the evening and maintained at a medium pressure during the night, from 9 to 10.

The Mayor added: "Though we expect normal supply from to-morrow (Thursday) we appeal to the rate-payers to observe economy as far as possible in the matter of water consumption and to conserve water."

The Mayor explained the circumstances which led to the present situation. He added that accompanied by the Deputy Mayor and high executive officers of the Corporation he remained at Pulta till the small hours of Tuesday morning. They again visited the place that morning and with the help of the labour staff the break-down in the boiler auxiliary machinery was repaired and the water supply restored in the afternoon.

The Mayor took the opportunity of paying a tribute of admiration to the work that the Corporation staff, including the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Executive Engineer of the Water Works, the Superintendent of the Pulta Water Works, had rendered in that grave emergency, denying themselves food and rest, passing anxious moments and sleepless hours, to save the city from a great crisis that had threatened it.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

The Corporation at their meeting on Thursday, the 20th May appointed a committee of six members to inquire into the causes which led to the recent trouble at Pulta Water Works and report to the Corporation by the end of this month.

The Mayor informed the House that the situation had been completely brought under control and the station was being run satisfactorily.

The Special Committee consists of Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. J. H. Methoid, Mr. M. A. H. Isphani, Mr. Paranshu Sett, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and Mr. J. Parks.

Pending enquiry by the above committee, the Corporation, accepting the suggestion of the Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, decided to grant increased dearness allowance to its employees with effect from 1st May, 1948, on the same scale as had been sanctioned in the case of Government servants.

The Corporation further decided to request the Government to immediately grant it a subvention to enable it to meet the extra cost to be incurred (Rs. 13 lakhs) for payment of increased dearness allowance which would be actually paid as soon as the Government subvention asked for was obtained.

In his letter to the Corporation, the Labour Commissioner with the Government pointed out that in view of the present abnormal increase in the cost of living a revision of the present dearness allowance was justified and he suggested payment of increased dearness allowance to Corporation employees in the following scale as in the case of Government servants: Rs. 8 on pay up to Rs. 34 per month; Rs. 14 on pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 150.

At the present rate the Corporation is spending about Rs. 15 lakhs yearly on payment of dearness allowance to its employees. On the scale as suggested by the Labour Commissioner, which was also accepted by the Corporation, it would have to meet an expenditure of about Rs. 28 lakhs yearly under this head, an increase of Rs. 13 lakhs.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, after referring to the recent trouble at the Pulta Water Works, said that they had persuaded the labour staff to work on the definite assurance that their grievances would be favourably considered by the Corporation; the works at Pulta were now running satisfactorily. The grievances of the men were genuine and related, *inter alia*, to the rates at which foodstuffs were being supplied to

them. The men also demanded the same dearness allowance as was being paid to Government employees. The Corporation had promised to consider the men's demands favourably. He, therefore, appealed to members to look into the grievances of the men sympathetically and direct the executive to grant them the same dearness allowance as had been granted by the Government to their employees.

Continuing the Mayor said: "When on the 7th of May we visited the Pulta Pumping Station these people approached us and pressed their claims. Their grievances then related to the rates at which foodstuffs were being supplied to them. They clamoured for further concessions. We could not then however meet their demands until we were sure of our grounds and until the matter had been favourably considered by the Corporation. Meanwhile, they demanded the same dearness allowance as was being granted to the Government employees. At the time when we visited, however, there was no apprehension of any trouble or any threat thereof."

Concluding the Mayor said: "We have definitely promised to consider their demands favourably and unless we can implement the assurances given there is no reason why we should cling to office. The situation in that case will be absolutely out of control. We have got to maintain our labour who serve as the real bed-rock on which the whole structure rests."

TUNISIA DAY IN CALCUTTA

The Tunisian victory was celebrated in Calcutta on Friday, the 21st May. Many gates and triumphal arches were erected on important streets while private buildings were decorated with flowers and foliage. The Union Jack as well as flags representing the other portions of the Allied Nations flew on top of Government and other buildings. The 'Nabhat' played Indian music from some of the arches.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal took the salute at the Tunisia Day march past in which Indian and British armies, the navy, the air forces, the women's services, civil defence services and United States forces and Chinese forces were represented. A huge concourse of people witnessed the ceremony.

The saluting base was at the Ashutosh Mookherji Statue, at the junction of Chittaranjan Avenue and Chowringhee. Hundreds of service vehicles of all kinds, tracked and wheeled carriers, 25, six and two-pounder mechanised artillery, anti-aircraft equipment and many other interesting battle items were on view in the march past.

Moving along Chowringhee from Park Street, the column passed the saluting base at 8 a.m. and continued via Chittaranjan Avenue on a long route to the dispersal point. Marching troops consisting of British and Indian Infantry and Naval and Air Force detachments covered a section of the route. All-India Radio, Calcutta, broadcast a commentary on the march past.

Following the parade a demonstration of anti-aircraft guns was held in the Curzon Gardens at 10 a.m. with a running commentary in English and Bengali from a loud-speaker van.

The Mayor added that the total amount of dearness allowances paid to their employees at the present rate came to Rs. 14,95,200 a year, while the allowances at the proposed rate would amount to Rs. 27,93,800.

During the debate which followed the Mayor's statement, Mr. J. H. Methold complained that full information about the state of affairs at Pulta had not been supplied to the Corporation by the executive. The staff at Pulta had been pressing their demands for a long time and yet the matter had not been brought to their notice until a few days ago. He sympathized with the grievances of the men. They were being badly treated. Conditions at Pulta needed improvement, but they must know the whole truth.

He asked whether it was correct to say that Pulta was now working satisfactorily and whether the improvement effected was temporary or permanent. The breakdown, he alleged, was due to mismanagement on the part of the engineers.

Mr. Mohammad Rafique said that on the last occasion the Chief Executive Officer had said that he received information about the trouble at Pulta only a few days before it actually occurred. But according to their information, on April 15 last an officer of the Water Works Department reported to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Engineer that efforts were being made by some interested people to create trouble.

The Chief Executive Officer said that when the Corporation began to work the filter beds departmentally instead of by contractors, some people tried to induce the coolies to stop work. The matter was brought to the notice of the S. D. O. of Barrackpore and work went on without further interference.

So far as the recent trouble was concerned, the men raised the issues of increased dearness allowance, more rations and permanency of service.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi remarked that the trouble at Pulta had been going on for a long time. It was due to a 'tussle' between the contractors on the one side and the Corporation on the other and also a tug-of-war between the head of the Engineering Department and his assistants.

Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen said that the Corporation should see that those who were responsible for the recent trouble were brought to book and that there was no recurrence of such incidents. He agreed with Mr. Methold that there had been suppression of information. The question was, what was the last trouble due to? If it was due to interference by outsiders, what steps were being taken to prevent its recurrence?

After some further discussion the Corporation, on the proposal of Mr. D. J. Cohen, as amended by Mr. D. N. Mukerji, decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the matter.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

The Senate of Calcutta University have adopted the recommendation of the Syndicate sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 from March, 1, 1943 to May 31, 1943 for payment of Dearness Allowance to the Employees of the University drawing a salary of Rs. 150 or less at the revised scale of rates as sanctioned by the Government of Bengal for their employees in January last, the amount being met from the Fees Fund.

Replying to the enquiry made by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ali about the outcome of the scheme adopted in the past for supplying foodstuffs to the University employees, Dr. B. C. Roy said that they tried but could not secure foodstuffs at controlled rates.

THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

Congratulatory Speeches Concluded

MR. DEBJIBAN BANERJEE

Mr. Debjiban Banerjee was reminded by the night's election of the meteoric career of Dick Whittington, who, from humble beginnings, rose to become the Lord Mayor of London. Speaking on behalf of Hindu Mahasabha, his leader had made it abundantly clear that they never subscribed to the theory of rotation. Mr. Badrudduza earned the support of the Hindu Mahasabha for the simple reason that he deserved to be the Mayor of Calcutta. Mr. Siddiqi claimed to be the joint author of the theory of rotation. But he must say that Mr. Siddiqi never believed in it. At the first Mayoral election after the new Corporation came into being in 1940-41, Mr. Siddiqi was an aspirant for the Mayoral chair, and they knew what was going on behind the scenes. He would ask Mr. Siddiqi a simple question: Was he ever an aspirant for the Mayoral chair? Let him give his considered answer. When Mr. Siddiqi said that he set great store to the theory of rotation, of which he claimed to be the joint author in Calcutta, he merely affected a pose. Mr. Siddiqi had propounded another novel theory that a Moslem was he who belonged to the Moslem League.

Mr. Mahammad Rafique. Mr. Siddiqi never said one who does not belong to the Moslem League is not a Muslim.

Mr. Banerjee did not wish to raise any controversial question. What he had to say he had said. He endorsed every word uttered by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee about the food problem of the city. Mr. Siddiqi had levelled accusations against the outgoing Ministers. Let them see what the new Ministry could accomplish. For all they know, they would prove to be greater bunglers than their predecessors. They wanted him to take the lead in this matter. Food could not be had of by pursuing a weakened policy. Where there was control there was squeezing of that particular commodity.

FOODSTUFFS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

As a result of correspondence between the Directorate of Civil Supplies and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the former's scheme for regional distribution and rationing of food stuffs, an assurance has been given by the Directorate that industrial workers living outside mill, factory or workshop premises and enumerated by A. R. P. wardens, will be enabled to continue purchasing their foodstuffs as hitherto from their employers.

The Chamber, in their letter, stressed that such an assurance was necessary to "obviate the danger of misunderstanding which may have serious repercussions."

The Directorate in their reply, said: "With regard to your letter about the enumeration of industrial workers and supply of foodstuffs to them through employers' shops, you are correct in stating that the employers will be responsible for the enumeration of population actually resident in their mills or factory premises while employees resident outside such premises will be enumerated by A. R. P. wardens at their places of residence.

"This does not mean that employees resident within the Calcutta industrial area but outside mill or factory premises will be debarred from obtaining supplies from their employers' shops. The Government scheme provides for such workers being allowed to draw supplies from their employers' shops if they like to do so."

The letter added that the Chamber was at liberty to circulate this among its constituents.

He believed that more rigid control would fill the coffers of the municipalities and turn up greater surpluses. But it would not bring food to the mouth of the citizens. He reminded the Mayor of the sacred duty that lay before him. If he initiated hunger marches throughout the city, food would come to the citizens. If they raised an outcry, if they voiced their demands, in no uncertain terms, even the worst government would give them food.

The Deputy Mayor was an ornament to the community to which he belonged. His high integrity, capacity for work, his independence, his practical outlook on men and affairs were the characteristics all his own and if he employed even a fraction of these sterling qualities for the betterment of the city, that would be fruitful of great benefits.

MR. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that at a time when the whole province was threatened with starvation and death, he expected that there would be only sincere felicitations from the leaders of the different parties and an appeal to the Mayor to take such steps as would help them in tackling the food problem in proper manner. But unfortunately, Mr. Siddiqi, a leader of his standing, eminence of experience, thought it fit to strike a jarring note, which Mr. Mukherjee apprehended, would excite communal passions in the province. The way Mr. Siddiqi appealed to the Mayor that he as the Mayor of Calcutta, would safeguard and doubly safeguard the interest of the Moslems, might give rise to the suspicion that he might be persuaded to act up to it. But Mr. Mukherjee felt sure that the Mayor would look to the general interest of the whole city and that he would mete out even-handed justice to every citizen, quite irrespective of community, creed or colour. Mr. Siddiqi also observed that nobody except a member of the Moslem League had the right to speak in the name of the Moslems. But he knew that the Mayor was the very embodiment of the spirit that tended to unite the Moslems and Hindus of Bengal. He dared say that a Moslem of his type was more competent to speak in the name of the Moslems of Bengal than travellers from other provinces and foreign land. They looked upon him not so much as a Moslem, but as a Bengalee, and a son of Bengal. That he would look to the interest of every citizen, quite irrespective of caste, creed or colour, was the only consideration which actuated the speaker's party to support his candidature. In selecting him for the office, he did not proceed on the principle of rotation. They did not subscribe to that principle at all. They selected him because he deserved to be the First Citizen by reason of his culture and character and the catholicity of his mind. The principle of rotation did not weigh with them at all. Mr. Siddiqi also said that the question of percentage of Moslem appointments in the Corporation had never received that consideration which it deserved at the hands of the Corporation. He knew for certain that Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury and Mr. Sarat Chandra Das thought over the problem and there were meetings and conferences and ultimately the percentage for Moslems was decided upon. That had occurred long before Mr. Siddiqi was known to the city. Therefore, those uncharitable remarks ought not have been made by Mr. Siddiqi.

Congratulating the Deputy Mayor, who had the proud privilege of being the first occupant of that chair as a member of the Moslem community, the speaker paid a tribute to his integrity, honesty of purpose and devotion to duty.

KAVIRAJ SATYABRATA SEN

Speaking in Bengali Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen said: Mr. Mayor, while congratulating you on your election, I wish to point out that we omitted to express our acknowledgments to the outgoing Mayor and Deputy Mayor. Let us take the opportunity to convey our thanks and acknowledgments to them to say that they fulfilled the expectations that we had of them. I am very happy about Mr. Anandilal Poddar's election as Deputy Mayor, because he comes from my ward. His predecessor, Mr. Adam Osman, also came from my ward. I do hope Mr. Poddar will pay greater attention to my ward now that the general election is in the offing (laughter).

MR. N. N. DALAL

Mr. N. N. Dalal said that he had known the Mayor for the last three years as a councillor and it had been a source of great pleasure to him to have mixed with him and worked with him. He had acquired considerable experience of the Corporation, which, Mr. Dalal was sure, would stand him in good stead. It was regrettable that certain highly controversial points were raised, which had the effect of detracting them from the proceedings of that afternoon. He was confident that as long as he occupied the chair, he would hold the scales even. He could not make out why his friends of the Moslem League were not happy about the choice. Did they think that he was not a true Moslem? If that was so, he was sorry to find that mentality. He hoped that the Mayor would not forget that the chair which he occupied that day had been adorned in the past by several noble and illustrious sons of Bengal, and that he would try and live up to the glorious traditions handed down by his distinguished predecessors.

It gladdened his heart to see a member of the Marwari community in the Chair of the Deputy Mayor. That honour had taken long in coming to that community. It should have come much earlier, and directly he heard of Mr. Poddar's candidature he stood down.

FIGHT OVER A SLICE OF BREAD

Bombay, May, 13.

Five persons, including two constables, sustained injuries in a fight last night following a quarrel over a slice of bread between a hotel boy and four customers. It appears the hotel boy said that bread was not available and that only those with bread tickets could be served. This annoyed the customers who, it is alleged, came out and incited the passers-by to wreck the hotel. Some persons threw stones at the hotel damaging glass jars and other crockery.

The police have arrested seven persons in this connection.—A. P.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

The Hony. Secretary of the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, 65/2-B, Beadon Street, Calcutta, acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. G. P. Note for Rs. 1,000 from Sreematee Sakshikuma Dasi (Mrs. M. N. Roy), interest to be applied for purchase of milk for T. B. patients of the Kiranmashi Salyalan.
- (2) Rs. 250 through Mr. Durga Charan Mitter, Auditor for Neva Section.
- (3) Rs. 50 from the daughters of the late Sri Bahadur Shyamal Gupta on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

MR. P. K. SETT

Mr. P. K. Sett said that the Mayor's association with the Corporation had been long and varied and it had made him familiar with the working of this Corporation with all its difficulties and shortcomings; his knowledge and experience of the affairs of the Corporation would, he was sure, stand him in good stead while tackling the various problems that confronted them in the present. It was common knowledge that all was not well with the Water Works and certain other departments. It would be for him to see that these differences were adjusted and the Departments were placed on a sound footing so that there would not be any cause for complaint from the rate-payers. He was certain that his Moslem friends would have a square deal at the hands of the Mayor and that their claims would be properly looked into, that the Mayor would hold the scale even when communal or sectional questions would come up. He also cherished the hope that during 'his' regime the privileges of the House would be enhanced and enlarged.

Mr. Sett also congratulated the Deputy Mayor.

MR. G. D. MOHTA

Mr. Goculdas Mohta said that the new Mayor's attention had been drawn by many members to the city's food problem. He wished that he might put forward a constructive suggestion. The Marwari Relief Society was selling *Bajra* at 5 seers per rupee. The services of that Society were at the Mayor's disposal. They had enough capital to open 500 shops in the city to supply foodstuffs to the citizens. He hoped that suggestion would engage the Mayor's attention.

It was a personal pleasure for Mr. Mohta to see the Deputy Mayor, elevated to that chair. He was the youngest Deputy Mayor and a shining light of his community. He had also been a prominent member of the Marwari mercantile community, and Mr. Mohta hoped that he would realize his business acumen for the purpose of solving the financial problem of the Corporation.

MR. S. N. DAS

On behalf of the Scheduled Caste members in the House Mr. Das extended his congratulations to the Mayor. The latter's activities in the past in the Assembly and outside bore testimony to his sterling worth and merit. He had always been fair and just not only to the community to which he belonged but also to other communities. Mr. Das was confident that the new Mayor would be just and fair not only to Moslems but also to the other minority communities.

MR. G. B. SETT

Speaking in Bengali, Mr. Gosto Behari Sett said: I rejoice in your election to-night. Although I have not had the privilege of working with you before, I know you have a broad outlook on men and affairs. I hope you will follow in the footsteps of Dehabandhu Chatteranjan Das who was the first Mayor of Calcutta.

To you, Mr. Deputy Mayor, I offer my sincere felicitations. You have considerable experience of the work of the Calcutta Corporation which, I am sure, you will bring to the duties upon which you are about to enter.

MR. A. C. MITTER

Speaking in Bengali, Mr. A. C. Mitter said: Mr. Mayor, the whole city was agog with interest to know who was going to be elected as Mayor and now that the issue has been decided by your election, the citizens will have a deep sigh of relief. I appeal to you that you will give of your best to the city and the citizens irrespective of caste.

creed and colour. The food problem has assumed considerable dimensions and has to be tackled in a realistic manner. The problem of water-supply is also becoming large before our eyes, and I hope you will pay your personal attention to it.

Mr. Deputy Mayor. I cherish the hope that you will live up to your name and bring joyful tidings to the citizens. There are many big cloth merchants among the members of the Marwari Community in Bengal and I express the hope that they will rise to the height of the occasion and see to it that cloth is being made available at a reasonable price. I have just returned from a village in Bengal where I have seen things which have left an indelible impression upon my mind. I hope you will direct your attention to this problem also.

MR. MD. ISRAIL

Mr. Md. Israil offered his congratulations to the Mayor as a personal friend. He hoped that under the new Mayor's guidance the administration would be

come more efficient. By the way, he wished to combat the statement that the Momin community embracing four crores of Moslems did not owe any allegiance to the Muslim League. On the contrary, perhaps, four crores of them were with the Muslim League. The conference that had recently come off was held not with Muslim money but with non-Muslim money.

Mr. Israil had worked with the Deputy Mayor on the various Committees, and he knew that the latter's approach to questions had been excellent. He hoped that both of them would work together for the betterment of the city.

MR. H. K. GHOSH

Mr. Hridoy Krishna Ghosh did not want to take up much time of the House, but he thought that silence on his part might give rise to the suspicion that he was not keen about the Mayoral election. Far from it. From what he knew of the new Mayor, he was convinced that 'he' would be able to discharge 'his' function and duties to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

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CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, L.D.

Election Of Directors And Office-bearers

Below is the list of Directors elected by the First General Meeting of Delegates (i.e., Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting) of the Society held on 13th May, 1943, in terms of Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder:—(1) Mr. Provat Kumar Chatopadhyay, Education Department; (2) Mr. Nabadwip Chandra Das, Education Department; (3) Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Education Department; (4) Mr. Debendra Nath Addy, Accounts Department; (5) Mr. Surendra Nath Day, Assessment Department; (6) Mr. Abani Mohan Mallik, Collection Department; (7) Mr. Subodh Chandra Mitra, District Engineer IV Department; (8) Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Health Department; (9) Mr. Sailendra Narain Roy Chaudhuri, Law Department; (10) Mr. Nalini Mohan Mukerji, License Department; (11) Mr. Anil Kumar Ganguly, Chief Engineer's Department; (12) Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, Market Department; (13) Mr. Sailendra Kumar Bose, Printing Department; (14) Mr. Dina Nath, Motor

Vehicles Department; (15) Mr. Jahar Lal Paul, Drainage Department; (16) Mr. Keshab Lal Mukerji, Railway Department; (17) Mr. Subodh Chandra Mukerji, Treasury Department; (18) Mr. Upendra Nath Bose, Secretary's Department.

List of Directors appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, in terms of Rule 32 of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Rules, 1942:—(1) Mr. D. N. Ganguly, Assessor, Calcutta Corporation; (2) Mr. Kumud Chandra Sen, License Department, Calcutta Corporation; (3) Maulavi Md. Abul Kasim, Teacher, Education Department.

Office-bearers elected by the Board in terms of Rule 28(3) of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Rules, 1942:—(1) Mr. Surendra Nath Day, Chairman; (2) Mr. Provat Kumar Chatopadhyay, Vice-Chairman; (3) Mr. Debendra Nath Addy, Secretary; (4) Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Assistant Secretary; and (5) Mr. Sailendra Kumar Bose, Treasurer.

The War At Our Doors

THE KNELL OF THE ARAKAN CAMPAIGN

"Impossible Strategic Position"

THE battle of Buthidaung is over. The lull is a fit moment to ask whether it will be worth our while to defend Maungdaw. There is only one answer to this question: militarily we stand to gain nothing by holding this town.

Thus wrote the *Statesman War Correspondent* from the Arakan Front under date May 10 (published on May 14).

When we held the road to Buthidaung, Maungdaw was a vital waterhead for supplying our forces in the interior of the Arakan. Now that we have lost Buthidaung and the territory around it, Maungdaw has become the head of a dangerously narrow, meaningless salient stretched down the Arakan coast. Hemmed in on the west by an uncertain river, a jungled peninsula, and an unfriendly sea, in the east by jungled, malaria-ridden hills that would defy watching and would assist rather than hinder a Jap attack and served, ultimately, by a newly-built road that has yet to prove its ability to withstand the monsoon, this salient looks like an untenable position if ever there was one.

It was not for territorial gains that we fought the Arakan campaign. Akyab admittedly was once on the list of our objectives. When Akyab proved beyond our reach, we stayed on in the Arakan to kill Japs. We did not always go about that business in the right way. Nevertheless, we did kill Japs and in the process frustrated what-over winter plans the enemy had entertained against India. That task done, so much time won, it would be wise now to withdraw from an impossible strategic position.

I do not profess to know whether the monsoon will immobilize the Jap. Last year provides no analogy. But it will slow him down, limit anything he may intend against India to a nibbling at her southern frontier—provided we set him a serious communication problem. In our plans to foil the enemy, Maungdaw can find no place because it can be so easily by-passed. Therefore there is only one reason why we should defend Maungdaw now—prestige. Of course the Jap Radio would make much of our withdrawal. Jap propagandists have become skilled at making something out of nothing or alternatively nothing out of something. Have they not already des-

troyed two British divisions in the Arakan? Have they not obliterated Chittagong and devastated large portions of Calcutta? The story of the ejection of the British from the Arakan would round up these fairy tales of great victories very well indeed. But it would mean as little as the others.

It has been proved more than once that the possession of territory for itself in the Arakan is militarily meaningless. We are still on the right side where casualties in this campaign are concerned. The public should not expect the Army to be persuaded by some imagined necessity of saving face to commit itself to what must prove in the event the wasteful folly of holding Maungdaw.

SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL

With Mr. Churchill At Washington

London, May 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell is a member of Mr. Churchill's party in Washington, the President's Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early, disclosed in Washington last night.

Before accompanying Mr. Churchill to America, Sir Archibald spent some time in England. While in London he was received in audience by the King. His departure from India had not been previously announced.

Again, the same correspondent reported on May 12 (published on May 16): As our guns thundered their last defiant salvoes in Maungdaw last night and demolition charges rocked the town this morning they sounded the knell of an Allied campaign which though it has accomplished much, will not cease to be the subject of controversy for sometime to come. As for the Jap, he may still have time to make a move or two before the rains arrive. The monsoon is said to be imminent but there is no sign of it yet in Arakan skies.

ENEMY AIR RAIDS ON FENI

Extreme Distress Of The People

Feni, May 14.

At an extraordinary joint meeting of the Feni Pleaders' Bar Association and the Muktears' Bar Association, it was decided to send a deputation of five members to apprise the Government of the extreme distress of the people and to place the grievances of the people who lost their homes and lands during the last enemy air-raid.

The deputation will shortly leave for Calcutta to meet the Bengal Ministers.

Stores Destroyed

New Delhi, May 11.

By last night, with Buthidaung evacuated, our troops were methodically and uninterruptedly occupying positions north of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road, says an Indian Army Observer, writing on May 9.

Little fighting has continued on the Buthidaung side of the two tunnels through which the road passes and the fierce struggles of the past few days, notably for a Jap-occupied height south of the road near the tunnels, have now died down considerably.

DAY-TO-DAY ON ARAKAN FRONT

The India Command Joint War Communique gives the following reports on land operations in the Arakan Front:—

May 10:—Land operations were confined to patrol activities.

May 11:—During the night of May 11, our troops withdrew from Maungdaw without interference from the enemy and have now taken up new positions to the north more

Any stores or material useful to the enemy, which could not be removed from Buthidaung, were destroyed by fire or other means, and a little transport which could not be got out owing to the cutting of the road was also rendered useless.

suitable for defence. (From a report published under May 14).

May 12:—Land operations were confined to patrol activities.

May 13:—There has been no contact with the enemy.

May 14:—There is nothing to report.

May 15:—There is no change of situation.

May 16:—There is nothing to report.

AIR ACTIONS ON ALL FRONTS

ATTACK ON PROME

May 10.

A formation of Blenheims attacked Wuntho railway station and ammunition store. Other aircraft bombed enemy objectives at Allanmyo on the Irrawaddy near Prome, and at Mindya north of Akyab Island. An attack was made on the railway station and sidings at Prome. B-25 medium bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force attacked enemy railroad installations in Central Burma at Ywataung and Pyawbwe. P-40 fighters from Assam bases concentrated on the destruction of enemy troops and installations in the Myitkyina area. At Kwiku, 12 miles north-east of Myitkyina, the entire town was left ablaze. At Seniku 20 miles north-east of Myitkyina, two fires were observed. At Nanyaseik, 30 miles north-east of Myitkyina, ten buildings were reported destroyed.

OVER AKYAB ISLAND

May 11-12.

R. A. F. Blenheims, escorted by Hurricanes, bombed Rathedaung, Yegyanbyin and two other enemy-occupied villages on Akyab Island. Throughout the day Beaufighters, Hurricanes and Mohawks made a series of machine-gun attacks on Japanese communications over a wide area of Burma.

Between Prome and Magwe a staff car was left burning and two caterpillar-wheeled vehicles were seen overturned after being attacked. Along the Irrawaddy, from Magwe to Nyingyan, supply sampans, steamers and factory buildings were damaged, and near Taungdyin, on the Upper Chindwin several supply-carrying rafts and boats were set on fire.

MOULMEIN BOMBED

May 13.

R. A. F. fighters continued their attacks upon Japanese water transport between Akyab and Ramree Islands. Other vessels in the Mayu River and near Myebon were damaged. Liberators bombed Heho airfield. Heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force attacked enemy targets at Martaban Point, north of Moulmein, and in the town of Moulmein. B-25 medium bombers attacked railroad installations at Thazi junction and the enemy aerodrome at Shwebo.

IN BUTHIDAUNG AREA

May 14.

R. A. F. Hurricanes machine-gunned Japanese troops and water transport in the Buthidaung area. Other fighters attacked shipping off Ramree island, supply sampans on the Kaladan river and two factories near Thayetmyo on the Irrawaddy. Medium bombers attacked Kangaun airfield in Central Burma. Other aircraft dropped bombs on Yegyanbyin and Rathedaung.

Medium bombers attacked rail road installations at Myingyan and at Nyaungbiawun in the Mandalay area. At

Nyaungbiawun bombs were observed to burst. Medium bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force attacked the railroad yards at Magdalay and the railroad bridge at Myitnge. The B-25 formation bombing Myitnge bridge was intercepted by enemy fighters. 18 tons of bombs being dropped on targets at Prome. Another formation of heavy bombers attacked the main Japanese headquarter in North Burma at Myitkyina.

DRIVE ON TAVOY

May 15.

R. A. F. Hurricanes made a sharp and most successful attack on Kangaun airfield in Central Burma. A formation of Blenheims escorted by Hurricanes bombed enemy objectives at Myingyan on the Irrawaddy, south-west of Mandalay. Another formation of bombers with fighter escort attacked Akyab town. Bombs were dropped on Kangaun and Meiktila airfields. B-24 Heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force attacked the railhead of the Burma Road at Lashio. Medium bombers continued to hammer enemy railroad installations in Central Burma. Seven tons of bombs were dropped on the reserving station at Sedaw, ten miles south-east of Mandalay. At Alen, five miles north-west of Monywa, bombs were also dropped against railroad objectives; hits were observed. At Namkan, twentyfive miles south-west of Katha, direct hits were scored on the railroad main lines. A successful attack was made on military installations of Tavoy on the Tenasserim Peninsula.

AKYAB ISLAND AGAIN

May 16.

R. A. F. Bombers with fighter escort attacked Narigan on Akyab Island. Further north a formation of Blenheims bombed enemy objectives at Indainggyi, near Kalembo, in the Myittha Valley. Several formations of B-25 medium bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force made concerted attacks, smashing enemy railroad installations in the Shwebo area of Burma. The railroad yards at Moksogvon, and warehouses at Wetlet and Magyizank, south-east of Shwebo, shared a weight of 10 tons of bombs respectively. A greater tonnage of bombs was dropped on the railway yards at Zigon, 27 miles northwest of Shwebo, by the second formation. A third formation, attacking south from Shwebo, also scored hits on rolling stock at Wetlet and Paukkan.

ON THE MAYU RIVER

May 17.

R. A. F. bombers escorted by fighters attacked Japanese radio installations near Akyab. Another formation of Blenheims bombed the enemy-occupied village of Gudabyin with good results. Hurricanes on offensive patrols machine-gunned water transport and other objectives on the Mayu River. Near Kwason they sank three barges and four supply sampans. Wellington bombers attacked the airfield at Kadyaung. Bombs were also dropped on Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy north of Magwe, and on Rathedaung.

FOOD SCARCITY IN BENGAL

Government Of India Offers Statistics

ADDRESSING a Press Conference at Writers' Buildings on the 18th May last Major-General E. Wood, Secretary, Food Department, Government of India, gave statistics regarding the production and stock of food-grains in Bengal and the resources of the province in that respect.

Major-Gen. Wood explained the significance of the statistics quoted below. He pointed out that the important figures to which all arguments of whether Bengal had a deficiency or a sufficiency of rice during 1943 were to be related were the average of past annual production. The average annual Bengal production of rice over the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41 was 8,181,000 tons. The factors for comparison with that figure were the current year's estimates of rice production plus the estimate of any carry-over of rice from the previous year. These figures were respectively 6,916,000 tons and a quantity of perhaps as much as 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons having regard to the fact that the 1942, Bengal crop was an astonishingly high one and the best for over a decade. It was nearly 1,800,000 tons over the five years' average figure of 8,181,000.

Assessed on this basis, the following result is obtained :—

Past production average, 8,181,000 tons; Current year's production, 6,916,000; Carry-over (lowest figure), 1,000,000.

The Central Government have decided to make available to Bengal from elsewhere a total of 550,000 tons of rice and cereals that are regarded as rice substitutes. The resources of Bengal in 1943, in terms of rice may, therefore, be taken as 7,916,000 tons plus 550,000 tons or a total of 8,466,000 tons against the average past production figure of 8,181,000 tons. These are published official figures except for the surmise regarding the carry-over.

Another method of assessing the statistical position, this time in terms of consumption and not of production, is as follows. By this method rice cannot be treated in isolation because the test must pay regard to all cereal resources in any year. The relevant figures are :—

	1937	1938	1939
Rice	9,579,000	9,067,000	7,950,000
Millets	3,000	4,000	2,000
Wheat	259,000	315,000	296,000
Gram	106,000	115,000	129,000
Totals	9,957,000	9,501,000	8,377,000

The foregoing figures for all principal food grains take complete account of imports into and exports out of Bengal. The assumption is postulated that if resources can be made available to Bengal in 1943, in any way comparable with the worst of those three pre-war years, when no sign of any physical shortage was actually felt, then no physical shortage should exist in 1943, always provided the stocks are not hoarded and are made available for consumption. Therefore, 8,377,000 tons of all cereals should suffice. This is what will be available :

Domestic resources of rice, 7,916,000 tons; Rice, etc., being provided by the Central Government, 550,000 tons; Wheat being provided by the Central Government, 224,000 tons; Gram being provided by the Central Government, 19,000 tons. Total, 8,709,000 tons.

The resources of Bengal for 1943, in all major cereals is, therefore, approaching half a million tons more than was available in the last pre-war year and this estimate takes account of import and export figures.

This note on food grain statistics would not be complete without some reference to certain misunderstandings that have enjoyed wide currency in Bengal. It is desirable that

the public should have the truth on what happened to "denial" rice last year, what rice has been exported from Calcutta in the last 12 months and what quantities of rice the Army had purchased during the same period in Bengal. The truth is in the following figures :—

(a) "Denial" rice purchased during 1942, 30,000 tons; Disposed of as follows; Resold and consumed by the civil population in Bengal, 27,400 tons; Exported to Ceylon 2,500 tons; Handed over to the Army, 100 tons. Total, 30,000 tons.

(b) Exported through the Port of Calcutta from April, 1942, to February, 1943; the greater portion not being the produce of Bengal, 48,480 tons.

(c) Otherwise purchased in Bengal for the Army during the last 12 months, 7,000 tons.

The Press And The Situation

The heavy responsibility that lies upon the Press and others for formulating public opinion at this time of tension in the province was emphasized by Sir M. Azizul Haque, Commerce and Food Member, Government of India and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supply Minister, Bengal, at the same Conference.

Psychological factors, it was stated, were among the main causes for shortage of essential food-stuffs and the rise in prices—circumstances which were bearing so heavily upon the poorer classes of the community. The Press of the Province had treated the food situation in a manner which was creditable both to themselves and their readers, but the sustained co-operation of the public, the politicians and the newspapers was necessary if morale was to be maintained at a high pitch.

Sir Azizul Haque gave an assurance that the Central Government were prepared to assist the Provincial Government in their difficulties due to the dislocation of food supplies. On their part, however, they looked to Bengal to face the situation in a spirit of courage and realism.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that although there were admitted local shortages, the provincial stock position, viewed as a whole, did not justify the sinister interpretation that was put upon it in some quarters. He rebutted the charges that exports and the "denial" policy of last year were responsible for the present situation, and by means of statistics demonstrated how exceedingly unimportant these two factors were in relation to the stock position as it really was.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS CHALLENGED BY ECONOMISTS AND BUSINESSMEN

"Bengal Short Of Food For One-third Of Her Population"

A deficiency of food to the extent of 8,877,000 tons implies shortage for about 20 million mouths to feed, Bengal has now run short of food for one-third of her population. No wonder that prices are sky-rocketing.

Fight against famine, disease and loss of morale in the home front has now become as urgent as fight in the frontier of the province.

Thus, declared Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee, Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at the University of Lucknow, in a statement he issued to the Press on Sunday last (May 16).

"It is not safe to take too optimistic a view of the food resources of Bengal in this crisis, and stress the psychological factors of hoarding and holding out stocks rather than the economic factor of serious actual food shortage that has to be wiped out by food import from the surplus provinces, and planned food drive in the province undertaken in a spirit of determination, courage and realism."

"Bengal's rice production in the pre-war period averaged 10,217,000 tons. For a province that has so far depended on export of rice from Burma, Major-General Wood (at the Press Conference held this week at Writers' Buildings) should have avoided the war years for calculating the average. Thus Bengal's average rice output is

10,217,000 tons as against the Major-General's figure of 8,181,000 tons. (The former figure was also used in the Food Production Conference in Delhi in April, 1942). To this should be added her net rice imports of 200,000 tons. The current year's production in Bengal is 6,916,000 tons. Thus there is net rice shortage to the extent of 3,501,000 tons to which should be added, again, her normal imports of 270,000 tons of wheat and 106,000 tons of gram, excluding the present requirements of the evacuees and of the army. No province that is not self-sufficient in her food would bear large amounts in a regime of such extraordinary high prices, as has been facetiously assumed especially in view of her net rice exports last year amounting to 1.51 lakh tons."

"There Is An Actual Shortage Of Food In The Province"

Mr. D. N. Sen, M.L.A., Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in course of a press statement says: In the press conference Major-General Wood, the redoubtable Secretary of the Food Department, has presented an array of statistics regarding the food position in Bengal, designed to convince the public that not only there is no shortage of food, but actually there is going to be a handsome surplus at the end of 1948. The picture drawn up by him is like a red herring across the path, to deceive the uninformed public, for the picture at best a partial one... I will try to show the gaps that have vitiated his picture of the food situation in Bengal.

In the first place, while carry-over has been taken into account in estimating the probable supply position, no account has been taken of it in estimating normal consumption of the Province although the carry-over acts as a buffer in a year of low production. Therefore, while the lowest figure has been taken to be the consumption, the more reasonable and correct procedure would have been to take the average of the three years 1937, 1938, and 1939. In that case the normal consumption would require a supply of 9,278,000 tons.

Secondly, in estimating resources in terms of rice, even assuming, for the sake of argument, the production figure to be correct, which being collected by ignorant agencies can scarcely be so regarded, the carry-over from the previous year has been taken at a very high figure which bears

no relation with reality. Knowing as we do the practices and food habits of the Bengalees, barely 10 per cent. of the people have sufficient purchasing power to lay by any thing which may be regarded as carry-over, and even they do not usually carry a stock sufficient to last them for more than three months, by which time ripe and mature crop of the next season comes into the market.

Calculated on this basis, the carry-over is not likely to exceed 2,50,000 tons. Another way of estimating the carry-over is to deduct normal annual consumption of 9,278,000 tons from bumper crop of 1941-42. That is, at most carry-over cannot be more than 5,00,000 tons.

Thirdly, the resources available for 1943 computed at 8,709,000 tons take no account of the exports out of the Province, as the production figure together with the carry-over has been added up with the quantity made available by the Central Government from other provinces. On the face of it, it is fallacious, as large quantities of rice were exported out of the province from the current season's crop, Major-General Wood has quoted only the exports through the Port of Calcutta but are we to understand that these exports also cover the amount that is usually calculated in coastal trade and not the Sea-borne trade in rice alone.

Fourthly, no account has been taken of rice exported outside the province by road, rail and river. This amount must be a considerable one. Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 15th March last the then Minister Mr. U. N. Burman, disclosed, evidently on

THE PRESENT PRICE SITUATION

Two New Measures

New Delhi, May 17.—Two new measures which are expected to have a salutary effect on the present price situation were announced by Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, at a Press conference.

One is an Ordinance, whose main object is to draw into Government's coffers all except 6-2/3 per cent. of excess profits, and the other is a new Defence of India Rule designed to prevent the growth of mushroom companies in present conditions.

the basis of official information, that the exports of rice from Bengal during 1943 amounted to 2,84 lakh tons, although his figure was only very partial. If complete figures were available, the total amount in a full year would not have been less than a minimum of 5 lakh tons.

Fifthly, the Government have said that 550,000 tons of rice and 224,000 tons of wheat are being imported from other provinces to relieve the situation in Bengal. But it is quite relevant to enquire how much has actually been imported since acute need manifested itself, i.e., in course of the last 3 months and how much of the same released for distribution. The Food Secretary has given no figures to indicate these quantities. It is not enough to say that more rice and wheat is coming. Of what avail it is to be told so unless prices are brought down to reasonable levels by the import of sufficient quantities of foodgrains. The proof of the pudding lies in its eating. Sixthly, Government have not given any idea as to the amount of rice purchased and stored by public utility concerns like railways, steamer companies, tramway company electricity undertakings, and big organised industries like jute, coal, tea, etc. Thus a large amount of foodgrains has been immobilised which is not available to the general public. Over and above the fact remains that these agencies are still now obtaining their usual requirements either from official sources or by direct purchase. Lastly, no account has been taken of the normal increase in population by births and by influx from other provinces because of increased activities due to the war, since 1939 and of evacuees from Burma, which at the barest must be not less than 2 per cent. Thus, if Bengal could do with 9,278,000 tons in 1939, she would now be requiring on the basis of per capita consumption of the same amount, not less than 94,50,000 tons.

It is, therefore, idle to hope for a revival of confidence on the statistical picture portrayed by Major-General Wood. The more correct position, so far I have been able to gather, is as follows:—

	Tons
I. Normal requirements of the province (taking increased population into account)	94,50,000.
II. Production of rice during 1942-43 season (final forecast)	69,16,000
Add carry-over	5,00,000
	74,16,000
III Less Exports on all accounts	5,00,000
IV Available for consumption	69,16,000
V Deficit (I—IV)	25,34,000

I do not claim absolute correctness for this figure, but this, I believe, to be more in accord with facts than the figures quoted by Major-General Wood. So, Government must face facts boldly and admit that there is an actual shortage of food in the Province, and try to tackle the problem by importing from other provinces at least three times the quantity they propose to do now.

It is true that a sufficiently high priority has been given for the movement of foodstuffs. Even in spite of it, if the scarcity of wagon supply provides the bottleneck, alternative means of river transport by steamers and boats should be arranged for importing foodgrains into this Province from the neighbouring provinces of Bihar, Assam and Orissa. Moreover the Government should forthwith declare that till the situation improves, there is going to be no export of rice from Bengal. It is then and then only that the situation as regards food supply in Bengal may be brought under control.

DEMAND FOR OPERATIVE AND EFFECTIVE SCHEME

Public Meeting At Howrah Town Hall

IMMEDIATE enunciation on the part of the Government of an operative and effective scheme for the solution of the acute food problem was demanded at a largely-attended public meeting held on Saturday at the Howrah Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting.

"This meeting views with great concern the extremely alarming and deteriorating food situation in the province both in its urban and rural areas resulting in abnormal rise in the prices of essentials of life, particularly rice.

"This meeting records that the people are not satisfied and convinced of the reasons for the abnormal rise given by the Food Minister of the province and asserts that creation of posts and departments and statistics will not solve the problem.

"This meeting demands that the Government should forthwith enunciate an operative and effective scheme and suggests that following steps are essential pre-requisites for easing the situation:—

- (1) Immediate stoppage of export of rice.
- (2) Immediate import of all surplus stock from other surplus provinces.
- (3) Special transport facilities for foodstuffs.
- (4) Establishment of non-official all parties food committees in each area.
- (5) Introduction of rationing according to population basis.
- (6) Immediate steps to cultivate all available fallow lands in the districts.
- (7) Establishment of a Central non-official committee of all parties to supervise purchase and distribution of Government stock.
- (8) Immediate release of all Government stock to feed hungry millions and cessation of Government being the sole purchaser of stock.
- (9) Finding out hoarding traders.
- (10) Import of substitute food to make up rice deficit, and
- (11) Increase of the number of controlled shops and increase of supply."

MR. FAZLUL HUQ

In his presidential speech, Mr. Huq said that the denial of policy and export of rice were the two great factors responsible for the present shortage. It was not in the power of the present Ministry, which depended for its very existence on the support of the European members, to solve the food problem of the country.

Mr. Huq continued:—"The Bengal food problem bids fair to be an enigma. Each time Mr. Suhrawardy makes a statement the prices go up by at least Rs. 2 per maund. I would, therefore, advise Mr. Suhrawardy not to make boastful statements. People do not want statements or promises which may not be fulfilled, but a real solution which will bring the foodstuffs within the purchasing power of the poor people of Bengal. All the circumstances are entirely in favour of Mr. Suhrawardy. The vested interests including those of Clive Street which proved to be an obstacle to a solution of the food problem when we were in power are now wholly co-operating with Mr. Suhrawardy. The Government of India were one of our chief obstacles, but at the present moment they are extremely friendly to Mr. Suhrawardy. When we were in power the whole control of the food policy was entrusted to certain high officials who did not agree with our enunciations of policy. On the contrary, they refused to carry out our directions. I wanted an inventory to be made of the foodstuffs in Bengal, but I was always overruled and never allowed to carry out this policy. I never believed that there was much of hoarded stocks but even then I wanted an attempt to be made to bring out hidden stocks but one officer would not agree. We now find the same policy being undertaken which was refused in our time. In short, the present Ministers are accommodated in every possible way whereas we used to be thwarted at every point.

Meetings are going to be held in support of the Ministry and in condemnation of the past Ministers. This is not a proper solution of the food problem. These meetings and counter meetings will lead to recriminations and not to a solution of the problem. Even now there is time and let Mr. Suhrawardy approach the solution in a friendly spirit and in a spirit of co-operation with other people. Otherwise he will not succeed."

DR. SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE

Referring to his recent tour in the interiors of Midnapore, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that the scenes of acute distress he had witnessed there had been haunting him. The situation in the country-side was much more horrible than what they found in the city. In those parts of Midnapore which the speaker had visited, adult people were having one meal on alternate days and young ones were being fed once a day. Distress of middle-class people knew no bounds. The responsibility for the acute distress prevailing in the country rested in the main, observed Dr. Mookerjee, on the shoulders of the Governor. The worst hoarder, he said, was the Government itself.

Referring to Mr. Suhrawardy's recent statements, Dr. Mookerjee said that he did not think that one reason alone was responsible for the present state of affairs. There were more reasons than one which contributed to the present crisis. Why did not Government, he asked, give statistics of the quantity of rice in the hands of a noted European firm? People did not want statements or statistics. They wanted rice at a suitable price so that they could have two meals a day. He made no grievance of the fact that people who were actively helping in the war effort should be fed. All that he wanted was that other people should also be fed—none should go without their food.

THE HON. MR. SUHRAWARDY BLAMES THE LAST MINISTRY

It Created Panic And Encouraged Hoarders

"I HAVE called a Conference of the Party Leaders of the Legislatures to discuss with them our scheme for solving the food problem. I hope and trust that in view of the very grave situation in the Province, it will be possible for us to work together and take it out of the sphere of party politics. I know that all of you are most anxious about the very serious rise in the price of rice. Mr. Suhrawardy has been working from seven in the morning till ten or twelve at night, and we hope that, Inshallah, by the Grace of God, with the co-operation of the people of Bengal we will be able to successfully solve this problem. I will ask you to wait a little more. Believe me, no one realizes more than us, the gravity of the situation. Everything that is humanly possible is being done. The rest lies in the hand of God."

Thus declared the Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin at a huge demonstration organized by the supporters of the New Ministry in the Maidan on Sunday last (May 16) where the members of the Bengal Cabinet were given a reception.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies took the opportunity of explaining his viewpoint on the food situation. "I believe," he said, "the greatest offence of the late Ministry was the creation of a panic in the Province by insistence on shortages and by the encouragement given to hoarders and black-marketers. This insistence on shortages has resulted in all persons, able to afford in hoarding as much as they can, some through panic and some through greed. This has resulted in large quantities being extract from the markets which to-day would have been on the market, would have kept price down and would have been available for the masses. There is indeed no need for panic."

EXPORT AND IMPORT

The exports are nil. The imports from the Government of India are considerable. Army requirements have accounted for a very small amount of rice. The evacuees are not in such large numbers as to cause any serious dislocation. A few thousands in the midst of 60 millions is but a drop in the ocean. There can be little doubt that the rice has

gone into hoards, and the hoards are of various kinds. There is the trader who has hoarded surreptitiously either because he is afraid of the rice being requisitioned and brought into circulation or because he wishes to avoid the income-tax. There is the trader who has declared stocks but actually far below the stocks in his possession. There is the trader who has declared his stocks correctly but

who is sitting on his stocks in the hopes of making larger profits, as he sees the prices mounting. There is the larger agriculturist who used to lend paddy to his more unfortunate brethren or who used to sell paddy to meet his commitments. To-day he is sitting on his hoards, his sales are also inconsiderable as he gets fairly large sums of money for what he puts on the market. There is a section of middle class people also who have purchased stocks, but out of greed; they are not genuine traders. There is the smaller agriculturist who had laid by as much as he can, he has still got some stock but his resources are dwindling fast; and there is that vast undefined section of consumers who never laid by stocks before, who used to buy in the market from day to day, but the vast majority of whom have got a few mounds in their homes out of sheer panic. All these forces have resulted in lesser rice coming on to the market, in greater and greater stringency, and therefore greater and greater demand and higher and higher prices for the general benefit of profiteers.

APPEAL TO HOARDERS

Even now Mr. Fazlul Huq says there are no hoards in the country. I differ from him and his Ministry radically on this point. I would, therefore, make an earnest appeal to all to place their stocks on the market during these very difficult months before the *aus* crop is cut. I foreshadowed that the prices would rise. The months of *Jaishta* and *Ashur* are always difficult months in Bengal and the difficulties have been aggravated by panic, by hoarding and profiteering. To those who are holding back for the sake of larger profits, they surely have earned sufficiently and they can now place their stocks on the market. The consumer too may take courage in both hands and place his hoarded stocks as well and get a good return for what he has got for surely whatever the trade may do the price must fall and to them I give a word of warning and to you a message of hope that it will not be long before the price will crack. I would appeal to the hoarders to consider the miseries of their countrymen. If my appeal falls on deaf ears as it has hitherto fallen, I shall not refrain from doing my duty and in getting at these hoards wherever they are. Let them not think that they will be able to dissipate them or to conceal them. If they bring out their hoards now, they will be explaining for their anti-social activities. Later it may be too late. Already I have issued orders to requisition all those hoards which have not been declared under the Food Grains Control Order, or whose declarations are palpably false. My purpose is to get at the dishonest trader and the

PRICE CONTROL IN INDIA

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Criticism of Government Policy

Bombay, May 15.

The view that it is "Suicidal for Indians to ask for more and more comprehensive schemes of price control, unless the men associated with it are those who command the confidence of the public" is expressed by Mr. K. M. Munshi in a statement to the Press on the price control policy of the Government.

Mr. Munshi says: "The conditions necessary to make a control healthy and successful are lacking in this country. Those preconditions depend upon the existence of first, a truly National Government, whose principal interest is to uphold the economic structure of the country; and secondly, an honest and sympathetic machinery which exercises control in the interest of and in co-operation with the people. Both conditions are lacking in this country."—A.P.

profiteer. Honest trading it will be the duty of this Government to encourage. Already stocks of hoarded rice are being seized all over Bengal. Even this I consider to be a mere first step in my policy of equitable distribution and I would advise those persons who have stocks of more than 20 mounds for purpose of trade to take out licenses under the Food Grains Control Order and to make the necessary declarations as required by that order. I know that in this policy of mine which is meant to provide food for the starving masses from whose reach rice has been deliberately extracted, I shall receive great opposition. I shall be opposed not by honest traders, but by that large body of hoarders, black marketers and profiteers and those vested interests that supported the late Ministry. But believing sincerely that this is the only policy which can have Bengal at present, I shall pursue this relentlessly and undeviatingly whatever may be the consequences to our Ministry.

RICE POSITION IN CALCUTTA

I shall not worry about what repercussions this may have on our fortunes and our support when the Assembly meets again. It will be enough if I can do something towards the solution of the problem and help to feed the poor and the starving. The price of rice is jumping up. Can it be said that the rice position in Calcutta justifies a jump of Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 in the last two days, and that there has been a sudden increased consumption? There can be no doubt that a deliberate attempt is being made by those opposing our policy to squeeze the market and worsen the situation and bring about greater and greater distress and more and more unrest in the country. But God willing, their forces will be shattered and laid in the dust. To-morrow we have invited a meeting of the Party Leaders to discuss with them the food policy of our Ministry. I have given enough indication in my previous statements and to-day of our basic policy. We shall discuss them as well as the details with the Party Leaders. The main objective will be to liquidify the hoards, bring down prices and bring the rice within the reach of those who are starving.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD GRAINS

"The problem of rice has overshadowed all other problems. But I have also to consider the proper distribution of wheat and *atta*, of sugar, kerosene oil, standard cloth and other commodities whose supplies have been arranged for. I have got to see that these get to the most distant consumers, and as each one is properly regulated that the public get the article at the controlled price. I wish to sound a note of warning in the clearest terms that profiteering and black-marketing will no more be tolerated. The prosecutions are increasing in number but will be multiplied a hundredfold if the evil is not checked. The punishments are more or less lenient. Let the profiteers and hoarders not harbour the idea that they will escape with such lenient punishments always".

Mr. T. C. Goswami said that it was only three weeks they had assumed the responsibility of office. It was equally true that during these three weeks they had not been able to solve the food crisis. But the blame was not theirs. Ministry had left matters in a very complicated position. They would require time to solve those difficulties. He was sure that within a short time—might be a week, or two or three—the price of rice would go down. The rise in the prices that was now taking place was the last bite of the hoarders and profiteers. It was a temporary phase. Mr. Goswami was sure that within a week or two the price of rice would go down. The people of Bengal would then know the why they formed the Cabinet.

FREE MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS IN SOUTH-EAST INDIA

All Restrictions Removed

The Government of India have decided to remove all restrictions on the free trading of all food grains and their products in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Eastern States, except in respect of two areas concerning the first and last named.

This was announced by Sir M. Azizul Haque, Commerce and Food Member, Government of India, at a Press Conference in Calcutta on Monday last (May 17). A Government of India 'Communique' to this effect has also been issued. The decision has been taken as the rice situation in north-east India shows little improvement, despite a sufficiency of domestic supplies, will, it is believed, greatly ease the present rice situation.

As a result of the decision, from to-day traders will be free to move and sell stocks throughout this large block of territory and no barriers to free trading will exist. Local administrations are taking parallel action to force stocks into consumption under the Food Grains Control Order.

The new decision of the Government of India means that all control over distribution and movement of food grains within the area mentioned in the official communique is completely lifted and that trade will fully operate within this zone without any restriction, subject to such transport facilities as may be available. The railway authorities are said to be trying their best to cope with all demands for transport of food-grains.

There was a Conference between Sir Azizul Haque, Sir Edward Benthall (Member in charge of War Transport), the Controller of Priorities and the railway authorities concerned to meet the exigencies of transport demands, and that some tentative decisions were reached.

The following Press Note was issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Bengal on Monday last (May 17).

"At a Press Conference held at Writers' Buildings this afternoon, the text of the Government of India's announcement regarding the removal of restrictions on the free trading of all food grains and produce in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Eastern States was discussed with representatives of Calcutta newspapers by Sir Azizul Haque, Member for Commerce and Food, Government of India, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, and Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner for the Eastern Provinces.

"Sir Azizul Haque emphasized that whilst they were not unmindful of the special needs of Bengal, none the less the announcement represented the considered decision of the Government of India in respect of the needs of all the four provinces concerned in the latest edict. Adequate transport facilities would be sought for the larger flow of trade in food grains, which they hoped would result from the new decision.

"Mr. Suhrawardy said that the Press and the Public would now understand why in recent statements, he had laid so much emphasis on the necessity to get rid of the hoarder. To make the best use of the rice which the new order would bring to Bengal, they would have to see that it really went into consumption, and not merely to swell the existing stocks of the hoarder. The Government of Bengal would do everything in its power to see that the food grains which might

now be expected to flow into the province went to meet the genuine consumption needs of the people.

"Mr. Justice Braund said that the decision of the Government of India represented a complete break with previous plans. Everything now depended upon energetic action to ensure that the benefits of the re-establishment of free trade were not lost for Bengal. There could be nothing worse than that the four Eastern provinces as a result of the latest step, should become in the food sense, a large Bengal area.

NO MORE BARRIERS

Calcutta, May 17.

The following Press communique, issued by the Government of India, has been released here for publication:—

"As the rice situation in North-east India shows little improvement, despite a sufficiency of domestic supplies, the Central Government have decided to remove all restrictions on the free trading of all food-grains and their products in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Eastern States, except in respect of two areas concerning the first and last named.

From May 18, therefore, traders will be free to move and to sell stocks throughout this large block of territory and no barriers to free trading will exist. Local administrations are taking parallel action to force stocks into consumption under the Food Grains Control Order."

MOVEMENT OF FOODSTUFFS FACILITATED

Assurance By War Transport Member

Calcutta, May 19.

The assurance that the Government of India in the Transport Department would do everything in its power to facilitate the movement of foodstuffs from other provinces to Bengal, was given by Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member of the Government of India, in an interview with the *Associated Press* on Tuesday (May 18).

Sir Edward added: "We shall give special priority to the movement of food grains within the new free trade zones."

That the degree of priority given for the movement of foodstuffs is as high as that for the military, was the assurance, reiterated by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, at a conference with the members of the Executive Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday at the Chamber premises.

The attention of the Hon'ble Member was drawn to the fact that, although the restrictive orders for the movement of food grains within the provinces had been withdrawn by the Government, the merchants could not effect any booking of food

grains from railway stations for days together since the orders had been withdrawn. The Hon'ble Member promised to look into the matter and requested the Chamber to submit the details of such instances.

As regards the complaint made by the Chamber that the number of coal wagons made available to industrial concerns, including those on the war priority list, was much below the number of wagons allocated by the Controller of Coal Distribution, the Hon'ble Member said that this was largely due to shortage of coal wagons.

—H. P.

DISLOCATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

India Government's Attempt To Solve Many Problems

An assurance that he would spare no pains in finding a way out of the present difficulties facing the country in so far as they related to matters within his purview was given by Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce and Food Member of the Government of India, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Editor of the *Morning News*, Calcutta. Sir Azizul Haque admitted that he was in charge of two portfolios which, each in its own way, was of as great importance in post-war reconstruction as in the present. While he would assure them of his best efforts in facing the problems before them he would also point out that they had to contend against inevitable difficulties.

Sir Azizul Haque assured them that the Government of India would stand behind the provincial Government in their attempt to solve the many problems arising from the dislocation of food supplies. He asked the public to mobilise their resources with the one aim of serving the best interests of the people. To-day was not the time for economic, political or statistical debates of controversy, but it called for whole-hearted mutual co-operation in the common task.—A.P.I.

BENGAL'S FOOD PROBLEM

Conference Of Party Leaders

Bengal's food problem was discussed at a Conference of leaders of various parties in the Bengal Legislature, convened by Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, in the Assembly House on Monday afternoon.

CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTRY PRESS NOTES

TRADERS WARNED ABOUT STOCKS

According to a Ministry of Civil Supplies Press Note, the following instructions have been issued to district magistrates.

Stocks of traders who have not declared them under the Food Grains Control Order or have declared them falsely shall be requisitioned immediately and placed on the market through approved dealers or Government-controlled shops. The offender shall be punished by forfeiture of the stocks so seized and/or by prosecution. No compensation shall be paid to him if the stocks are forfeited by Government under Rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules or under an order of the court as a result of the prosecution.

Mr. H. S. Subhrawady, Minister for Civil Supplies, explained to those present the Government's proposals for regular supply and equitable distribution of foodstuffs throughout the province. After some discussion the leaders asked for the full scheme of the Government on this matter for their consideration.

The Conference was attended by Dr. Sayama Prosad Mookerjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. David Hendry, Mr. W. A. M. Walker, Mr. R. S. Pursell, Mr. W. B. G. Laidlaw, Mr. Srish Chandra Chakravarty, Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, Mr. Lalit Chandra Das, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal and Mr. J. C. Gupta.

Mr. Fazlul Huq was unable to attend owing to professional engagements.

Fixed Prices Of Foodstuffs

The Ministry of Civil Supplies have issued on Monday last the retail prices fixed for the undernoted commodities which are available for sale to the public at controlled shops and approved markets in the Calcutta area:—

Rice: -/6/- per seer, irrespective of quality;
 Atta: -/6/6 per seer, plus 6 pies for paper bag;
 Flour: - 7/6 per seer with paper bag.
 Sugar: - 6/9 per seer, plus 8 pies for paper-bag.
 Sugarcandy: -/8/- per seer.
 Salt: -/2/9 per seer.
 Mustard oil: Mill No. 1 quality—Re. 1/- per seer; Mill No. 2 quality—As. /15/- per seer.
 Kerosene oil: White -/8/- per bottle of 22 oz.; Red -/2/9 per bottle of 22 oz.
 Soft Coke: Re. 1/8/- per md. ex-city depot;
 Hard Coke: Re. 1/15/- per md. ex-city depot;
 Steam Coal: Re. 1/8/- per md. ex-city depot;
 Coconut oil: (Cochin) Re. 1/1- per seer.
 Matches: 80 stick match—9 pies per box, 50 stick match—6 pies per box, 40 stick match—4½ pies per box.

32 Prosecutions For Hoarding

A Press Note issued on Monday (May 17), by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Bengal says that during the week ended May 7, 1948, the police and the inspecting staff of the Civil Supplies Department have instituted 32 prosecutions on charges of hoarding and profiteering, out of which 15 relate to persons dealing in sugar and 12 to those dealing in coal.

In other cases, compensation shall be paid not at the prevailing market rate, but at a rate considered fair by the requisitioning authority. The offender will also be debarred from business in the commodity, either temporarily or permanently by the suspension and cancellation of his licence and, in the case of commodities in respect of which Government have full control over supplies, by denying him further supplies.

Traders, who are either hoarding their stocks in expectation of a further rise in the market and who are refraining from bringing stocks to deficit areas with a view to keeping local prices high, are liable to have their licences cancelled.

FOOD AND FUEL ENQUIRIES

A 'Press Note' has been issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

The Government of Bengal have promulgated a statutory order, the Bengal Residential and Catering Establishments, Food and Fuel Enquiries Order 1945, with a view to ascertaining the food and fuel requirements of residential and catering establishments.

Under the Order a residential establishment is one which provides residential accommodation and cooked food to boarders and includes such institutions as boarding houses, hostels, schools, residential hostels, hostels, hospitals, orphanages and asylums. A catering establishment on the other hand is one which supplies cooked food to persons not resident therein and includes restaurants, eating houses and canteens as well as organisations for charitable distribution of food. Some establishments will fall under both definitions.

The Order will come into force in Calcutta and the Industrial Areas at once and the Proprietor or the Manager of every residential or catering establishment will be required to submit a return to the Food Executive Officer of his area within 15 days.

The return will be in a prescribed form which will be available at the offices of the Food Executive Officers, a list of which was published in the Press some time ago. Among other things the return should state the number of boarders in the residential establishment on the date of return and during the last three months, the number of outsiders to whom cooked food was supplied by catering establishments during each of the last three months, and an estimate of its weekly requirements of rice, flour, *atta*, bread, sugar, salt, pulses, mustard oil, coke and kerosene.

The order also contemplates inspection and to verify the statements made in the returns.

HOARDED RICE SEIZED

The District Magistrates are taking steps to implement the orders recently issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Bengal, instructing them to seize rice or paddy belonging to merchants who have not declared the same under the Food Grains Control Order, or who have declared them falsely, says a 'Press Note' issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

Reports so far received from the districts show, the Press Note adds, that the following quantities have been seized at the places named:—Narayanganj—21,000 maunds; Dinajpur—31,000 mds.; Bankura—1,500 maunds; Pabna—7,000 maunds; Barisal several thousand maunds (final figure not yet known).

Reports from some districts also show that prices are breaking, and in at least two areas the decline has been from Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 22 per maund. Further action will be taken in the above-named districts, whilst the results of action in other parts of Bengal will be announced in due course.

UNIFORM PRICE OF RICE

A Ministry of Civil Supplies 'Press Note' announces the decision of Government to abolish, with effect from May 15, the three different prices of rice varying according to quality and to fix the uniform rate of six annas per seer irrespective of quality for rice available for sale to the public at the controlled shops and approved markets.

RICE OF RICE UNEARTHED

The Government have recently unearthed 500 maunds of rice in the district of... (text is partially obscured)

Kalighat Road, Calcutta), according to a 'Press Note' issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies on Saturday (May 15). The entire stock has been requisitioned by the Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta area.

REWARDS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT STOCKS

The Ministry of Civil Supplies in a 'Press Note' say that, in view of the reported shortage of supplies of 'aus' paddy seed in the market and the necessity of growing more food, the Department of Civil Supplies authorised all District Magistrates on April 30 last to offer rewards for obtaining information as to the location of stocks, to requisition locally whatever quantities of 'aus' seed they considered necessary, and to distribute the seed as requisitioned among the cultivators at Rs. 12 per maund.

"ATTA" IN PLACE OF RICE

The following 'Press Note' has been issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies:—

The Ministry of Civil Supplies have this week supplied the Chambers of Commerce half of the previous rice rations, and have instructed them to issue 'atta' to replace the reduction in rice rationing to such of their labourers as are being supplied by them at concession rates. The extra amount of 'atta' thus given will release an equivalent amount of rice which the Ministry are sending to the rural areas. The Ministry expect that the industrial population will cheerfully bear this sacrifice, if it can be called a sacrifice, for the sake of their less fortunately placed brethren in the rural areas who need assistance very badly."

PRICES FOR MUSTARD OIL

A 'Press Note' issued on May 15 by the Ministry of Civil Supplies says that in view of the abnormal increase in the price of mustard seeds, and stoppage of import of seeds from the United Provinces, Government of Bengal have revised the maximum controlled price of mustard oil in Calcutta with effect from the 17th May. The maximum price for mustard oil—mill quality No. 1—will be Rs. 38 per maund sold in bulk without containers and Rs. 1 per seer sold in retail. The maximum price for mill quality No. 2 will be Rs. 35 per maund sold in bulk without containers and annas 15 per seer sold in retail.

STANDARD CLOTH

The Bengal Government have constituted a committee to advise them on problems relating to the supply and distribution of standard cloth, says a Ministry of Civil Supplies, Bengal, 'Press Note.'

The Minister for Civil Supplies will be the President of the Committee, which has 14 other Members consisting of permanent officials and representative of the All-India Standard Cloth Panel, Bengal, mill-owners, other commercial interests and consumers' interests, including labour.

The Committee held its first meeting on May 10 and will meet again on May 19.

In consultation with the Committee, the department is now engaged in framing a comprehensive scheme of equitable distribution of standard cloth to the poorer classes both in urban and in rural areas.

The first allotment of standard cloth to Bengal was 3,000,000 yds. A substantial part of this has already been received and is being distributed. Further supplies amounting to more than 40,000,000 yds. have already been promised to Bengal and are expected in the near future.

Special Article

Cities Of India V

The Imperial City Of India

Synthesis Of Several Cultures—I

[By NANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

ROME was not built in a day. In early days this city was the seat of the great Roman Empire. Once a capital of the Kings, this city next saw the setting up of a republic as also its last days. Famous generals like Julius Caesar marched through the streets of Rome; then, Caesar Augustus, the first Emperor, chained the free city to the imperial throne. In course of time the chief power in Rome fell into the hands of the Pope. Even to-day this city is ruled both by King Emmanuel of Italy and the Pope in the Vatican. Thus the City of Rome is founded upon the various cultures as well as the different powers attributed to the rulers of this city.

Like Rome, the city of Delhi is the composite product of a number of cultures in India, beginning from the Hindu rule through the Mohammedan regime down to English sovereignty. This city is also, like Rome, the imperial city of India, for it has been the capital of this vast country for centuries. An eminent historian, however, writes: "The current belief that Delhi is a city of immemorial antiquity rests upon the tradition that the existing village of Indrapat marks the site of a part of the Indraprastha of the *Mahabharata* at a very remote age. The tradition may be correct, but there is not a vestige of any prehistoric town now traceable. The first of the many historical cities, known collectively as Delhi, was founded near the close of the 10th century A.D. and did not attain importance until the time of Ananga Pal in the middle of the 11th century. Most people have a vague idea that Delhi always was the capital of India; their belief is erroneous. Delhi never figured largely in Hindu history." However, tracing the history of the city to its origin, even if the Indrapat episode is not taken into account, we know that the old town of Delhi was first laid in 998-4. The Rajas of Tomara clan held this town during the 11th century, and they erected quite a number of temples there. These works were later destroyed by the Mohammedans, who used the materials for their buildings. Delhi was next in the century following annexed to the domains of Prithviraj, the famous Hindu King, from whose time the Pathans commenced to settle in this country. As a sign post to the ancient Hindu rule over Delhi stands the wonderful iron pillar, which, according to Vincent Smith, had originally been built perhaps at Mathura in the fourth century, and was then removed and set up in its present situation by the Tomara chief in the middle of the 11th century."

From 1206 to 1526 the Sultans of Hindustan made this city their headquarters. Chieftains of Sambar and Ajmere fill a large place . . . in the story of the Muhammadan conquest of Hindustan. Prithviraj, the most popular hero of northern India,

sprung from the House of Ajmere. It was he who carried away Jaichand's daughter to marry the princess. Jaichand to pay back this insult remained aloof from a co-ordinated opposition against the Pathans, and both the Houses fell one by one into the Mohammedan hands. The Mohammedan conquest of India was given the first chance of striking root on Indian soil, later when the Empire of Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlak attained its maximum extent, it comprised 24 provinces under the control of the Sultan of Delhi. Then again, after 1840 the sphere of influence of the Sultanate of Delhi contracted, and many new kingdoms, both Hindu and Muslim, were formed.

The influence of four distinct periods of culture and monarchy is visible in the growth and prosperity of the city of Delhi. The first period started from out of the traditions of the legendary capital of the Pandavas, built by the Demon Maya, upto the reign of the Hindu King, Prithviraj. The second stage of its building commenced with the arrival of the Pathans in India until the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan moved his court from Agra to Delhi in 1648. The third phase developed under the influence of the Mogul Emperors succeeding Shah Jehan. In the last, Delhi has been regarded as the official capital of India under the British since 1912, when the capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi.

Between 1648 and 1858, when the Mogul dynasty was extinguished, and particularly during the reign of Shah Jehan, a perfectly new city was born out of the ruins into which the Pathan Sultan named Mohammad-bin-Tughlak had once turned it. With its gorgeous palaces, characterized by elegance and lavish use of decoration, the new city was called Shahjahanabad. Under the Moguls the city of Delhi went on adding glories to the old edifices and not much of strength, and building harems and courts of pleasure instead of the forts of Agra or the famous gardens of Kashmere which bespeak the military character or the artistic sensibility of the Moguls. However, under the Pathans the city passed through a succession of changes, new construction, demolition and again, rebuilding. It is surely a romantic tale to be retold, fraught with joys of glory and tears of sorrow. "The bloodstained annals of the Sultanate of Delhi, extending over nearly three centuries and a quarter (1206 to 1526), are not pleasant reading." Still, "the prevailing favourable or at least lenient judgment on the merits of the earlier and appallingly bloodthirsty Sultans in India is due in no small measure to the admiration deservedly felt for their architectural works." They introduced into India several new styles of architecture, based primarily on the model of buildings at Mecca, Damascus and other cities of the Muslim world, but profoundly modified by Hindu influences. "The 'Kutub' group of buildings at old Delhi, although named after the saint Shah Jalal who lies buried there, are in fact the work of the Sultan, undoubtedly in his part the work of the Sultan.

*Being the fifth of a series of articles on the "Cities of India." The first four are, (i) "The City of Kanak," (ii) "Lahore," (iii) "Benares," (iv) "The City of Varanasi." appeared in the previous issues of the *Dakshin Karnataka Journal*.

Alauddin built the noble screen of arches. The question whether the famous Minar was begun by him or completed by Iltutmish, or was wholly built by the later sovereign, has given rise to different opinions depending on the interpretation of certain inscriptions."

Of the Khiljis, Alauddin loved building and executed many magnificent works. He built a new Delhi called Siri on the site now marked by the village of Shahpur, but his edifices there were later pulled down by Sher Shah and they have now wholly disappeared. After Alauddin, Ghiyasuddin Tughlak Shah built near Delhi the mighty fortress known as Tughlakabad. His son Mohammad-bin-Tughlak once became very furious with the inhabitants of Delhi because they had thrown into his Darbar hall some papers criticizing his policy of tyrannous rule. He decided to wholly destroy the city. He purchased the houses and inns from the inhabitants and then ordered them to remove to Daulatabad. The city soon turned into a desert. Some time after the Sultan asked the people of different provinces to repopulate the city. Some came to live through fear or for hope of gain but the city suffered from lack of proper population for a long time.

The time, that marked the exit of the Moguls from the imperial status in India, saw the rise of the British in the country. But the truth was that a contest between the British and the Marathas for the sovereignty of India had to be fought out. After the capture of the fort at Aligarh between Agra and Delhi the British forces defeated Sindia at a hard fought battle near Delhi. At this time the Jat Raja of Bharatpore renounced alliance with the British and supported Holkar in an attack on Delhi. But both these assailants were driven back. Thus the British firmly rooted at Delhi commenced

to rule the entire tracts stretching over Northern India.

There was still another revolt that tried to dislodge the British from their position of security at Delhi. On January 28, 1857, the troops at Dum Dum near Calcutta being averse to the use of greased cartridges were up in revolt. This mutiny spread to Meerut, and thence to Delhi. On June 8 a few thousand troops from Umballa, reinforced from Meerut, took up a position to the north of Delhi on the Ridge, the northernmost spur of the Aravalli Range. Everybody watched breathlessly for the fate of the ancient capital. The Delhi arsenal did not contain more than 800 guns and mortars, 2,000 stands of arms and 200,000 shot and shell and an enormous quantity of other materials. The only Europeans employed were a few officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department. It was not till 1859, says historian Smith, that peace and order could be established. Delhi was retaken. Bahadur Shah, the titular Emperor, was arrested for his association with the mutineers and was condemned to exile.

It was to the skill and energy of Sir John Lawrence, then in the Punjab, that the city of Delhi was recovered from the hands of the rebels. More than fifty years lapsed, there was no attempt to revive Delhi to the position that this city enjoyed in old days. However after the royal visit to India, the transference of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was complete by the year 1912. Placed under a Chief Commissioner, Delhi of to-day includes a group of ancient cities, a small adjacent district and a new imperial city. New Delhi, by which name the imperial city is now reckoned, was inaugurated in 1931. The city was designed by Sir Emil Lutyens and laid out at a tremendous cost.

(To be continued)

Health & Hygiene

WANDERLUST !

[Translated from Sanskrit - Astanga Aranyaka vi 38]

All kinds of wealth are for the weary, so says Indra, Traveller's friend,

*Listen Rohita! the stay-at-home can't sin escape, however wise :
Let's wander on !*

Flowery are the traveller's thighs, his soul can grasp what's best and great,

*His sins depart and scatter away, killed on the road by travel's toil :
Let's wander on !*

Sit down yourself, your Luck will sit : if you stand up he stands with you :

*You sleep, he sleeps ; but move you on, you'll find your Luck dost move with you !
Let's wander on !*

*Full ill-luck his who lies in bed ; better a bit his who is awake :
Still better his who stands up straight ; the wayfarer achieves the best !*

Let's wander on !

*Honey sweet the traveller finds, tasteful luscious figs he eats.
Look up ! and see the glorious Sun who travels on and never sleeps !
Let's wander on !*

S. K. BABU

India—The Microbe's Paradise

The following cable was received from London dated May 15:—

"Telegraphing to the *Sunday Chronicle* from one of the principal hospitals in Peshawar, where he is a patient, Mr. Beverley Nichols, the well-known British writer, says:—

"I should like to pay here and now a warm tribute to those Indian doctors and nurses I have met. In my small experience and that of my friends, Indian doctors seem to be second to none in skill and intelligence. But doctors alone cannot give the nation a clean bill of health, nurses are just as necessary—and in India—in the India of to-day, there is only one trained nurse to every 65,000 inhabitants; indeed in some provinces there is only one to every 100,000.

"India, compared to Britain, is the microbe's paradise—the continent abounds in diseases—disease due to climate, to appalling sanitation, to centuries of ignorance and superstition. Her need, even on the strict basis of population, must always be greater than ours. Is it any wonder that the Indians' expectation of life at birth is barely half that of the average European?

"British have ruled India, for nearly 800 years—can you pretend to be satisfied with what you had done for her?

"Well can we? I think the completely honest answer to that question is a no. We can be no more satisfied with what we have done for India than what we have done, say, for Wales. The cost of a day's war expended in the distressed areas of Wales would have saved endless misery and hardship. The cost of a day's war expended in India might initiate the beginning of a new era.

"I would suggest in all humility to Indian women that their country's most urgent needs will be for the moment at least to leave politics to men and follow bravely in footsteps of the Lady with the Lamp."

Cholera In Calcutta

The recent setback in the health of the city of Calcutta owing to the outbreak of Cholera is causing anxiety to the Health authorities of the Corporation.

Dr. M. I. Ahmad, Health Officer of the Corporation is of the opinion that the daily influx of a large number of poor people into the city from the surrounding localities for rice and other commodities distributed through various Government controlled grain shops can be held mainly responsible for this deterioration of the health of Calcutta. "For a comfortable position in the queues formed before controlled shops, these people come in the evening and pass the night on foot-paths before the shops. Overnight they create unhealthy conditions in localities where the controlled shops are situated."

The authorities of the Corporation, Dr. Ahmad told the Press, have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal drawing their attention to this aspect of the question. The Corporation have suggested that a large number of Government controlled grain shops should be opened in areas from which these people come, thus saving the city from the danger to its health due to this floating popula-

tion. It has been further suggested that the opening of controlled shops in surrounding areas will also help the citizens to derive the benefit of the controlled shops in the city, of which they have long been deprived.

Calcutta News & Views

NEW MINISTRY IN BENGAL

Sir Nazimuddin Restates Policy And Programme

A restatement of the policy and programme of the new Bengal Ministry and an appeal to Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, leader of the Hindu community, and particularly the Hindu public, to work with the Ministry, was made by Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin when he and other members of his Cabinet were welcomed at a mass meeting at the Calcutta Maidan on Sunday last. Mr. A. R. Siddiqi presided.

The meeting was organized by the Calcutta Muslim League and several other Muslim and labour organizations supporting the Ministry. Processions coming from different parts of the city and suburbs carrying banners and shouting slogans, converged on the Maidan.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin in the course of his speech said:—

"We are not out for crushing anybody but on the other hand we are most anxious to come to a settlement with the Hindus and the Congress and show a united front. In Bengal even before Mr. Fazlul Haq resigned, we opened negotiations with the leaders of the Hindu parties, to bring about an understanding on provincial basis leaving aside all All India questions, so that we could set an example to the rest of India that the representatives of the Hindus and the Muslims could work together in harmonious co-operation. The Chief Ministership of Mr. Fazlul Haq stood in the way of a settlement, but when he resigned I felt confident that the Providence had given us an opportunity and we will be able to combine together and form a Government truly representative of the Muslims, the Hindus and the Scheduled Castes of Bengal. I immediately appealed for co-operation and personally approached all the leaders and offered co-operation on equal terms. I made it clear that we would work in a spirit of agreement and compromise and not by means of majority decision. It was a genuine and sincere offer made from the heart and I placed before them a policy which was recognised practically by all the parties as a very good basis for a working arrangement."

"We are to-day denied co-operation by the Hindu Mahasabha and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, because we are not prepared to include in the Cabinet Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed and the members of his party representing the so-called Krichak Proja Party in the legislature."

"We are most anxious to bring about unity between the Hindus and the Muslims and present a united front. The Muslims and the Hindus all recognise that it is essential that we should unite. In the provinces there is no impediment to our unity. It will be a tragedy if we cannot come to an agreement in Bengal. In my opinion, our Province will soon attract the attention of the whole world. The Axis resistance in Europe is going to end soon and the next phase of the War will be transferred to Bengal and Assam. Only a united Bengal can take full advantage of the immense opportunities that will be open to us."

THE MAYOR AT PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

The Summer Training Classes of the People's University was inaugurated by Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, on the 15th May at the University Hall. Dr. Panchanan Neogi presided. In his inaugural speech the Mayor appreciated the aims and objects of the People's University and wished it success. He expressed satisfaction that the organisation is non-communal and non-sectarian. "Our country demands such organisations to-day which will help to defend our culture and build the future of the nation," he said.

Dr. Bhanupendranath Dutt stressed the need of radical thinkers who would look to all problems scientifically.

THE MAYOR ON GIRISH GHOSH

The question of perpetuating the memory of Girish Chandra Ghosh in a suitable manner was discussed at a public meeting at "Nitya Bharati" convened by the public stage of Calcutta on May 14 last in connexion with the birthday centenary celebration of the "Father of Bengali Stage." Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, presided.

It was disclosed at the meeting that the premises at Shambazar where Girish Chandra lived was about to be acquired by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Owing to the efforts of certain public-minded citizens of the locality, however, the Improvement Trust had agreed to spare the area of space upon which stood the room where the great dramatist used to spend most of his time. It was now up to the people of Bengal to use it in the best suitable manner for the perpetuation of the memory of Girish Chandra Ghosh. It was suggested that an institution should be found there for the cultivation and advancement of the cause of the Bengalee stage.

Mr. Badrudduja in his speech referred to the efforts of Girish Chandra for unity between the different communities and said that it was time they realised that those who preached for the division of India were serving the Imperialist's cause and were enemy of India. It was the duty of every patriot of the country to expose them, and make united efforts towards the liberation of India.

THE MAYOR AND MUSIC

The eleventh annual prize-giving ceremony of the Rabindra Sangit Bidyalaya was held on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, at the Romesh Bhawan Hall of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Kumar Biswanath Roy was present as chief guest at the function. "Rabindra Jannotsah" was also celebrated on the occasion. The president after awarding the prizes addressed the gathering and dwelt at length on music and culture.

THE MAYOR ENTERTAINED

A reception was accorded to Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, at a largely attended luncheon party at Grand Hotel on Sunday last. The party was organised by a com-

mittee representing both communities formed under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jan, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jan welcomed the new Mayor.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq who stated that mighty forces were arrayed against Mr. Badrudduja in his election as Mayor, but he knew that the unholy combination which they were accustomed to face in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, a combination of black and white, which has nothing in common but their common hatred for Indian nationalism would fall. The Indian nationalism he was sure would at least win in this instance and they were glad that the rightful cause had won. Mr. Huq wished the new Mayor god speed.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu expressed joy at the success of a brother-in-arm in the fight for Indian nationalism.

Mr. Badrudduja replying conveyed his thankfulness to the representatives of both communities who had reposed confidence in him and assured them that he would do his best in tackling the civic problems which bristled with difficulties.

DEPUTY MAYOR ENTERTAINED

Mr. Anundilal Poddar, M.L.A., Deputy Mayor, Calcutta and Seth Mangtaram Jaiporia, M.L.C., were entertained at a Tea Party on Sunday last by the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber premises. Mr. M. L. Khemka, Vice-President of the Chamber and Mr. K. L. Dhandhania, Secretary, in welcoming the guests referred to the food situation and various other grievances of the rate-payers, particularly regarding water supply.

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE FELICITATED

The celebrated Bengali journalist and publicist, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the *Modern Review* and *Prabasi* was presented with an address by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (Academy of Bengali Literature) on Sunday last.

The presentation ceremony took place at the residence of his son-in-law Dr. Kalidas Nag, where Mr. Chatterjee is now convalescing after his recent illness. He is 78.

Replying to the address Mr. Chatterjee said that the words of praise which they had spoken about him would have overwhelmed him even if he was enjoying his normal health. He pointed out that he had always looked upon himself as a mere camp-follower in the field of literature. He did not think he deserved the encomium which had been bestowed on him. Perhaps, the only achievement that could be attributed to him was that it had been demonstrated through his journal that it was possible to write through the medium of the Bengali language on different topics relating to all branches of human knowledge.

One characteristic feature to be noted about Bengal, Mr. Chatterjee continued, was that her men of talents who could have achieved greater fame if they had taken to writing in English had not neglected the Bengali language.

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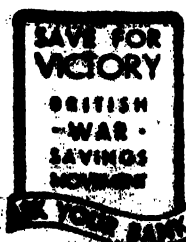
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THE MAYOR ON ALLAH BUX'S DEATH

On receipt of the death news of Mr. Allah Bux, ex-Premier of Sind, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Syed Badruddaja, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—"The death of Mr. Allah Bux, ex-Premier of Sind, at the hands of some unknown assassins removes from the political arena of India a dynamic personality. A man of the strongest conviction, Mr. Allah Bux was always prepared to suffer for his ideal. Comparatively young in years, yet he died full of honour. Patriotism was a passion with him, the burning zeal that always imbued him for real service to his Motherland never gave him any rest. He had always the country's interest uppermost in his mind and he was always prepared to sub-ordinate his personal interest to the supreme demand of the nation.

"I had the honour of meeting him at Delhi just for a few hours and I have carried nothing but pleasant recollections of this very short acquaintance. In a province, which was seething with communal strife Allah Bux wanted to evolve order out of chaos. The death of such an illustrious son of India will be mourned by his countrymen."

CALCUTTA FIRE

About eight people are stated to have perished and three or four others were injured in a fire which broke out in a *hustee* in Kidderpore, Calcutta on May 15 last.

Some huts were destroyed. The fire brigade brought the fire under control.

DR. G. C. MITRA DEAD

The death took place at Calcutta of Rai Bahadur Dr. Gopal Chandra Mitra, at the age of 70. He was the first Indian to become Imperial Serologist, Government of India and Professor of Serology in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR UNIVERSITY

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has, it is understood, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 700 for painting a portrait of Rabindranath. The portrait will be hung in the Senate Hall.

ARTS IN MODERN INDIA

"The opening up of a growing trade-intercourse with Europe, the gradual break-up of the Indian social economy as a result of the impact with the commercial and industrial civilisation of the West during the last half of the 16th and the first half of the 19th century, the slow emergence of an urban class daily receding from the living current of Indian life and traditions, the flooding of the Indian art-market with third-rate copies of old masters from the refuge-dumps of Europe and with lithograph prints of Indian subjects by third-rate European artists—all these simply and collectively, slowly but surely, conspired to strangle the art of this vast land, art that were once so vital and so powerful! The causes and factors that attended the ruin of Indian crafts and industries and of Indian education, were potent in the case of the suffocation of the Indian art as well."

Thus spoke Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Chief Librarian and Lecturer of Calcutta University and Secretary of the Indian Society of Oriental Art, in course of a highly interesting talk on "Revival of Arts in Modern India" at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal last week.

For more than a hundred years the country drank from the stagnant pool of a degenerated art, worthless and uninspiring. It was only towards the end of the 19th century

and more particularly with the opening years of the 20th that we awoke to the consciousness of what we to-day know as Indian art. And this consciousness came in the wake of an all-absorbing national consciousness that began to pervade our life in all spheres of activities from about the third quarter of the last century and finally burst forth in the first and second decades of the twentieth. The one man responsible for this awakening in Art was certainly Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, himself the greatest exponent and the leader of the movement he brought into being. For special mention came up Nandalal Bose and Jamini Roy who, in Dr. Ray's opinion, were the two most significant artists of to-day.

Dr. Ray deplored the absence of any significant activity in sculpture and architecture, especially the lost opportunities in architecture. New Delhi buildings he characterised as rootless, alien and inexpressive of Indian life and tradition, Calcutta's architectural facade as a battleground of ineffective shapes and forms.

SOCIAL HYGIENE EXHIBITION

The importance of teaching adolescent boys and girls social hygiene was emphasized by Dr. Parbati Sen in a lecture at the Social Hygiene Exhibition at the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, last week.

In these days of co-education and progressive thought, he said, it was vital that the problem of sex should be properly presented to boys and girls to ensure their future happiness. Pointing out that this aspect had been neglected by schools and colleges, he appealed to them to tackle the question boldly, thus laying the foundations of a healthy social life.

Art, literature and music were some of the various forms of expression of the sublimated sex instinct, but despite its dynamic force it was covered with a cloak of silence. This was both senseless and dangerous. Neurotics, unhappiness in the home, divorces and other ugly things were the products of faulty information and ignorance. Social evils were largely preventable by sound education in physiology and sex psychology.

Dr. R. C. Adhikari, speaking on the "Advent of Life," dealt with the law of organic evolution and the great differences between man, with his powers of reasoning, and animal.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

The Third All-India Art in Industry Exhibition was held in Bombay early this year and the organisers have brought the 50 prize winning entries to Calcutta for display to artists and industrialists who are interested in this venture.

The Art in Industry Exhibition was initiated by Burmah-Shell in 1941, with the co-operation of six leading industrial organisations and the art patron Mr. B. C. Law. Then prize money was Rs. 3,000. To-day the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and 20 of India's most prominent organisations are supporting the exhibition which presented to Indian artists over Rs. 13,000 in prize money which is the greatest ever offered for an Art Exhibition in this country.

It is understood that the 1944 'Art in Industry' Exhibition will take place in Calcutta early next year.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Working the filter beds at the Pulta Pumping Station during the period ending 31st March, 1944.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 25th May, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 12th May, 1943.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1943, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece works should be read as "3 days' notice."

5. Repairs to footpath pavement portion of Harrison Road, Ward 9.—Rs. 524, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

6. Repairs to footpath pavements at Mirzapore Street portion.—Rs. 320, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

7. Repairs to footpath pavements at Upper Circular Road portion.—Rs. 650, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

8. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the approach of Upper Circular Road.—Rs. 351, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

9. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the approach of Beliaghata Road.—Rs. 427, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

10. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement at Nursing Lane.—Rs. 534, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

11. Repairs to B. O. E. pavement at 192, Bowbazar Lane.—Rs. 243, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

12. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement at Nilmonay Dutta Lane.—Rs. 395, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

13. Repairs to Mather barracks at Omdaraja Lane.—Rs. 514, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

N. L. BHATTACHERJI,
Offg. District Engineer II.
District II Eng'g. Office,
The 18th May, 1943.

District No. III, Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 26th May, 1943, upto 2 p.m.

18. Repairs to Vegetable Chandney in Entally Market.—Rs. 444, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

19. Repairing Vegetable Stalls at Park Circus Market.—Rs. 352, dated 18th May, 1943, (15 days).

20. Repairs to Disinfecting Station in Ward No. 19.—Rs. 574, dated 18th May, 1943, (1 month).

21. Repairing the roof of Meat and Poultry Stalls at Park Circus Market in Ward 21.—Rs. 210, dated 18th May, 1943, (2 weeks).

Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.
District III Eng'g. Office,
The 18th May, 1943.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Thursday, the 27th May, 1943 upto 2 p.m.

2. Repairs to temporary corrugated iron shed in the western compound at Gariahat Road Market, Ward 27.—Rs. 523, dated the 25th April, 1943 (1 month).

3. Repairs to Northern Block at Garcha Mather's Barrack at Garcha Lane, Ward 27.—Rs. 745, dated the 23rd April, 1943 (2 months).

4. Protecting glass panes of wooden partition at 10, 1, Mominpore Road (Maternity Unit).—Rs. 67, dated the 2nd April, 1943 (15 days).

5. Relaying channel stones at Jamir Lane, Ward 27.—Rs. 554, dated the 26th April, 1943 (1 month).

6. Repairs to the terraced roof at Lake Road Market, Ward 27.—Rs. 680, dated the 5th May, 1943 (1 month).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.
District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 17th May, 1943.

Re-Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that the 20 ft. unnamed road running southwards from Jatin Das Road, in Ward No. 27, be named as "Siddheswari Road".

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 31st of May, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.
Central Municipal Office,
The 14th May, 1943.

Remission Of Consolidated Rates Under Sec. 151.

The Corporation at their meeting held on 12th March, 1943 resolved that vacancy remission be allowed, under Section 151 of the Act in respect of land other than Wakf and Debttar properties, if such land is utilised for growing food crops only, and not for any other purpose.

Pursuant to the above resolution it is notified that remission of the consolidated rate on account of vacancy under Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of land, other than Wakf or Debttar properties, which is suitable for building sites and which has been lying vacant for more than three years, will not be allowed from 1st July, 1943, unless the land is utilised for growing food crops.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1943.

Purchase Of Cattle Food

Cattle Food Purchase for the Period of 3 Months (June, July and August, 1943).

Offers are invited for the supply and delivery of undernoted quantities of cattle food at the different Gowkhanas of the Corporation during June, July and August, 1943.

Delivery is to be made in such quantity or quantities as will be required from time to time and in conformity with the approved specification which is available for inspection at the office of the Controller of Stores during business hours.

Rates quoted should be kept open for acceptance for at least 3 (three) weeks and should include sales tax if that is to be paid.

Successful offerer will be required to furnish 5 per cent. security deposit and to enter into an agreement.

Quotations are to be submitted to the Controller of Stores on 26th May, 1943, at 4 p.m. in sealed covers superscribed as "quotation for cattle food."

Samples in duplicate are to be submitted to the office of Controller of Stores duly sealed and labelled.

4500 mds. Wholegram (*Deshi*) or Patna. Refraction to be stated.

15 mds. Linseed. Refraction to be stated.

3400 mds. Bran wheaten.

450 mds. Barley (crushed).

900 mds. Oats (crushed).

Alternative offer for Rice Bran absolutely free from husk and impurities is also to be quoted.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 18th May, 1943.

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 12th June, 1943, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 16 years or more than 19 years on the 1st July, 1943. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed forms along with their mark sheets before the 31st May, 1943. Printed application forms may be had from the Central Record Keeper at 5, Sudderth Nuth Banerji Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of the examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June, 1943, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (5, Covent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (Passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend etc., may be had from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.
Central Municipal Office,
The 5th May, 1943.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-00 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	20 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 5 5 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	1 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	20 "	0 5 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 5 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	23 "	0 5 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe etc.	29 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-11	0 7 0	Do.	A-16-17	0 14 0	Do.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.	B-16	0 5 0	Do.
A-15	0 7 0	Do.	Onion-3	0 3 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato-1, 3, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
B. 13	" 4 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	C. & H. 2	" 4 "	Cloth & Hosiery.
G. 5	" 9 "	Do.			
" 8 & 9	" 7 "	Do.			
" 11 & 13	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-34, 8 to 31	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 4-5	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on Black badge, from Nos. 1 to 322 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges. Entirely Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-3-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Controlled Rice per 2 seers fine medium	0 12 0	0 10 6
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. "		
Silong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Langra)	0 2 6	0 4 0			
Lobster	0 12 0	1 8 0	Pulbul	0 1 6	0 2 6	SUNDRIES		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mustard Oil per seer	0 14 0	0 15 0
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..			Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	(Con.)	
Other Fish	0 8 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 0 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.				0 7 0	0 10 0
Parsey	0 10 0	0 14 0	Mangoes			DAL.		
Crab each			Grapes			Arahar per seer (medium)	0 9 0	0 10 0
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	Chana		0 6 6
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 7 6	0 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga	0 4 9	0 6 6
EGGS.			Bael each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Khasree		0 6 6
Duck's eggs per score	0 15 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Kalei	0 6 0	0 6 6
Fowl's eggs	0 15 0	1 4 0	Almond	1 0 0		Biuli		
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 8 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Oranges 20 to 25			(Sona) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 4 0	Mattar	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.			Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Tomato per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Papaya each			COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each			Soft Coke per md.	1 6 0	
Ginger per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pontegrante			Coal	3 0 0	3 4 0
Garlic	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Union	0 2 0	0 4 0	Macras			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Pean (Dargooling)			Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		Do.		
Do.	0 8 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	3 0 0		Barley Pearl 1		
			Do. Aree			Do. 2		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower 1		
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Gobra Root Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer			Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 6 6	(Con.)			
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

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means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1942.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	—
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lion ..	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Shoulder ..	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Round ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	—			
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter ..	—			
Do. Salted per seer	—				Saddle	0 8 0			
Do. Malted ..	0 8 0	0 9 0			Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
					Other portion per lb.	—			
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	Chops per seer	—	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Hump ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Breast ..	1 4 0		0 10 0	
Round ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
					Saddle per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0		0 10 0	
Brain each	0 8 0	0 4 0			Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart ..	0 1 0			
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0			Liver ..	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 2 0			Brain ..	—	0 3 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue ..	0 2 0	0 3 6		
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 2 0			Trotters ..	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0			Head (without tongue and	—			
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0			brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Beef Dripping	—	1 2 0			Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 4 0			
					Goat and Kid meat	—	0 10 0		

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 6 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	—	1 4 0
Chops per seer	8 10 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	—	0 10 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	—	1 4 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	—	1 8 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	0 10 0		Bombay Duck per 100	—	1 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	0 8 0		Pomfrets per seer	—	1 4 0
Bottled Ham per lb.	1 0 0		Bhetke ..	—	0 12 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 4 0		Makhane ..	—	1 8 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	China Grass White per packet small	—	0 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 6 0		Do. large per ..	—	6 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 10 0		Bali-chau per seer	—	4 0 0
Roasted Pork	1 0 0		Papadams per 100	—	0 6 0
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0		Smoked salted Bhetke per seer	—	1 0 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 0 0		Dry Fishes per seer	—	2 0 0
Raw Ham (Sliced) per lb.	1 8 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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in profits and prestige.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

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(Incorporated in England.)

"The Board of Directors have declared a Second Interim Dividend for 1942 on all shares at 3% less tax. At the General Meeting the Board will not recommend any further Dividend for 1942"

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(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

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Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Tilla Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

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Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka,

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Narayana.

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to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 7 0		Cauliflower, Benares each ...			Apples (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 6	
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 8 0	1 13 0	Do. Monghyr ...			Do. S. Africa ...		
Capon ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Lahore ...			Do. Kulu per doz. ...		
Duck (curry) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Darjeeling ...	0 10 0	0 13 0	Do. Nainital ...		
Do. (roasting) ...	2 0 0		Do. Ranchi ...			Do. White Pearman ...		
Do. (special) ...						Do. American ...		
Fowl (curry) ...	0 7 0		Vases Spout per doz. ...			Do. Cashmere per doz. ...		
Do. (outlet) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. King David ...		
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Do. Japan ...		
Geese ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Ginger ...		0 7 0	Do. Australia ...		
Pigeons ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0		Do. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook ...	16 0 0		Turmeric ...			Amra per score ...		
Do. Hen ...	7 0 0	8 0 0	Indian Corn each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0
			Knol khol Country each ...			Bedana Kabul per seer ...	4 0 0	8 0 0
			Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0		Black Berry per score ...		
			Leak each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Cocunut each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Country Apples ...		
						Gooseberry per seer ...		
			Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...			Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
						Do. Kabul per box (large) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Onions, Madras per seer ...		0 3 0	Do. California per lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ...			Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Do. "white" ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Do. Country red ...			Grape Fruit each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Parasip each ...			Jaffi Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 4 0
						Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. (Country) per doz ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling ...	0 10 0	0 13 0	Jack Fruit each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh ...			Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...			Khurbane ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Kagbanga ...			Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Do. Country ...			Kasur China per seer ...		
						Lime patty per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...			Lemon (English) per doz. ...	3 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Country do. ...			Lichess per 100 (Mozaffarpur) ...		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...			Do. (Country) ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...			Loeket per score ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ...			Monkey Lichess per 100 ...		
			Do. (Hill) (Old) ...			M. Melon Jaunpur ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
			Do. Madras ...			Mask Melon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
			Do. (Small) ...			Mask Melon " (Lucknow) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. Shillong ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz. ...	8 0 0	12 0 0
			Robob each ...			Do. Pyri (Bombay) ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
			Fulbul (1'atal) per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...			Do. Langra ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...			Do. Sakul ...		
			Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 2 0	0 3 6	Do. Fardle ...		
			Squash per seer ...			Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Green per score ...	0 8 0	
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...			Do. Golapkhani ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...			Do. Himsagore ...		
						Do. Green per score ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Country ...		
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...			Do. Bombay ...		
			Do. Country ...			Do. Madras ...		
			Do. Causedharper ...			Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			Do. Sikkim ...			Mangoes per doz. ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0		Mulberry per score ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Nagpur Masoomi per doz. ...	1 8 0	
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0		Poon ...	2 0 0	3 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Bombay ...		
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Oranges Sylhet ...		
			Red ... per each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay ...		
						Do. Darjeeling ...		
						Do. Madras per doz. ...		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8 ...	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not contractible at present, on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Miscapple Country each ...			Peaches Peshwar per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Apricots Dry without seed		
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 5-8 ...	1 0 0		Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 4 9	1 12 0	Rose Apple per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Brasilnuts per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kallimpong " ...			Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pineapple Champa Bunch ...	8 4 0	0 12 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Cocoanut dry per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Assam per doz. ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	0 10 0		Do. Muscat per packet ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Basrah 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Pine per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	2 2 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farukhabad ...			Haselnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Quetta each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pumalo balhar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pears dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)						Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Do. Lily do. ...						shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Calasia do. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. (Cooking) ...						per lb. ...	3 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kulu per lb. English ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Calif rais. per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
						Prunes dry per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. American 1 packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 35	1 0 0	Plant.	F. 10-20	—	Rent and busi-	H. 1-5	3 0 0	Refreshment
O. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.			ness to be appro-			Room
" 55	0 12 0	Do.			ved by the Com.	" 4	3 4 0	Business to be
" 74-75	0 12 0	Do.	" 21-22	—	Do.			approved by the
S. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 22	—	Do.			Committee.
" 34-37	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Do.
" 38-40	1 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 6	3 10 0	Do.
F. 7-9	1 8 0	Gilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 10-12	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

(Continued on page 36)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVED (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	—	2 8 0	(i) Per 4-1. G. Bulk ...	1 14 6	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			(ii) Per 4-1. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 14 0	Household No. 3 and all			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
Bombay ...	1 8 0		other varieties per seer			*Matches:—		
Unnapur ...	1 6 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Butter for cake per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	seer	0 14 0		50 " " ...	0 0 8	
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	—	8 0 0	California flour per bag			50 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter (Ghee) per seer ...	—	8 0 0	of 5 lbs.			*COAL AND COKE		
MILK AND CREAM			California flour No. 2			Domestic Coke (retail)		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...	1 0 0	Control	(including delivery		
seer ...	0 6 0		Country flour per seer ...	—	Price	charges) per md.	1 6 0	1 12 0
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashli)			Domestic Coke (whole-		
			Do. White per seer ...	1 0 0		sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. Red " " ...	—		Soft Coke per md. ...	—	
FISH.			*RICE			Spices—		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	1 10 0		*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control	Chillies per seer ...	0 7 0	0 14 0
Do. cut pieces " ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	Halad " ...	0 7 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) " ...	2 0 0	2 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 8		to	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	3 8 0		Bhasmanik rice per seer				0 8 0	
Outs per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Medium per seer ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	—		Do. per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	—		Banktoolai nanja per md.	40 0 0	0 8 0	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0		Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		X'mas Cake (Almond		
Bilaa (Padma) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Chiniakkar per md. ...	1 0 0		load) per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Fish per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 8-10	1 0 0		Kahul rice per seer ...	2 0 0		per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Do. without roe 10-15	1 0 0		Golab Nona rice (best) ...	1 0 0		Slab Chocolates per		
			Kamlai rice ...	1 0 0		packet ...		
			*SUGAR			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Assorted Chocolates per		
			Crystal (best)			lb. ...		
			Med um (small grain			Short Bread per lb	1 4 0	4 0 0
			white)			English Sweet, Assorted		
			Medium (small grain)			per lb. ...		
			Bengal ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
			*DAL, Etc.			H. & T. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
			Ka'nai per seer ...	0 8 0		Sweet Assorted per lb ...	1 12 0	
			Arhar " ...	0 10 0		Boned Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
			Chol " ...	0 7 0		PEARL PHEASANT BISCUITS.		
			Khari Masoor " ...	0 7 0		Glaxo ...		
			Kharari " ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...	0 10 0		Gold-n-Puff ...		
			*Salt ...	0 8 0		Barley Sugar (English)		
			Cocogem—			per lb. ...		
			1 lb. tin ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			1 lb. " ...			per lb. ...		
			6 lb. " ...			Assorted Patties per doz		
			*Cocunut Oil per seer ...			Jacobs Cream Crackers		
			Castor Oil ...			per tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	1 2 0	MULTIPLE PALMER.		
			" " " No. 2	0 7 0	1 2 0	Marie 1b tin ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Nice 1b tin ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Petit Bourre 1 lb. tin ...		
			(i) Per 4-1. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		BRITANNIA		
			(ii) Per 4-1. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Cheese ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 1 6		Low ...		
						Gem food ...		
						Ginger cut 2 lb. tin ...		
						Gu-nut (Mag.) ...		
						Marie " ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (Mouse-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Bazaar, Stall No. 12-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES. —Contd	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA -			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do do	2 2 0		Cowine Skim Milk Powder		
Paris Biscuits			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	2 2 0	
Richelieu						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			T. & F. Fruit, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Kingians per pkt.		
Zonological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 2 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			1. K. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food						per tin		
Cow & Gate Husks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 6 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-2		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pa-			os tin		
Sweetened Condensed			ket 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 2 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.			per pkt.	2 6 0	2 6 0
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			King George Chocolate,		
Cowine Skim Milk Pow-						1 lb per tin		
der 1 lb loose						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Shrimmed Milk						tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 6 0					per lb.		
"						Kedgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk						per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.						Kedgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints						con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
						2 lb tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES						Indian Oats per tin.		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6					Malted Oats (Canadian)		
Seigneur per pkt		0 2 6				per tin		
Capitan Navycut per 17k	0 4 0							
" (magnus)								
Gold Flake per packet								
Green	0 8 0							
Cavender per packet	0 4 0							
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0						
Spencer's "Pilotto"								
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0						
tin								
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0						
rettes per tin								
Passing show Cigarettes		0 2 6						
per packet		4 8 0						
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0							
Craven & tin of 50	3 4 0							

Tea Merchants

Head Office:

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(Phone: K. K. 2941)

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(Phone: Cal. 1241)

163-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal

(Phone: Cal. 3122)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
For 1 to 5 }	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	For 6 to 7 }	0 8 0 each.	Butter.
" 6 to 15 }			" 8 to 9 }	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			" 10 to 11 }	0 8 0 "	Milk.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET Rates quoted on the 21st April, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled prices)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...		0 9 6	Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patat	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...			Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Fine) ...		0 10 6	Pabna "			Pean		
Do. (Kora) ...	0 7 0	0 12 6	Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 12 0	2 0 0	Caulliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 12 0		Cabbage each	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 2 0	0 2 6
Chintchakkar (Do.) ...						Onion		
Sealap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dachhani ...			Ghani Oil			Mutton	0 14 0	1 0 0
Deshi Boiled ...			Mustard Oil	0 15 0		Goat & Khashi	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dadhkalma ...			Cocconut Oil		1 4 0			
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rasul			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other	0 8 0	0 10 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 8 0	0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Prawns	0 2 0	0 12 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Parcey	0 10 0	0 12 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bagda	0 8 0	0 10 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 6 0	Suji			Bheski	0 8 0	0 12 0
Gram (Dal) ...		0 7 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 10 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal			" Khajure			Koi	0 12 0	1 2 0
Do. (Sona) ...		0 8 0				EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna) ...						Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 8 0		VEGETABLES.			(Fresh)	0 14 0	0 15 0
Kalai Dal		0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 5 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	(Fresh)	0 14 0	0 15 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 6 0		Do. (Gauhati) ...					
Do. (Khari)	0 8 0		Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Mattor Dal	0 6 0							
Salt		0 2 6						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET Rates quoted on the 12th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.			Mutton		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 0 0	Goat		1 0 0
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 8 0	Pabna per seer					1 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 8 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 7 6	0 9 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score	0 15 0	1 0 0
Mattor Dal		0 8 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	0 15 0	1 0 0
GHEE			Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
Gawa per seer		4 0 0	Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		
Ranohi "			OIL.			Yellow per tin		2 0 0
Darbhang "		2 8 0	Mustard Oil		0 14 0	Cocoa Nutuby		
Sree (Mark) "		2 0 0	Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Cones 1 dozen's lb.		
Khurja			FRUITS.			Condensed Milk		
Bhadawa			Apples			BISCUITS		
Lakhi		2 8 0	Alubakra per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 0 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		M. & L. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 7 0	Medana per seer		5 0 0	Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)			Pasta "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	0 14 0	1 0 0			
Flour per seer		0 8 0	Grapes per seer	1 2 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 7 0	Mango (Golapkhani) 8-12		1 0 0	State Express Cigarettes, 55s		
Do. B			" (Country) 10-16		1 0 0	Pacific Arrow Cigarettes 1 tin		
Gur			VEGETABLES			Pearl variety (G.B.)		
			Patat per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sage (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Do.)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Rascal's Loganges (gums) each		
			Brinjal	0 1 0	0 1 6	Jam		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 2 0	0 2 6	Extra Best Polish (Tin)		
			Caulliflower			Quackwhite (White)		
			FISH			KARAKANE OIL.		
			Parcey per seer			Elephant Brand tin		
			Pena			Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces) "		1 0 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	0 14 0	1 0 0	Wing Sun		
			Bheski	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 1 6			
			Crab per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0			

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's stall No. 5, in Block "A", Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1943.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st cut per seer	0 14 0		Safata 12-20 ...	1 0 0		Dinajpur Khatori Bhog —		
Do. 2nd cut " "	0 12 0	0 12 0	Mango (Local) 10-20 ...	1 0 0		Feshi (Nagra) per md. ...	34 0 0	35 0 0
Goat per seer	0 12 0		Begemfully 8-16 ...	1 0 0		Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Bombay (Local) 8-12 ...	1 0 0		Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		
Ducks per score	1 2 0	1 4 0	Alfanzo 12 " "			Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Fowls " "	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. Kanchan " "			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md. ...	34 0 0	35 0 0
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras (Pairi) " "			Jhingasal per md. ...		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 0		Do. Langra " "			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1	36 0 0	
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 0 6	Do. Bombay (Pairi) " "			per maund		
Garlic per seer	0 4 0	0 0 0	Do. Nilambari " "			No. 2 per md. ...	36 0 0	
Ginger " "		0 8 0	Do. Totapuri " "			Chamomeli " "		
Pati Lemon per score	0 7 6	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda " "			Balam (old) per md. ...		
Ladies finger per seer		0 4 0	Do. Golapkhaz 6-10 ...	1 0 0		Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Kagzi Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Himesagar " "			maund (old) ...		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 3 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh " "			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay " "	0 3 6		Kharbuz per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	per maund		
Do. Country " "		0 2 6	Orange Ichanganore " "			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sylhet " "			per maund		
Do. Deshi " "	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Darjeeling " "			Kamini per maund	37 0 0	38 0 0
Do. Madras " "			Do. Nagpur " "	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md. ...	30 0 0	
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Bombay " "			Dhaki Chata " "	30 0 0	32 0 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
Patil Murshidabad per			Do. Multan " "			Coarse " "	0 6 0	
seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Kabul " "	4 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Dist per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0	Pears 8-16 ...	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 2 6	0 3 0	Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Cabbage each			Do. Assam " "	0 2 0	0 6 0	Java " "		
Caulliflower each 3-4	1 0 0		Do. Country each			Cocoonut Oil " "	1 4 0	
Pears Ranchi per seer			Peaches	0 5 0	0 7 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Feshi " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score			Flour " "		
Beans " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Muskot per seer	4 0 0		Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Squash " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Sujee " "	1 4 0	
Tomato " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Kandahar " "			Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
FRUITS			Do. Dholka " "			Til Oil " "	1 4 0	1 4 0
Apple Australia			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Fine per seer	1 6 0	
Do. Cashmere			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		DAL		
Do. American			Almond shelled " "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaji) per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	4 0 0		Mug Dal " "	0 8 0	
Do. Japan			Do. do. large	8 0 0		Arhar " "	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer	0 5 0	0 12 0	Kalai " "	0 7 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Goalande	0 6 0	0 8 0	Khesari " "		0 7 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0		Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mosoor (split) " "	0 9 0	0 8 0
Apricot " "	2 0 0		Do. Farukabad	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. (khari) " "	0 9 0	0 12 0
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Mator " "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Beal fruit each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Chana Dal " "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Bedana (green)	5 0 0	6 0 0	Sarbat: Lemon (Museum)	1 0 0		TEA.		
Cocoonut each (green)	0 1 0	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0		Rose Mixture	2 4 0	
Do. dry per seer	1 8 0		Do. Shelled " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golden Orange Pekoe	1 14 0	1 14 0
Chilghoza " "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Nut Ground " "	0 8 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	
Dates Arab " "		1 0 0	Sharifa			Rose Orange Pekoe	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad " "	1 0 0		Nona (each)	0 0 6	0 1 0	Quality per lb.	1 14 0	2 0 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Nasik " "	1 8 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pekoe per lb.		
Do. Quetta " "			Bombay " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman " "			Aligarh " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Special per lb.		
Do. Australia " "			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khorma " "	1 0 0	1 0 0	Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kesur Deshi " "	1 8 0		Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Singapore			Darbhangha " "	3 0 0	3 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 5 8	Control
Khobani " "	2 0 0		Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0	3 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 8 0	Price
Kajoo Nuts	3 0 0	4 0 0	Cow's Ghee	3 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Lichis Country per 100	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Milk	0 6 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 14 6	Control
Do. Mozafferpur per 100	1 0 0		Bhaima Ghee	3 0 0	3 4 0	In bulk, per 22-oz. bottle	0 4 9	Price
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	1 0 0	Bagda per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bulk " "		
Plums per seer			Bhetke (Salt) per Sr.	2 8 0	1 4 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Jamrul per 100	0 8 0	1 4 0	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	3 0 0		" " Bulk		
Golapjam, score	0 12 0	0 14 0	Prawns (Galda)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Panifal per seer	0 6 0		Hilsa " "	0 14 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	(White) " "	0 8 6	Controlled shop
Score		1 0 0	Small fish	0 6 0	0 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0		Chetal " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	(Red) " "		
			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Koi per seer	1 2 0	1 12 0	8 ft Coke per md.		
			Singhee per seer	0 6 0	1 0 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 0 0	1 2 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE MARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th March, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0		Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 14 0	0 20	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 20	seer ...	0 14 0	0 20	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 14 0		Sujes ...		
Lobster ...	1 00	1 40	Raddish (Country) per seer ...		0 16	Atta Brown Do. ...		
Bagda ...	1 00	1 40	score ...			RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Squash per seer ...			Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 00	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 40		Bankulahi (Manja) ...		
Other Fish ...	0 80	0 12 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 10	0 80	per md. ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	New Potato ...			(Kora) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 00	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Paray ...	0 12 0	1 00	Mangoes ...	1 00		Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Crab each ...	0 09	0 16	Grapes ...	1 80	2 00	Katari Bhog (Attap) ...		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer ...			per md. ...		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 14 0	1 00	Amra (Belati) per seer ...	1 00	2 00	Rice-Coarse (Controlled) ...		
Mutton " ...	0 14 0	1 00	Bedana per seer ...	0 06	0 10	per seer ...		
EGGS.			Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 00	Rice Medium (Controlled) ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 20	1 40	Dates per seer ...			(fine) ...		
Fowl's eggs ...	1 20	1 40	Almond " ...	0 18	0 20	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score ...	1 00		Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 14 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Orange 16 t. 3 ...			Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 70	
Brijal ...	0 20	0 26	Plantain (Chamya) per seer ...	0 19	0 26	Tea per lb. ...	1 50	2 80
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 20	0 80	score ...			Gur per seer ...		0 80
Cauliflower each ...	0 20	0 40	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 20	0 60	DAL.		
Tomato per seer ...	0 18	0 16	Papaya each ...	0 20	0 60	Arahar per seer ...	0 59	Con.
Cucumber per score ...	0 30	0 40	Sugarcane each ...	0 10		Ohana ...	0 50	
Ginger per seer ...	0 80		Pomegranate per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Masoor ...	0 56	Con.
Garlic ...	0 80		Apples 6-8 ...			Bhanga ...		
Green Chilly ...	0 16		Pears ...			Khasaree ...	0 40	
Onion ...		0 30	BUTTER.			Kala ...	0 50	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 80	0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	2 80		Blul ...	0 50	
Potato (Mainital) ...	0 16	0 30	Madras " ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ...	0 60	0 80
			Ghee Lakhee ...	2 20		(Fried) per seer ...	0 40	0 60
			Do. Bhadwa ...	2 50		Mattor ...	0 36	
			Do. Bree ...	2 50		Salt ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		3 80	COKE & COAL.		
			Milk ...		0 40	Soft Coke per md. ...		
						Coal ...	1 90	2 00
						Fuel ...		
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0	1 00	Garlic per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...	0 80	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 00	1 40	Green Chilly ...	0 40	0 50	Flour per seer ...	0 12 0	
Silong ...	1 00	1 40	Onion ...	0 26	0 30	Atta white No. 1 ...		0 12 0
Lobster ...	1 00	1 20	Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujes ...		
Bagda ...	1 00	1 40	Do. (Ranchi) ...			Atta Brown ...	0 80	
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 00	Potatoes (Mainital) ...	0 80	0 40	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 66	without bag
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Do. (Deshi) ...	0 26	0 30	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pulbul ...	0 40	0 50	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 60	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ladies finger ...	0 30	0 40	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	0 14 0	1 40	Raddish per score ...			Patna per seer ...		
Paray ...	0 14 0	1 20	Squash ...			Bankulahi (Manja) per md. ...	32 00	
Crab (each) ...	0 09	0 16	Sweet Potatoes ...	0 26	0 30	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 40	0 80	Do. (Atap) ...	35 00	
Mutton " ...		1 00	White " ...	0 20	0 30	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...		1 00	Tomato Darjeeling ...	0 60		Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Do. (Country) ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	34 00	
Duck each ...	1 00	1 80	FRUITS			Golap Sori ...	30 00	
Fowl " ...	0 14 0	1 60	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 00	
Chicken ...	0 90	0 12 0	Alubokra ...			Sugar ...	0 70	
Pigeon ...			Amra (Belati) per score ...			Tea per lb. ...	1 80	2 00
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 20	1 40	Bedana per seer ...	0 16	0 20	Gur per seer ...	0 60	0 70
Fowl's eggs ...	0 15 0	1 20	Beal each ...			Cocunut oil ...	1 30	1 40
VEGETABLES.			Dates per seer ...			Arahar per seer ...		0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 20	0 30	Ohana ...	0 10 0	0 80
Brijal ...		0 26	Plantain (Chamya) per doz. ...	0 16	0 20	Khasaree ...	0 80	
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...			Do. (Martaban) ...	0 26	0 40	Kala ...		0 60
Cauliflower ...			Papaya each ...	0 20	0 40	Blul ...		0 70
Tomato (Country) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mung (Hari) Katcha ...	0 80	
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 09	0 10	Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 30	0 40	Sugarcane each ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mattor ...		0 80
Ginger per seer ...	0 70	0 80	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) ...	0 29	0 30
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	0 90	0 10 0
			Butter per seer ...	3 00	3 80	Do. 1 lb. tin. ...	0 12 0	
			Ghee Lakhee ...			Bohman's Barley ...		
			Do. Bhadwa ...			Jelly ...	0 14 0	1 00
			Do. Bree ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	3 60				
			Milk ...					

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 21st April, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Beef per seer	0 80	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar.	0 80	0 40	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	-	-
Mutton " "	0 140	1 00	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 80	0 80	Faul 8 to 10	-	-
Goat and Kid " "	0 140	1 00	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 100	0 120	1 race S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork " "	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 10	0 14	Sarda per seer	-	-
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 10	0 14	Pugarcane each	0 16	0 80
Duck each	0 100	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 80	0 40	Water Melon each	-	-
Fowl " "	0 80	1 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken " "	0 40	0 60	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	-	-	Allgarh per lb.	2 120	3 40
Pigeon " "	-	0 80	FRUITS.			Dindar " "	2 80	3 00
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer	2 40	3 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 40	-	Apricot	3 00	3 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 60	-
Fowl's " "	1 80	-	Apples	-	-	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	3 80	-	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	-
Pom per seer	0 120	1 00	Amra (Belati) per score	0 26	-	Do. 1 lb.	0 16	-
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 00	1 40	Bedana per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 10
Silong	0 120	0 140	Beal each	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster	-	-	Pomegranate " "	-	-	Flour per seer	-	-
Bagda	1 00	1 80	Blackberries per 100	-	-	Atta " "	0 70	0 80
Bhangaur	1 00	-	Cocoanut each	0 20	0 40	Suje " "	0 110	0 86
Bhetki	1 20	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	-	RISE.		
Other Fish	0 80	0 100	Dates per seer	1 00	-	Patna per seer	-	-
Crab per pair	0 10	0 20	Almond " "	1 80	2 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per ar.	-	-
Silka	0 80	0 100	Grape " "	-	-	Do. (Kora)	-	-
Kol & Magoor	1 00	1 80	Do. per box	-	-	Chinisakhar per seer	-	-
Pomfret per seer	0 100	0 120	Goosbarry per seer	-	-	Deshi " "	-	-
Mango fish per seer	-	-	Jack fruit each	-	-	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil " "	0 120	0 140
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 60	1 20	Kharbuza " "	-	-	Sugar	0 70	-
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	-	-	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 120
Bean (French) per seer	0 120	0 140	Lime per score	0 16	0 40	Cocoanut Oil	-	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) " "	-	-	Lokote " "	-	-	DAL.		
Brinjal " "	0 10	0 20	Oranges 12 to 20	1 00	-	Arhar per seer	0 80	0 100
Cabbage (Country) each	0 50	0 100	Pesta per seer	6 80	7 00	Chana " "	0 70	-
Do. (Darjeeling)	-	-	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 50	Khar Masoor " "	0 76	-
Caulliflower	-	-	Do. (Martaban) per	0 80	-	Bhanga	-	-
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 80	0 60	Do. (Martaban) doz.	0 20	0 40	Khasaree " "	-	-
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	-	-	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Kalai " "	-	-
Celery per seer.	0 80	0 100	Pineapple " "	0 40	0 120	Mung (Hari) " "	0 80	-
Cucumber per score	0 80	0 100	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) " "	0 80	0 90
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 60	Raisins	2 00	2 80	Mattor " "	0 60	-
Garlic	0 50	0 60	Roseberry per score	-	-	Salt " "	-	0 20
Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 50	Star apple	-	-	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " "	-	-	Tamarind per seer	0 40	-	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	-	-
Onion " "	0 16	0 26	Walnut " "	2 00	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	-	-
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 80	0 100	Mangoes (Green) per 100	-	-	Brand per tin Refined	-	-
Do. (Patna) " "	-	-	Do. (Madras) 12-16	-	-	Ordinary	-	-
Do. (Desi) " "	-	-	Golap Khas	-	-	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " "	-	0 80	Langra 16-20	-	-	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	-	-
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 40	-	Bombay 25 to 30	-	-			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 26	0 36	Totapari per score	-	-			
Pulbul " "	0 40	0 60	Sipia	-	-			
Raddish (English) per	-	-						
bundle	-	-						
Raddish (Country) p. score	-	-						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
5	25 0 0 Monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	25B Chandney.	8 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
25A	0 4 0 Daily.		25-26 "	0 2 0 "	
24 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		26 "	0 8 0 "	
25 "	0 5 0 "		26 & 30 "	4 0 0 "	
27 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

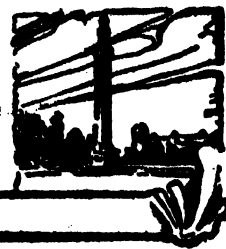
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 29)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 4	0 8 0	Do.	" 3	0 3 0	Do
" 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 15	0 4 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 5	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 7	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 11	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 12	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 13	0 3 0	Do
" 20	...	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 14	0 3 0	Do
" 2-287	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 15	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	West Range	Mon. rent	Kerosene Oil.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 36	34 0 0	Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 20	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	20 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 41	25 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 42	28 0 0	Do.	" 25	0 3 0	Do
" 23-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 43	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 26	0 3 0	Do
" 24-1	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 27	0 3 0	Do
" 25-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 46	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 29	0 3 0	Do
" 27-1	1 12 0	Mud.	" 47	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 28-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 48	28 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 49	28 0 0	Tailoring.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 50	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 31-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	28 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 34	0 3 0	Do
" 32-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 3 0	Do
" 33-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 3 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 37	0 3 0	Do
" 35-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 55	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 36-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 56	30 0 0	Do.	" 39	0 3 0	Do
" 37-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 57	30 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 3 0	Do
" 38-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 58	30 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 3 0	Do
" 39-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 59	30 0 0	Do.	" 42	0 3 0	Do
" 40-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	Do.	" 43	0 3 0	Do
" 41-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 61	30 0 0	Do.	" 44	0 3 0	Do
" 42-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	Do.	" 45	0 3 0	Do
" 43-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 3 0	Do
" 44-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 3 0	Do
" 45-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	Do.	" 48	0 3 0	Do
" 46-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	Do.	" 49	0 3 0	Do
" 47-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	Do.	" 50	0 3 0	Do
" 48-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	Do.	" 51	0 3 0	Do
" 49-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	Do.	" 52	0 3 0	Do
" 50-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	Do.	" 53	0 3 0	Do
" 51-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	Do.	" 54	0 3 0	Do
" 52-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	Do.	" 55	0 3 0	Do
" 53-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	Do.	" 56	0 3 0	Do
" 54-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 74	30 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 3 0	Do
" 55-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	Do.	" 58	0 3 0	Do
" 56-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	Do.	" 59	0 3 0	Do
" 57-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	Do.	" 60	0 3 0	Do
" 58-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	Do.	" 61	0 3 0	Do
" 59-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	Do.	" 62	0 3 0	Do
" 60-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 80	30 0 0	Do.	" 63	0 3 0	Do
" 61-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	Do.	" 64	0 3 0	Do
" 62-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	Do.	" 65	0 3 0	Do
" 63-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	Do.	" 66	0 3 0	Do
" 64-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 84	30 0 0	Do.	" 67	0 3 0	Do
" 65-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	Do.	" 68	0 3 0	Do
" 66-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 86	30 0 0	Do.	" 69	0 3 0	Do
" 67-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	Do.	" 70	0 3 0	Do
" 68-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	Do.	" 71	0 3 0	Do
" 69-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	Do.	" 72	0 3 0	Do
" 70-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 90	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 3 0	Do
" 71-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 91	30 0 0	Do.	" 74	0 3 0	Do
" 72-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 92	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
" 73-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 93	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 3 0	Do
" 74-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 94	30 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 3 0	Do
" 75-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 95	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 3 0	Do
" 76-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 96	30 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 3 0	Do
" 77-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 97	30 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 3 0	Do
" 78-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 98	30 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 3 0	Do
" 79-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 99	30 0 0	Do.	" 82	0 3 0	Do
" 80-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 100	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 3 0	Do
" 81-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 101	30 0 0	Do.	" 84	0 3 0	Do
" 82-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 102	30 0 0	Do.	" 85	0 3 0	Do
" 83-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 103	30 0 0	Do.	" 86	0 3 0	Do
" 84-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 104	30 0 0	Do.	" 87	0 3 0	Do
" 85-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 105	30 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 3 0	Do
" 86-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 106	30 0 0	Do.	" 89	0 3 0	Do
" 87-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 107	30 0 0	Do.	" 90	0 3 0	Do
" 88-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 108	30 0 0	Do.	" 91	0 3 0	Do
" 89-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 109	30 0 0	Do.	" 92	0 3 0	Do
" 90-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 110	30 0 0	Do.	" 93	0 3 0	Do
" 91-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 111	30 0 0	Do.	" 94	0 3 0	Do
" 92-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 112	30 0 0	Do.	" 95	0 3 0	Do
" 93-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 113	30 0 0	Do.	" 96	0 3 0	Do
" 94-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 114	30 0 0	Do.	" 97	0 3 0	Do
" 95-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 115	30 0 0	Do.	" 98	0 3 0	Do
" 96-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 116	30 0 0	Do.	" 99	0 3 0	Do
" 97-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 117	30 0 0	Do.	" 100	0 3 0	Do
" 98-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 118	30 0 0	Do.	" 101	0 3 0	Do
" 99-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 119	30 0 0	Do.	" 102	0 3 0	Do
" 100-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 120	30 0 0	Do.	" 103	0 3 0	Do
" 101-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 121	30 0 0	Do.	" 104	0 3 0	Do
" 102-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 122	30 0 0	Do.	" 105	0 3 0	Do
" 103-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 123	30 0 0	Do.	" 106	0 3 0	Do
" 104-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 124	30 0 0	Do.	" 107	0 3 0	Do
" 105-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 125	30 0 0	Do.	" 108	0 3 0	Do
" 106-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 126	30 0 0	Do.	" 109	0 3 0	Do
" 107-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 127	30 0 0	Do.	" 110	0 3 0	Do
" 108-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 128	30 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 3 0	Do
" 109-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 129	30 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 3 0	Do
" 110-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 130	30 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 3 0	Do
" 111-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 131	30 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 3 0	Do
" 112-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 132	30 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 3 0	Do
" 113-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 133	30 0 0	Do.	" 116	0 3 0	Do
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" 116-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 136	30 0 0	Do.	" 119	0 3 0	Do
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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 29th May, 1943

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The Week In The Corporation

Calcutta's Drinking Water Perfectly All Right "Complete Misrepresentation Of Facts" Repudiated

A STRONG and pointed repudiation of the allegation made by a military officer to the effect that Calcutta drinking water was merely clarified Hooghly water and was not drinkable without further treatment was made in a vigorous speech by Mr. J. A. Parks, present Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust at the meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held on Thursday, the 27th May.

"The Chief Executive Officer need not get hot and bothered because our drinking water is termed clarified Hooghly water", stated Mr. Parks referring to the report of the said military officer "because it is Hooghly water clarified and purified, and he only needs remember that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

The question arose out of the communications received from Government—which the Corporation was asked to consider—regarding the quality of the supply of filtered water to the military personnel at Calcutta and Barrackpore and subsequent order of Government under Section 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, deputing the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, and the Director of Public Health Bengal, to make a joint inspection of the Calcutta Water Works, to examine the distribution system, the procedure adopted for chlorination and use of chemicals, and in the event of the measures adopted by the Corporation for purification of the water being found to be inadequate, to report on the desirability and practicability of the suggestions contained in the note of the Deputy Director, Medical Service, Eastern Army, for improvement of the water supply.

The House decided to appoint a Committee of nine members with powers to co-opt two outside experts to enquire into the present state of affairs at Pulta relating to the supply of coal and the condition and operation of filter beds and pumping stations and other matters incidental to the supply of filtered and unfiltered water to the city, save and except the causes of the last labour trouble and breakdown of the boiler and machinery accessories, which comprise the terms of reference of another Special Committee appointed by the Corporation a few days ago.

Pending submission of report by the above Committee, the House decided that Mr. P. C. Bose, Executive Engineer, Drainage, would temporarily take charge of the Pulta and Pallah Pumping Stations in place of Mr. P. C. Gupta, Executive Engineer, Water Works, under the direct control and supervision of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

[On March 31 last the Additional Secretary, Bengal Government Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, Civil Defence Branch, forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, a note by a military official on the quality of filtered water. The note stated that the official was of the opinion that the present supply was not safe without further treatment and that there had been some cases of dysentery and other waterborne diseases. In his opinion, daily chlorination of the supply both at the source and at the storage reservoirs at Tallah was required to render the water safe.

Later, replying to another letter from the Government, the Chief Executive Officer said that the Corporation had now

STOPPAGE OF FILTERED WATER NO MISLEADING STATEMENT BY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Calcutta, May 23.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Syed Badrudduja, has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to an article appearing under caption 'Man or Machine' in a local paper wherein certain comments have been made about two of my statements made at the Corporation meeting on the 18th and the 20th instant regarding the recent dislocation in water supply of the city.

"It has been stated that on the 18th I attributed the stoppage of water supply to the 'breakdown of the boiler auxiliary machinery at the Pulta Water Works, but on the 20th instant I am charged with having made a contradictory statement saying that 'the labour staff at Pulta were persuaded to work on the night of the 18th May on the definite assurance that their grievances would be favourably considered by the Corporation'—meaning thereby that the stoppage was due to unrest among the workers.

"It is unfortunate that a portion of my statement of the 18th did not appear in the press; otherwise there could not have been any cause or misunderstanding, as in this portion of my statement I definitely stated that there was discontent among the staff at Pulta.

"Although some of the staff at Pulta left work on the morning of the 17th, the station was being run with the help of trainees and actual stoppage of water supply did not occur until after the breakdown of the boiler auxiliary machinery which occurred about mid-night of the 17th. After that with great difficulty, the supply was continued upto 8 a.m. on the 18th and had to be stopped thereafter. When I went again to the station in the evening on the 18th and found that in spite of the best efforts of the trainees and other people they had called in to help, the machinery could not be put right, I induced our staff to resume work which they agreed to do at 10 p.m. on that night. They did so at 9.30 a.m. on the 19th instant and with their help we restored the filter water supply of the city.

"There is, therefore, nothing either inconsistent or misleading in the statements made by me on the floor of the House."

introduced the same standard of bacteriological control as had been laid down by the British Ministry of Health, and that whenever laboratory tests indicated deterioration in the quality of the water, chlorination was invariably resorted to. The Chief Executive Officer further stated that he was not prepared to accept the view that the Pulta waterworks merely delivered clarified Hooghly water and pointed out that this water was being supplied to a population of 2,000,000 for years, and that had the quality been as poor and unsafe as it was sought to be made out, it would have repercussions on the health of the city and the Public Health Department of the Government could not have overlooked it.]

Referring to the statement of a certain high military official that the distribution pipes throughout the city were old and worn, Mr. Parks said that this was "a complete misrepresentation of facts. The Calcutta Improvement Trust had in the first few years laid down over 110 miles of new water-mains in the city. Practically throughout the city the water mains were made of cast iron and the life of a cast iron water-main, he said, was indefinite. It did not matter how old the pipes were, provided the joints were tight. In 1940, when the Improvement Trust were constructing a bridge in the suburbs they removed a water main which had been in existence for over 50 years. The pipe, Mr. Parks said, was as good as new.

* Water-mains were laid, the speaker continued, throughout the city at sufficient depth for their protection only, water being forced through pipes by pressure. In the case of a sewer, its depth depended entirely on the gradient required and in some cases a sewer might be close to the surface and in other cases it might be at a great depth. This, he observed was not common to Calcutta but was general throughout the world.

It was not the general practice, Mr. Parks went on, for water-mains and sewers to be laid one on the top of the other and in most cases there was sufficient distance between the two mains to prevent any likelihood of contamination of water from the sewer. At all street-crossings it was impossible, he said, to prevent water-mains and sewers from crossing each other and this practice was in existence in every large city throughout the world.

It was admitted that owing to peculiar circumstances applicable to Calcutta the water supply was an intermittent one and that at certain times during the day the pipes might be empty. If there was a fracture at any joint and sub-soil water was in evidence then there might be some leakage of sub-soil water into the water mains. But before the water mains could be contaminated by the sewer it would be necessary for there to be a fracture in the sewer at about the same place as the fractured water mains. The absence of any epidemic in Calcutta in chronic form during the past few years was sufficient ground for complimenting the city on the state of its sewers and water-mains.

Mr. Parks refuted the suggestion that the cause of dysentery and other diseases among military personnel was attributable to bad water-supply and remarked that he considered that this was an absurdity. According to him, disease was due to other causes, for instance, the eating of unwashed fruits or raw vegetables or exposed sweets from vendors or drinking water stored in roof-tanks.

Calcutta's water-supply was such, the speaker said, that special precautions were necessary to ensure purity of supply owing to the fact that the water drawn from the Hooghly was heavily charged with silt and bacteria. Their drinking water had been termed 'clarified Hooghly water' but, he maintained, it was Hooghly water, clarified and purified. Rose, called by any other name, he reminded, would smell just as sweet.

There was no doubt, Mr. Parks continued, that the filter beds should be cleaned adequately and systematically, irrespective of cost and if by so doing the water was in any way made more pure, then the Corporation would have received good value for money. The speaker suggested that the Corporation officials should look to this side of the question more closely than they had, hitherto, done. If the filter beds could be made to function much more efficiently than at present, then the need for drastic chlorination of the water, he opined, need not arise. Therefore, the Corporation should do all within its power to see that filter beds functioned in the best and most efficient manner possible.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that in view of the fact that the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, and the Director of Public Health, Bengal, had been asked about the

submit their report on certain points bearing on the quality of filtered water the consideration of the matter be adjourned till the report was forthcoming.

Mr. Debjiban Banerjee said that the system obtaining in Calcutta was the same as in other parts of the world and it had worked satisfactorily.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri said that there was no reason why the consideration of the matter should be adjourned till the receipt of the report. Government had already intimated to them the substance of the results of the enquiry made

THE LATE SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR United States Physicians' Tribute

Washington, May 22.

Surgeon-General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service declared in a statement to-day: "Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, one of India's foremost physicians, is dead in India at the age of 82. His has been a life-time of service for his fellow men.

"He made important contributions to medical knowledge and influenced the careers of younger physicians in his homeland and abroad, and he gave unstintingly of his time and strength to advance the welfare of his countrymen.

"I am sure that the physicians of the United States join me in conveying sincere sympathy to the people of India in their sorrow at the death of their distinguished compatriot."

Edmond R. Long, Chief of the Tuberculosis Section of the Medical Practice Division of the Office of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, stated: "Sir Nilratan Sircar's fame as a physician was worldwide, his skill was recognised by his medical colleagues on every continent, and his tireless ministry to his fellowmen brought him the respect and admiration of unnumbered thousands in his homeland.

"Sir Nilratan was among the most active in the development of modern medical science in India. More particularly, he was a leader in anti-tuberculosis research. The efficient hospital at Jadavpur is only one of the monuments to his successful career which will live to serve the people of India long after his death.

"The medical profession of the United States extends its sympathy to its brothers in India; we share with them their sorrow at the passing of a great physician and a great man."

Dr. Eugene Opie of New York, Professor Emeritus at the Cornell Medical School and an outstanding authority on tuberculosis, said: "Sir Nilratan Sircar did much to promote medical education and science in India. His achievements were recognised by the high honours conferred upon him by his own people and by British universities. I deeply sympathise with the Indian people for this loss of one of their outstanding sons."

LONDON "TIMES" TRIBUTE

London, May, 21.

Noticing the death of Sir Nilratan Sircar, the "Times" says: "He was an outstanding physician of his day. Patients went to him from all parts of India. He was President of two beneficent institutions named after that great figure in Nationalist politics the late C. R. Das. He had ardent sympathy with the Swadeshi movement."

under their orders. There could be no denial of the fact, he maintained, that their supply system had been affected by certain innovations introduced by the Executive Engineer, Water Works.

As Mr. Bai Chaudhuri went on discussing the personal responsibility of the officers concerned the question was raised by certain Councillors as to whether it would be proper for the House to discuss the merits or demerits of their actions

in public and the consensus of opinion being in favour of holding the meeting in camera the gallery was cleared and the Press excluded. The meeting then proceeded in camera and the House considered the communications from the Government as also the recommendations of the Water Supply Technical Advisory Board dated the 10th May, 1943 regarding the complaints made by the military authorities as regards the quality of the filtered water-supply of Calcutta.

COUNCILLOR RESIGNS

The meeting of the Corporation held on the 26th May—over which Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi presided in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor—accepted with regret the resignation tendered by Mr. A. H. Colridge of his office as a Councillor of the Corporation.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, BENGAL

The meeting requested the Government of Bengal to reserve a seat for a representative to be nominated by the Corporation on the Board of Health, Bengal, which the Government is going to reconstitute, in reply to a communication received from the Director of Public Health, Bengal.

AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS

At the same meeting were amended the existing Bye-laws No. 12 and 15 framed under Section 478 (33) of the Act regulating the disposal of carcasses.

DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

Re: Construction Of Pucca Crossway Over The Storm Water Sluice At Kult

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited for the above work and will be received by the undersigned up to 2.30 p.m. of Friday, the 4th June, 1943.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work and acquaint themselves with all other particulars if required in this connection from the office of the undersigned on working days during office hours before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 into the Corporation Treasury through this Department before taking up the work in hand, which must be completed within 45 days from the date of his receiving the work order in this respect.

A. N. BANERJEE,

Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.

Calcutta, the 26th May, 1943.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. II Engineer's Department (Manicktala)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for" on Tuesday the 1st June, 1943, up to 2 p.m.

2. Treatment of refuse in dumping grounds in Manicktala Area. Rs. 948, dated the 17th May, 1943 (6 weeks).
3. Repairs to Manicktala Gowkhana—North-East Section, Ward 29. Rs. 919, dated the 17th May, 1943 (3 weeks).
4. Repairs to surface drain in Manicktala Main Road, Ward 29. Rs. 406, dated the 17th May, 1943 (1 month).

N.B.—(1) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece works should be read as "3 days' notice".

(2) Approved tenderers must have to supply the materials required for the works.

N. L. BHATTACHARJI,

Offg. District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g. Office.

The 26th May, 1943.

The War At Our Doors

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN THE HEART OF CENTRAL BURMA

Daring Exploits Of Brigadier Wingate In Jap-Occupied Territory

AN operation which lasted for more than three months has now been completed by a force comprising British, Burma, Gurkha and Indian troops, says a special India Command Joint War Communique issued at New Delhi on May 20 last. This force was campaigned in the heart of Central Burma since mid-February; in enemy controlled territory east of the Chindwin and Irrawaddy rivers.

This special force, under the command of Brigadier O. C. Wingate, D. S. O., marched through the jungle from Assam to the west bank of the Chindwin river and on February 16 crossed into enemy controlled territory. It had no supply lines and depended on what it could carry with it, on wireless communication, and on supplies dropped at intervals when opportunity arose, by the R. A. F.

Breaking up into columns these troops proceeded by forced marches eastward by jungle tracks and over mountain ranges. Certain columns penetrated over 200 miles into Burma. Early in March they put out of action the main railway link running from Mandalay through Katha to Myitkyina. Demolition charges destroyed the track and bridges in 75 places and rendered further operation of this vital line of communication impossible for many months.

Several sharp encounters took place in which the enemy were worsted and the bulk of the force proceeded eastward to cross the Irrawaddy in several instances in the face of direct enemy opposition supply dropping was continuously and daringly carried out by the R. A. F. and was in the majority of cases successful.

Captain Katju's Diary

In the last week in February a few sheets of a diary came out from Brigadier Wingate's force. They were the first and last message received from Captain Motilal Katju M. C., the Indian Army Observer who marched with the force far into the heart of Burma.

The only Indian Army Observer Captain M. L. Katju, M. C., who went with the British expedition into Central Burma is reported missing—believed dead. It is known that he reached the east bank of the Chindwin on the way out and

was then caught in a Japanese ambush. Shots were heard and nothing more was seen of him.

"It is a blow to all of us," says Brigadier I. S. Jehu, Director, Public Relations, in a tribute to Captain Katju, who, he adds, was one of the best Army observers and one of the most gallant of them.

Captain Katju who was formerly of the 'Pioneer,' Lucknow, won the M.C. for distinguished work in the face of great danger in the Middle East.

The first part of his diary of this expedition, which is the last of his work as an Army observer—has been received and is a characteristically vivid description of the progress of the campaign upto that stage.

"Practically none of us know where we are going or for how long," wrote Capt. Katju who has been reported "missing, believed killed." Here are some of his observations,—dated February 16, 1948.

Three days ago we passed a road marked Assam-Burma. We shed most of our superfluous kit before entering Burma. Carrying five days' food on our backs and twenty lbs. bedding on the mules we have trekked at night along obscure tracks to get to the Chindwin. Often the track has not been more than two feet in breadth with the mule loads hanging over a steep slope or hanging against the hill side.

Climbing up steep hills, one had to rush along madly to keep out of the way of the mules behind as they clambered swiftly from foothold to foothold. Down slopes one had to keep an anxious watch lest a mule or a horse slips down. But the journey has been completed without any accident—so, perhaps. It was not as terrible as it appeared to be. In the force there are British troops and members of commando units—mostly volunteers—Gurkhas and Burmese. For five months they received special training in forests in India. They went through the tactics they will have to employ in Burma and a hardier, tougher lot, it will be difficult to find anywhere.

Most of the Jap's success was due to their methods of infiltration. In the force we have well trained infiltration troops and the future will show whether we can beat the Japs at their own game.

With the force are mules to carry most of the weight, chargers for officers who have to rush about, dogs to carry messages and recently we have acquired a number of elephants. The transport officer's lot is a hard one. Earlier we had light carts drawn by oxen but carts could not travel over the hill tracks and so had to be left behind. But the mainstay of this force are our feet and our backs which must take us wherever we want to go.

The force does not travel as a whole. It is divided into several self-contained columns which make their own way according to the commander's orders. They may gather at one place for a big attack or be marauding 80 or 40 miles from one another.

As we neared the Chindwin, orders were given that there was to be as little noise as possible. Men moved in single file,

NO JAP THREAT TO INDIA

Durban, May 21.—The Japanese threat to India no longer exists as a factor worth worrying about, according to Squadron Leader Ravindar Singh of the Indian Air Force, now in Durban.

"We won't let them get any further in Burma", he said in an interview to the 'Daily News'. "And I cannot see them making any sort of thrust towards India. We have a measure of them on land, sea and in the air and Indian fighting forces can more than look after the Japs."—*Editor.*

never speaking during the march. Fires were screened and later, probably no fires will be allowed at all. Mules and horses have been trained not to neigh. Each man carried on his back his food and water in addition to his weapons. We may have to march far so we must march light. At our last halt, silver rupees were given to everybody. The Brigade Major asked if anyone wanted more but there was no one to be found who would have liked to carry the extra weight even of rupees.

In this force we have with us Burmese who have done this trek before—from Burma into India. Their job is to tell the Burmese that we are coming to their rescue, that we mean to do everything possible to help them and give them things—such as salt—denied to them by the Japs. This section will work to secure the co-operation of every Burman village or town."

Results Of The Campaign

"The completion of this enterprise has provided unique experience of land and air co-operation in long-range jungle penetration. Our columns succeeded in out-manceuvring the enemy and in occupying the attention of much larger forces for over three months. As a result of their efforts, the Japanese offensive move in strength against the Kachin Levies, north of Myitkyina, had to be called off and many casualties were inflicted on the enemy by ambush and by direct encounters.

"The operation has been productive of a rich haul of information and experience, has greatly heartened the population of Central Burma and, in addition, has inflicted substantial damage on enemy installations and communications."

Planned by Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell himself the expedition was entrusted to Brigdr. Wingate, who had been Intelligence Officer under him in Palestine and who in 1940-41 organized guerrilla bands of Patriot Abyssinians against the Italians. Drawing upon his experience in those countries he carried out this unique Burma experiment with few hitches, working with men who were by no means picked and chosen for the occasion but were the normal type of soldiers.

"Before the force set out, Field-Marshal Wavell bade them farewell at Imphal at a function in which, reversing the usual practice, he saluted the men instead of the men saluting him. This departure from strict military etiquette was a tribute to the men and was a recognition of the specially hazardous mission on which they were bound—a mission in which anyone who for any reason could not march forward and continue under all the ruthless conditions of the operation, ran the risk of being left behind. Field-Marshal Wavell was accompanied by Gen. Somerville, Chief of the U. S. Army Supply Services, who, with other American officers was on a visit to the East.

The aerial supply system functioned with such efficiency and co-ordination that in many cases special packets of favourite tobacco and even special eye glasses for the men were included in the packets dropped, and mails were delivered more punctually and regularly than at any time when the men were under training. In one instance, a

JAP DRIVE ON CHUNGKING IMMINENT

Chungking, May 23.—A major Japanese drive on Chungking is believed by observers here to be imminent. An announcement from official Chinese quarters to-night (Sunday) revealed that a big Japanese offensive to the west of the Yangtze river front is about to begin. Transports are moving troops and supplies up the river from Hankow to Ichang.

—*Reuter.*

JAP FIGHTERS NEAR COX'S BAZAR

INTERCEPTED AND TURNED BACK

New Delhi, May 22.

An India Command Joint War 'Communique' issued from New Delhi on May 22 says:—"At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning 6 R. A. F. Hurricanes engaged a force of Japanese fighters near Cox's Bazar. The enemy were apparently pursuing a homeward bound formation of the 10th U. S. A. A. F. bombers when they were intercepted and turned back. The Hurricanes destroyed one enemy aircraft and damaged others. Four of the enemy were hit by anti-aircraft fire, but full reports are not yet available. Last night Wellington bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Mandalay.

From these operations two of our aircraft are missing."

May 23.—It has now been confirmed that all the four of the Japanese aircraft which were hit by anti-aircraft fire over the Cox's Bazar area on May 21 were destroyed.

RAID ON FENI FRUSTRATED

Typical of some of the fine interceptions carried out by R. A. F. fighters on the Burma front was the frustration of an attempted raid by Japanese bombers upon the Feni area.

About two dozen enemy bombers, with a fighter escort, came in to attack. The Japanese used their heaviest type of bomber—used for the first time in daylight on the Burma front. They are a modified version of the aircraft which suffered disaster when they attacked Calcutta at the beginning of this year.

The raiders came in at about 25,000 ft.

SEVENTEEN JAP RAIDERS DESTROYED

New Delhi, May 23.

"Yesterday morning R. A. F. Hurricanes destroyed or damaged nearly half of a force of 20 Japanese bombers escorted by 11 fighters which attacked Chittagong airfield," says an India Command Joint War Communique issued here to-day.

"Combats took place over a wide area. Full details have not yet been received, but it is known that four Japanese bombers and three fighters were destroyed, one bomber and one fighter probably destroyed, and four bombers and two fighters damaged. Our losses were two fighters. One pilot has already reported back to his unit and the other is believed to be safe.

"The attack was made from a high level and the bombs that were dropped caused no serious damage. Some casualties have been reported including a small number of people killed. It has also been reported that anti-aircraft gunners damaged two of the enemy aircraft which attacked Chittagong airfield on May 22, bringing the total for that day upto 17 raiders destroyed or damaged out of 31 which came over.

machines actually landed in a clearing, took wounded men and flew back with them.

Militarily and politically the invasion of North Burma by Brig. Orde Charles Wingate's long-range jungle penetration force, which operated behind Japanese positions for three months, has been a marked success. The lessons of the expedition are now being studied and analysed, and the preliminary verdict of the authorities is:—"We have learned a great deal. From every point of view it has been well worthwhile," writes the *Statesman* War Correspondent, New Delhi.

The Japs were muddled and confused by the operation. For weeks it appeared they had no conception of what was happening. For once they were completely beaten at their own game—Jungle warfare. They sent a force chasing hither and thither all over Burma and concentrated on prying out non-existent lines of communication. Towards the end they spaced out considerable forces all down the Chindwin River with a view to trapping Brig. Wingate and his men, as they returned to India, but by this time our

THE RECONQUEST OF BURMA 'VIA' RANGOON

TUNISIA A CURTAIN-RAISER

The "Economist", reviewing the Burma situation, says: "Obviously there is danger in the Casablanca plan for beating Hitler first: Japan may effectively consolidate or even extend her conquests in the meantime. Yet, if any development can justify 'one thing at a time' strategy, it is the conquest of Tunis and Bizerta and the reopening of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping.

"The Mediterranean is not only a water-jump to Southern Europe, but it is also the route par excellence to the East. A large-scale Allied offensive in the Far East which would have dissipated resources more appropriately used in clearing the shortest route to the East would have been wasteful and ineffective. The capture of Tunisia is a curtain-raiser to the reconquest of Burma via Rangoon and the great river valleys as certainly as it is to the storming of Europe."

men had become so expert at evasion that they had little difficulty in slipping through Jap patrols and safely crossing the river.

The expedition relieved the pressure by the Japs who had chosen this moment to launch an offensive against our allies, the Kachin Levies, who are fighting in North Burma. It also tied up large numbers of Jap troops who might otherwise have been used against China and possibly took a certain amount of drive out of the Jap offensive in the Arakan.

Brigadier Wingate On Jungle Warfare

"Our operations have disproved the belief that only people born in the jungles can undertake jungle warfare. Given the necessary training, our troops will beat the Japs, but we need the co-operation of the Burmese. This will, I believe, be forthcoming. It is enough if such co-operation is passive." These views were expressed at a Press conference by Brig. Wingate, leader of the expedition which returned recently after deep penetration into Burma.

He said that neither Indian nor British troops nor troops of any other civilized country grew up in jungle conditions, but the average infantryman

could under proper leadership be trained in jungle warfare in three months. "The Allies," he said, "have the advantage that their men have more initiative and imagination and this is most useful because the only difference between jungle and other type of warfare is that the former makes a great demand on the individual soldier.

"In the jungle the fight is between man and man and not between machines. There you shoot to kill and not to frighten and alertness and accuracy of firing are most essential."

AMERICAN OPINION

ON

BRITISH FAILURE IN BURMA

New York.

The "New York Times" replying to criticism of the British failure to drive the Japanese out of Burma said, "We do not need to be reminded that the Japanese fight well in difficult terrain. For 11 days now an American expeditionary force has been trying to drive the Japanese out of the island of Attu. Burma, out of which Senator Chandler is so impatient to have the British drive the Japanese, is 400 times the size of Attu."

Declaring that a successful attack on Burma must be preceded by the occupation of Rangoon, the paper added: "If this was not being done, it has not been because the British have not wanted to do it. It is because sufficient sea-power, American as well as British, has not been available for the purpose. The American and British navies have had their hands full fighting in the Pacific, convoying in the Atlantic and fighting in the Mediterranean. They hoped for an early end of the campaign in the Mediterranean which ought to release sea-power which can substantially change the situation in the Indian Ocean. Then it will be time for Senator Chandler to count again."

The Japs knew that on the plains our knowledge of warfare and our weapons were superior. But the problem had been to secure mastery over the Japs in jungle warfare particularly after the reverses in Malaya and Burma. In the Brigadier's opinion, his expedition had shown that this problem could be mastered.

The "Times" On The Campaign

The news of the safe return to India of Brig. Wingate's jungle force "records a success to be set against the disappointments of the Arakan campaign" writes *The Times*. "The exploits of this 'Jungle Commando' have been of high military value both for what they achieved and the lessons they taught.

"That the expedition was not betrayed to the enemy by the Burmese population justifies the deduction that the importance of pro-Japanese elements in Burma has been much exaggerated. Two lessons emerge from the story of the 'Jungle Commando.' One is furnished by the admirable liaison between its scattered mobile columns and the vigilant pilots of the R. A. F. The other is proof that, given right leadership and training, British troops can equal the Japanese in jungle warfare."

THE WAR ON INDIA'S EASTERN FRONTIER

Mr. Churchill Speaks At Washington

"The enemy has already begun to show signs of real moral weakness," declared Mr. Churchill when he addressed a joint session of Congress at Washington on May 19.

"Britain has at least as great an interest as the U. S. A. in waging an unceasing and relentless war against Japan. We will wage that war with you while there is breath in our bodies and blood in our veins. A notable part in the war against Japan must be played by the large armies and air and naval forces now marshalled by Britain on India's eastern frontier. There lies one of the means of bringing aid to hard-pressed and long tormented China.

"Field-Marshal Wavell and the other two Commanders-in-Chief in India have not travelled all this way to Washington to concern themselves with the health and happiness of the Mikado of Japan. If everything was ready to give the great armies standing ready in India an order to march towards the Burma Road that order would be given this afternoon. The matter is however somewhat more complicated.

"All movement of troops into the mountains and jungles north-east of India is very strictly governed by what American military men call the 'Science of Logistics.' Britain will use resolutely every man, gun and aeroplane that can be used in that sphere as they have done in other theatres."

DAY TO DAY ON ARAKAN FRONT

The India Command Joint War Communiques give the following reports on land operations on the Arakan Front:—

*May 17:—*There is nothing to report. A later report states that on the night of May 16-17 two small detachments of British troops carried out a successful raid on the jetty at Maungdaw.

The landing was vigorously resisted by the enemy. A party of 20 Japanese charged one of our parties with bayonets and a hand-to-hand struggle resulted in 18 of the enemy being killed. Our casualties in the raid were two killed.

*May 18:—*One of our patrols engaged a party of 42 Japanese attempting a reconnaissance in Taung Bazar area. Twenty of the enemy, of whom at least half were wounded, fled southwards. Of the rest, 15 were killed and two taken prisoner.

*May 19:—*There has been renewed patrol activity. The same *Communique* further states that in north Burma, in an action fought on May 15 near Sumprahum between one of our Kachin patrols and a detachment of 30 Japanese, eight of the enemy were killed. The Kachins suffered no loss.

*May 20:—*Minor patrol activity continues, but there has been no change in the situation.

*May 21:—*Patrol activity continues.

*May 22:—*Patrolling continues.

*May 23:—*Active patrolling continues.

*May 24:—*The general position in the Arakan is unchanged, says to-day's India Command Joint War *Communique*. In a recent encounter with the enemy one of our forward patrols wiped out a Japanese detachment of two officers and ten men without loss to themselves.

*May 25:—*No report

AIR ACTIONS ON ALL FRONTS

EIGHTY SEVEN TONS OF BOMBS

May 18.

The heaviest weight of bombs ever delivered by the 10th U. S. A. A. F. in any single day's operations was dropped on Japanese air bases and communications in East Burma yesterday. B-24 heavy bombers in strength cascaded 87 tons of bombs. Medium bombers, operating in co-ordination, increased the total tonnage to well in excess of 100 tons for the day.

Two heavy bomber formation concentrated their attack on the supply centre at Minbra five miles north-west of Magwe. Bombs of the first formation burst in a path across the target. The majority were direct hits on large installations in the central section. Three large fires were seen. Smoke was visible 50 miles from the target. The second flight reported similar destructive effect. The crews of this flight, 100 miles away, saw smoke from fires started by its bombs. Another heavy formation pin-pointed its attack on railroad installations at Promé. Tracks, rolling stock and warehouses were demolished. A large fire burned furiously. A fourth heavy formation attacking Thayetmyo, 60 miles south-east of Magwe, reported all bombs in the target area. Huge columns of black smoke rising three miles into the air indicated that a big fuel dump was among the targets destroyed.

Medium bombers attacked Lanywa, on the Irrawaddy River between Yenangyet and Chauk. A second formation smashed enemy installations at Chauk. Attacking with demolition bombs and incendiaries, hits were scored on warehouses and supply dumps. Other bombs were observed to burst

among storage tanks of an oil farm. On the return flight smoke fires started there was visible for many miles. This formation was intercepted by enemy fighters, one of which was probably destroyed.

ATTACK ON WATER-TRANSPORT

May 19.

Numerous fighters on offensive patrol made low level machinegun attacks on Japanese water transport in the coastal area of Burma from Akyab to Ramree Island. Last night Liberators bombed Taungup.

AKYAB WAREHOUSES ATTACKED

May 20.

Another formation of Blenheims bombed a Japanese fortified stockade near Yazagyo, north of Kalembo. A third formation of bombers, with fighter escort, attacked warehouses at Akyab.

Throughout the day our fighters maintained their low-level attacks on Japanese water and road transport over the coastal area of Burma from the Mayu to the south of Sandoway.

ENEMY SHIPS AND LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED

May 21-22.

R. A. F. fighter patrols machine-gunned nine locomotives, Japanese troops and other objectives in the Kachin district, damaged a launch on the Chindwin River and made low-level attacks on enemy positions north-west of Buthidaung.

A heavy bomber of the 10th United States Air Force on reconnaissance over the Gulf of Martaban on May 22 sighted two enemy ships heading towards Rangoon.

Our aircraft bombed the larger of the two vessels, a ship approximately of 150 feet scoring three direct hits and two near misses. The ship caught fire, and rolled over on its side. On the same day a flight of medium bombers attacked the railway installations and warehouses at Kanbala. All bombs fell in the target area destroying warehouses, rolling stock and track. Fires were visible 45 miles away. Another flight of medium bombers attacked the same target a few minutes later, destroying enginesheds, additional rolling stock and warehouse.

BOMBS ON RANGOON AND PROME

May 23.

A formation of bombers attacked targets on Akyab island. Last night bombs were dropped on enemy-occupied villages in Central Burma.

During the night of May 22-23 our heavy bombers attacked Japanese installations at Rangoon, Prome and

Toungup. Adverse weather prevented accurate estimation of bomb damages. But several large fires were observed in railway yards and the wharf area of Prome.

NEAR BUTHIDAUNG

May 24.

R. A. F. bombers made three attacks on Japanese troops at Udaung, a few miles south of Maungdaw. A formation of Blenheims escorted by Hurricanes attacked an enemy-occupied village near Buthidaung. In the Upper Chindwin, Blenheims attacked a Japanese camp near Khomalin.

Despite extremely bad weather over Burma, units of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force continued their attacks on Japanese installations. A flight of medium bombers attacked a saw mill and power house at Monywa. Another flight of medium bombers attacked the railway yards at Thazi. Flights of fighter bombers bombed and strafed two enemy barrack areas in Upper Burma, near Kamaing and Washawng.

DRIVE AGAINST HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS

Public Asked To Co-Operate

AN invitation to the public to co-operate with the Ministry in their drive against anti-social activities of hoarders and profiteers, was given by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister-in-charge of Civil Supplies, Bengal, speaking at a meeting organized by the Calcutta Defence Committee at the Indian Association Hall on May 19 last. Mr. D. Pereira presided.

The Committee submitted a memorandum regarding the food situation in the province suggesting, *inter alia*, the establishment of consumers' co-operative stores as the main channels of distribution.

The basic policy of the Government, Mr. Suhrawardy said, was equitable distribution of food-stuffs, utilization of the internal resources of the province and the stamping-out of all anti-social activities of hoarders and profiteers. The Bengal Government had removed inter-district control barriers and had thereby induced the Government of India to remove inter-provincial barriers also. This would enable the provincial Government to increase their supplies by the flow of rice from neighbouring provinces.

There was no doubt that this province was going to be largely benefited by the lifting of these barriers. Rice would flow into the province, despite possible attempts by local merchants not to purchase rice from outside the province, and prices would come down. Hoarders and merchants who had been keeping back their stocks in the hope of making large profits would be punished.

He had issued orders to all district authorities to see that nobody purchased or stocked more than 20 maunds of rice for the purpose of trade. He

advised all those who had been purchasing or stocking more than 20 maunds of rice for trade purposes to obtain a license immediately, otherwise their stocks would be liable to forfeiture.

There was to be a real drive against hoarders and their supporters. This could be achieved successfully only with the help and co-operation of the public.

The problem could not be dealt with without organized non-official effort. A consumers' co-operative movement would be of no avail unless there were producers' co-operative organizations. The two together would be an ideal combination. What was wanted was the development of a spirit of self-reliance among the people themselves in the rural areas.

The problem facing the province brooked no delay, Mr. Suhrawardy concluded. It required the co-operation of all well-wishers of the people. He would not leave any party, whatever might be its political affiliation, out of the food committee he proposed to set up.

HOW TO SOLVE RICE-PROBLEM IN BENGAL

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy's Statement

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy, Officer-in-charge, Commercial Museum, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—

Bengal is a deficit Province in rice. Since 1901 the deficit became apparent. During the last 40 years with the rise in population there has been no

rise in the production of rice. According to the Census of 1901, the density of population per square mile was 548, which has swelled up to 740 per square mile in 1941. It indicates practically a growth of 200 persons per square mile. The yield

of rice in 1901 was 24 crores, 56 lakh maunds. During the last forty years, the average yield in Bengal has been 20 crores and 90 lakh maunds. The annual requirement for direct consumption to-day is about 29 crore maunds. After all careful calculations we find there is a shortage of about 5 crore maunds per annum in direct consumption requirements. If seed reserve and indirect consumption as *chura*, *murhi* etc., are taken into consideration, the total deficit in rice requirements for Bengal amounts to approximately 6½ crore maunds per annum in a normal average year.

NO CROP POLICY

Neither the Ministry in Bengal nor the Agriculture Department had any crop policy to meet the situation, as the deficits were being met through increasing supply from Burma, Siam and Java and the inter-connected provincial areas. The Director of Agriculture never worried himself with the mathematics of production *vis-à-vis* consumption requirements, and never adopted a broad plan to make up the food deficit in the Province. There was no food crop policy and consequently there was no plan—to reclaim fallow land or to effectively restrict jute production, and the man behind the plough was left in the lurch.

Since the War began, the question of food-supply has been attracting some minor attention. Both the Central Government and the Bengal Government failed to take into consideration the probabilities of War effects in the Pacific and in the Eastern Zone. The Central Government had information in June, 1941, that the Eastern Zone War complications were likely to develop and Japanese hostilities were apprehended as early as August, 1941. But the Central Government had no food policy. The negligence of the Central Government froze all alertness on the food problem in Bengal. The Government of Bengal (The Ministry) had scanty report either of the apprehended war development in Malaya-Burma area or of its likely effects on food problems in Bengal. It seems that the Government of Bengal had received certain suggestions from the Central Government to adopt a dual policy—(a) of reserving a Government stock and (b) to adopt a rice-denial policy in the probable enemy approach areas. The Government of Bengal made an attempt through some agents to secure a stock and to pursue a denial policy by removing stock from such areas and to eliminate boat service to stop traffic in rice and other commodities and to arrange to deny mobility to the enemy in case of its appearance. The Government never insisted on developing a food policy even in January 1942, when all import of rice from Burma had ceased. The Department of Agriculture did not show any anxiety to meet the new situation and to develop any intensive food programme. Further, certain exports of rice for Army purposes were tolerated and Ceylon Government's request to supply a big quota of rice from Bengal had to be complied with at the mandate from Delhi, through percolation agency system. Restrictions in mobility within the Province curtailed the possibility of internal District-shortage adjustment and prices in certain districts began to shoot up. Midnapore is normally a surplus district but the devastating Cyclone turned it into a deficit district and aggravated the situation.

MASS HOARDING IN SMALL SCALE

The peasantry has no economic efficiency to hold anything which can be called a hoarding. Some of the Jotedars and Zamindars had some marginal gold-stock. Apprehensions of non-availability of rice in the near future had compelled a type of hoarding to accumulate with merchants and middlemen dealers. But the total of this stock was never more than a supply to meet even an appreciable fraction of the shortage,

though this system of hoarding has widened the gulf of shortage for a temporary period. A hoarder hoards for the moment, for better price next moment. No policy was adopted to hunt out these types of hoarders, which could have released a quantity to create some mobility in the markets. Another factor which cannot be overlooked is that there has been a mass small-scale-hoarding among the middle class people in apprehension of a danger moment when rice may not be available at all. If one lakh families had hoarded 3 bags per family, we can roughly estimate about 6 lakh maunds to have been in stock with these families for the apprehended harder days. Large hoarding with big merchants may be found out but the total quantity available cannot be mathematically enough to touch the fringe of the shortage through which Bengal is passing at the moment. They have to be discovered and punished as early as possible to relieve the situation to some extent. The daily direct requirement of rice in Bengal is in the neighbourhood of 7 lakh 70 thousand maunds. The unearthing of 1,000 maunds here and 5,000 maunds there may help in getting up a report, but will never ease the situation.

The present rice situation is the result of many complexes and seems to be beyond any magic solution. Cultivation cannot be extended overnight and reclamation of cultivable and fallow areas can hardly be put into effect without a comprehensive scheme to rebuild the man behind the plough as he needs money, cattle, seeds, manure and training for developing cultivation. Through the short-sightedness of the Agriculture Department, no programme has been taken up to help us at the moment, and the present critical juncture is not the moment to take up a comprehensive normal programme. The present difficulty can be met to some extent if the Central Government takes up a determined rice policy in the term of whole India adjustment to save the gasping Province of Bengal. The only ray of hope lies in the "grit-and-go" policy if adopted by the Central Government to supply Bengal with as much rice as possible on an all-India adjustment basis. A stray supply of 10 lakh mds. from Assam or 15 lakh mds. from Orissa is not likely to bring about any change in the situation.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA NECESSARY

The withdrawal of "Control" on a inter-related regional basis could have been helpful in January last. It is too late now. All stocks in those areas have already been either booked or earmarked. Abolition of a "Control-policy" unpursued by a 'fixed-price' policy cannot be at all effective on market-rates.

The Government of Bengal's policy to keep Calcutta and the industrial areas pacified to some extent cannot be a success. In the interest of 42 lacs it is unwise to suck into Calcutta every particle of grain available in rural areas and to thrust about 6 crores of people into starvation zone. As soon as even a partial rationing is introduced in Calcutta, train-loads of hungry rural population will come to Calcutta and dislocate all arrangements. Rationing in a subject race cannot be effective. Rationing implies political willingness to suffer for a National War. Without voluntary co-operation from the people, no rationing system can be conducted. Rationing does not mean only assured supply but it means foregoing a part of normal quota from day to day. The condition precedent to rationing is a definite assurance of a continuous supply of a regular quantity at non-fluctuating price and quantity. Are such conditions present to introduce rationing in Calcutta?

At this precarious juncture people must learn to help themselves. In the meantime we must educate our people to decrease our dependence on rice and to increase the use of vegetables. We must teach our people to take vegetable

khichuri, which is more nutritious and will help us in fuel economy. The vegetable pish-pash must be introduced and in view of this shortage we must develop a new rice-sense in order to curtail individual rice consumption by even 3 chhatkak per capita which will go a long way towards meeting the shortage. The habit of throwing away the rice-water must be tabooed. Use of *atta* and *bhatta* and *bajra* flour must be resorted to at once. Greater use of *atta* must be urged both on nutritional and economic grounds. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the Corporation can only go on insisting on increasing the number of controlled shops and issue permits for reputed

rice dealers to serve such people who cannot afford to stand at the queues at the controlled shops. For 20 lacs of people in the city we must have at least 2,000 controlled shops and 500 licensed retail rice dealers. The service hours of the controlled shops should be extended both in the morning as well as in the afternoon.

A continuous educative propaganda should be carried on to induce the people to use less rice and more vegetables, to eat *khichuri* and *pish-pash* and above all, to create an assurance of no dearth of supply by implementing the assurance with definite supplies.

UNRESTRICTED MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS

Orissa And Assam Governments' Protest To India Government

Cuttack, May 21.

The present order of the India Government for the free movement of rice in the north-east block of India will be disastrous, particularly to the Province of Orissa—says Pandit Nilkanta Das, M.L.A., (Central), in a statement.

"Orissa was, on statistical calculation, considered to be a surplus Province this year so far as rice position is concerned. But surplus or deficit, the rice export has not yet been regulated even in this Province with a plan and objective. For the good of the starving neighbours people were allowed to sell their paddy and rice to merchants and millowners just at the harvest time when, generally small and improvident producers are in the traditional habit of selling their paddy and rice for their little necessities and even petty luxuries. That was the time to put a brake to this sale of rice from villages and gradually to arrange matters administratively in such a way as to make the surplus holders only to sell their supply under some system say, of issuing license.

"That was not done. The average calculated surplus has been taken away practically from the Province. Now is the time, therefore for the Orissa Government to see to it that surplus producers in Orissa do sell their rice to those who are already without it or will shortly go entirely out of stock. I have reasons to believe that the Orissa Government was going to do this with a definite plan. But now comes the order of the Government of India—a bolt from the blue. The result will be starvation and famine. Those that depended upon Provincial autonomy will be very badly disillusioned and that too at the great cost of the people of the land. We expect better counsel will still prevail in Delhi and the Government of Orissa will be allowed to do their work according to a plan good for their own people. They have given away the excess for the good of their neighbours and to compel them again to give their all at this stage will not only be unwise but inhuman."

ORISSA MEASURES

Cuttack, May 21.

A Press Note issued by the Orissa Government says: "The reversal of the previous policy according to which the Provincial Government controlled the exports of rice and other food grains by permits, coming as it does at a time when most of the exportable surplus has left the province, has created a new situation. In order to meet this situation and to discharge their responsibilities to the people of this Province, the Provincial Government have decided upon certain measures which they propose to give effect to immediately.

"In conformity with the policy of the Central Government, the Provincial Government have decided to assign their minimum rice requirements for the urban population,

distressed rural areas and essential services. They have appointed purchasing agents in each district who will make purchases on the Government's behalf under instructions from district officers. The stocks proposed to be acquired by the Government are not meant for export; they are meant solely for internal consumption. The Government propose to distribute food grains through Government-controlled shops at reasonable prices.

"The Provincial Government wish to make it clear to the public that this decision taken by the Government of India is solely on their own responsibility. Although the decision raises difficult problems for the Provincial Government, they recognize the reasons that led the Central Government to introduce free trade in the east region. The Provincial Governments are, however, fully alive to their responsibilities for securing food supplies to the population of the Province and are determined to take all measures that may be necessary towards this end.

CUTTACK MEETING

Cuttack, May 21.

To protest against the recent order of the Government of India removing the restrictions imposed on the movement of food grains, a public meeting was held here last evening at the Town Hall, Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao presiding.

The speakers, including Mr. B. K. Ray, Advocate-General, Mr. Syam Sunder Misra, Rai Bahadur Bhikari Charan Patnaik and Srimati Sarala Devi, M.L.A., dwelt on the "disastrous" effects the order would have on the economic structure of the province.

A resolution was passed requesting the Central Government to withdraw the order.—A. P. I.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE" TO ASSAM

Shillong, May 21.

"The recent Government of India order creating an east zone consisting of Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and the Surma Valley of Assam with complete freedom of trade in food grains has been a bolt from the blue to the Government of Assam," said Sir Mohammad Saadulla, Premier of Assam, in an interview.

"We were kept completely in the dark till May 10, when our representative to the conference in Calcutta was first told that the Food Department of the Government of India proposed a partial free trade of food grains in their region. This proposal was vigorously opposed by him. I had a long discussion over the rice situation in Assam with Maj. Gen. Wood, Secretary, Food Department, Government of India, at Delhi as recently as April 22.

"The point of difference between him and me was that according to their statistics the surplus of Assam was placed

at 5,000,000 pounds as against my estimates of 2,100,000. Even assuming that the surplus was in the neighbourhood of 2,500,000, I was convinced that with our present commitments to supply the army, military projects, labourers on military work, the tea industry, Burma Administration and the railway staff, we could hardly supply much to Bengal and the bargain was struck to give to Bengal only 10,000 tons of rice in the terms of "buro" paddy. No question of free trade between Assam and Bengal arose during the discussion which was attended by Mr. Christie and another officer of the Central Government.

"What happened in the meantime to change the policy of the Government of India I do not know. All that I can say is that the recent orders of free trade between part of Assam and Bengal will have the effect of rocketing the price of paddy and rice to the same level as in Bengal—at least for some months to come. If the Government of India can import rice from South America to India and if Assam's *aus* crop be a good one, then alone the price may come down about August but even then I do not see that the price level will come down to what it was in 1942."

Concluding he disclosed that the Assam Government had been compelled in the circumstances to lodge a strong protest with the Central Government and was anxiously waiting to see the result. He also appealed to traders and growers in Assam not to export rice and paddy for temporary gain in such quantities as would encroach upon their requirements for personal consumption.—A. P. I.

TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS

WAR TRANSPORT MEMBER MEETS SIR NAZIMUDDIN

Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member of the Government of India, met Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, and other members of the Bengal Cabinet on May 19 last and discussed with them the food problem with special reference to the question of transport of foodstuffs.

Sir Edward also met the Provincial Transport Controller and Priority Authorities in connexion with the transport of jute.—A. P. I.

BENGAL HINDU MAHASABHA

DEEP CONCERN AT THE FOOD SITUATION

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, which met in Calcutta on May 21 last under the presidency of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, adopted a resolution:—

Expressing deep concern at the food situation the meeting called on the authorities not to juggle with figures but to

admit candidly that Bengal was a deficit Province and to deal with the situation with an appreciation of the stern realities. It urged Government to formulate its scheme forthwith and publish it for the consideration of all parties and interests.

The Committee was of opinion that so-called hoarding by small stockists or by middle class families was being grossly exaggerated. The real difficulties had been created by the extensive hoarding and purchases made by Government and by big firms, particularly non-Bengalis, and vested interests. Repeated admonitions against the so-called hoarding had created panic specially among the poor middle class people who were obliged to keep small stocks to meet the present abnormal situation. "The so-called policy of strongly dealing with the hoarders," it was urged, "should not be utilized for any political or party purposes and should not be directed against stockists on small scale for *bona fide* purposes."

SIR K. NAZIMUDDIN AT DELHI

To Discuss Bengal Food Situation

New Delhi, May 25.

Khwaja Sir K. Nazimuddin, Bengal, Premier, arrived by air this afternoon to discuss Bengal's food situation with the Government of India.—A. P. I.

FOOD-RATIONING ADVISER

ARRIVES IN INDIA FROM LONDON

New Delhi, May 20.

It is announced that Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser for foodstuffs, has arrived in India and has taken up his duty in the Food Department, Government of India.

He was in charge of the administration of food rationing in London for two years—particularly during the severe air bombardment.—A. P. I.

RATION SUPPLY TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

MR. SUHRAWARDY CONFERS WITH CHAMBER REPRESENTATIVES

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, held a conference with representatives of Chambers of Commerce on May 22 last. It is understood the question of supply of ration to industrial workers through Chambers of Commerce Food Supply organisations in relation to the recent order of the Government of India removing all restrictions on free trading in food-grains in the Eastern provinces was discussed at the conference.

"NO MERCY TO CLOTH SPECULATORS AND PROFITTEERS"

Prominent Indians Issue Statement

Bombay, May 8.

The urgent necessity of the Government taking immediate steps to control the price of cloth and the production and sale of yarn in view of the uninterrupted rise in the price of cotton goods, is stressed in a statement issued over the signatures of a number of prominent Indians. The signatories include Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. C. Vijaya Raghavachariar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Sir M. Vishveshvaraya, Sir

Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sir Gokulchand Narang, Mr. Govindlal Shible Motilal, Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. Narayanlal Banisal.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"One of the most distressing developments which the present war has brought in its train is that people of ordinary means are unable to get adequate supplies of essentials of life at reasonable prices. Next to food, clothing is the

most important thing required by every human being, rich and poor alike. Reports from various markets show that the prices of cotton goods are registering uninterrupted rise. The prices of ordinary clothing required by the middle class and poor population have risen by several hundreds per cent. The following summary of the average quotations for local-made piece-goods and yarns issued periodically by the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, explains the present position in regard to price structure:—

	18-8-39.			13-8-42.			12-8-43.		
	Per lb.			Per lb.			Per lb.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Long cloth	0	8	6	1	2	10	2	4	6
Shirtings	0	8	5	1	1	9	2	6	3
Leopard cloth	0	8	2	1	2	1	2	5	0
Dhoties	0	9	6	1	2	0	2	10	0
Chadars	0	8	9	1	3	2	2	9	3
Drills	0	7	6	1	1	0	2	5	0

Prices have further increased by one rupee per lb. in all these. Dhoties worn by ordinary people can now be purchased only by paying about Rs. 11 when formerly they could be bought for Rs. 2 per piece.

It will be seen that mill quotations have gone up by four and a half times since the outbreak of war. The above prices are ex-mill prices and the middlemen add their own profits before they reach the consumer.

It is time the Government took immediate steps to save the people from the consequences of the anti-social way of speculators and profiteers. It is necessary to bring cloth under control and fix a price for the same. Along with the control of price of cloth, it is essential to control the production and sale of yarn as has been done by the Government of Madras. If the price of yarn is fixed and encouragement is given to hand-loom industry, it will be possible to meet the growing need of the poor and middle class people. On an occasion like this, no mercy should be shown to speculators and profiteers. The time has come when imme-

diately drastic steps have to be taken to relieve the suffering of the people.—A.P.I.

PRICES OF CLOTH SOARING HIGH

How To Check It

Bombay, May 25.

How the soaring cloth prices be checked is being discussed in Bombay business circles. The standard long cloth which cost 9 annas per pound in pre-war days is being sold to-day at Rs. 3 a pound. Dhoties and 'saries' which cost 10 annas per pound before the war now cost 4 rupees per pound. The increase in price is attributed to war conditions (1) supply and demand, (2) speculative tendency inherent in war and (3) hoarding in anticipation of higher prices, which are already referred to in these columns. It is said the Government must take steps to make the cloth dealers declare their stocks.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, a prominent businessman and cloth merchant, welcomes the standard cloth scheme. According to him the rise in the price of cloth has followed in a vicious circle. Mr. Vithaldas is of opinion that the Government should speed up their efforts in making standard cloth available to the public. It is a pity that Provincial Governments have not yet completed their distribution arrangements for the standard cloth.

Enquiries show that textile owners have so far supplied 40 million yards of standard cloth. Another 75 million yards is expected to be delivered in the month of May. It appears the Government wanted the owners to deliver 150 million yards during May, but the owners have asked for time. At present the production of standard cloth works out at less than two per cent though, according to the original plan, owners had agreed to place 60 per cent of their looms for the production of standard cloth and military requirements. The latter estimated at 22 per cent. Therefore, 38 per cent of the looms should be available for production of standard cloth. The general view here is that both the Government and owners take the manufacture of standard cloth very easy. It is believed that the forthcoming meeting of the Standard Cloth Panel will make arrangements for the production of at least 1,000 million yards for the second-half of 1943.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES PRESS NOTES

MOVEMENT OF FOOD GRAINS

"Having regard to the Government of India order declaring the eastern food region a free trade zone, food grains and flour can now be moved freely from any railway station within the eastern zone and no Government export permits are necessary for any such movement."

"The eastern food region for this purpose comprises the provinces of Assam (excluding the Assam Valley), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and also the Eastern States (excluding the States of Bastar, Patna, Kalahandi, Kanker, Nandgaon, Chhaukhadan, Khairagarh, and Kawardha).

"Food grains" are defined in IBCA Goods Tariff No. 25 under 'grains and pulses,' at pages 293 and 294, and 'flour' is defined at page 277.

"Not only is the free movement of food grains and flour, as defined above, now permissible, but this traffic is to be given the same priority as military traffic, aerodrome traffic and mail, and will take precedence over all other traffic."

WARNING TO HOARDERS AND PROFITEERS

"From the statements recently issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies from time to time, it must be abundantly

clear that the Ministry intends to take drastic steps against hoarders and profiteers in order to secure mobility of stocks of food grains and to make them available to the public. None of these measures are intended to operate against genuine traders duly licensed under the Food Grains Control Order, who have declared their stocks correctly and have been placing such stocks regularly on the market.

"The policy of the Ministry is to promote honest trading, and traders may rest assured that they need have no fear of harassment or interference with the conduct of their business so long as they observe the law.

"The recent dropping of the inter-provincial trade barriers will encourage traders to purchase grain in other provinces and import it into Bengal. All traders desirous of taking advantage of the facilities for inter-provincial trade in the eastern region are advised to take out licences immediately under the Food Grains Control Order, as it would be illegal for them to purchase or stock for sale quantities of food grain in excess of 20 maunds without a licence.

"With a view to encouraging honest trade the policy hitherto in force of restricting the issue of licences to traders who have been in business for three years is being relaxed."

SALE OF RICE IN THE AFTERNOON STOPPED

The following Press Note has been issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies on Wednesday (May 26) :—

With a view to relieving the hardship caused by the hot weather to the public as well as the distributing and inspecting staff, distribution of rice in the afternoon at the controlled shops inside and outside the approved markets except Shamshar and Hatibagan markets, has been stopped with effect from the 24th May. Inside the markets some shops may be reserved exclusively for women at the discretion of the Food Executive Officers, and outside the markets, men and women would receive their supplies on alternate days from the controlled shops. The 6 women's shops will function as before, but only in the morning.

It has also been decided to limit the sale of rice, *atta*, flour and sugar from controlled shops to one seer per head per day in the interest of maximum equity in distribution. In regard to *atta*, flour and sugar, there will, however, be no restriction of selling hours, subject to the provisions of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act.

BLACK MARKET IN SUGAR-CANDY

Another Press Note issued by the Ministry of Civil Supplies states:—

With a view to eliminating black market operations in sugar-candy (*Misri*) the Bengal Government have promulgated an order under the Defence of India Rules, according to which no consignment of sugar-candy arriving in a railway

1,61,000 MDS. OF RICE SEIZED

Dinajpur, May 26.—One lakh and sixty-one thousand maunds of rice has been seized in Dinajpur Sadar and Balurghat Sub-Divisions and 3,000 maunds of rice have been seized in Thakurgaon.—U.P.

or steamer station in Calcutta, or in the Howrah Municipality, shall be delivered to the consignee or to any other person without a permit to be issued by the Regional Controller, Calcutta and Industrial area.

The order places an obligation upon the person receiving delivery of sugar-candy in the manner prescribed above, not to sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the consignment except in accordance with the directions given by the regional controller.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL OFFICER

Mr. M. S. M. Ishaque, I.C.S., Chief Controller of Jute Regulation and Director, Rural Reconstruction, Bengal, has been appointed to act as a Special Officer in the Department of Civil Supplies in addition to his present duties.

The following persons have been appointed Food Executive Officers in Calcutta and the Industrial area: Khan Bahadur Md. Shamsul-Dahar (Calcutta South-West), Khan Bahadur A. M. Arshad Ali (Calcutta Central-South), Rai Sahib Brindaban Chandra De (Calcutta South-East), Rai Nripendra Chandra Bose Bahadur (Calcutta North), Mr. Md. Shamsuzzoha Ahmed (Calcutta North-East) and Mr. A. K. Bose (Howrah Urban North).

CONVICTED FOR HOARDING AND PROFITEERING

A Press Note issued on Wednesday by the Ministry of Civil Supplies says that 9 persons were convicted on the 25th May by Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Islam, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for hoarding and profiteering, out of whom one was fined Rs. 300 for hoarding 360 maunds of rice, 5 were fined for profiteering in sugar, and 3 for profiteering in coal and coke. The total number of prosecutions instituted by the police and the inspecting staff of the Civil Supplies Department on charges of hoarding and profiteering during the week ending 14th May, 1943, is 38, out of which 19 relate to cases dealing in coal and 10 to cases dealing in sugar.

FOOD AND CLOTH DISCUSSION AT DELHI

New Delhi, May 26.—Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin and the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Premiers of Bengal and Orissa, respectively, have arrived here. Their visit is in connexion with the food problem which is to be discussed tomorrow by the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The food problem continues to baffle the authorities. The Food Department's regional plan has not succeeded to the extent anticipated and there is a suggestion that inter-provincial barriers against free trade be relaxed to help Bengal and Delhi in particular.

There is a suggestion that land revenue be collected in kind and not in cash and that strict measures be taken against landlords, cultivators and middlemen who are hoarding foodgrains. The success of this proposal depends, however, entirely on the extent to which the Provincial Governments would be prepared to adopt it.

Additional complications have been caused by the fact that the Food Department was unable, in certain areas, to utilize fully the priorities granted during recent weeks for the movement of food. A stage has been now reached when both food and coal cannot be transported simultaneously on the basis of priority, and that over some sections of the railways the movement of one must give way to the other.

The view held in political quarters here is that anti-inflationary measures, combined with steps contemplated by the Government, should help to ease the situation regarding food and cloth.

The problem of cloth, which was discussed yesterday by the representatives of Central and Provincial Governments, will also be reviewed by the Executive Council.

Further study of the cloth situation tends towards the view that the entire production and distribution of cloth will have to be brought under control in co-operation with the industry. Some 2,000,000,000 yds. of standard cloth are to be produced and distributed by stages before the end of this year, to provide for the needs of the countryside.

As the standard cloth and military needs will together account for 60 per cent. of the textile production, steps will be taken to divert the remaining productive capacity, largely for cloth needed by the lower middle and middle classes. To prevent such cloth being consumed by the rich it is likely that some form of rationing will be introduced in the urban areas.

SCHEME FOR CONTROL OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

New Delhi, May 26.—It is understood that the Government of India have decided on a scheme for the control of cotton yarn and cloth. They hope this will receive the willing co-operation of the mill industry and of all the other interests concerned.

Special Article

Cities Of India V

The Imperial City Of India

II—Civic Consciousness Of Delhi

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

BESIDES being the capital of India, the City of Delhi is the most important commercial town in the north, ranking next in importance only to the great sea ports of this country. Delhi forms the junction of all the important railways in Northern India. This facility for communication as well as the nearly central position of Delhi over the northern tract make this city the largest clearing house for importing and distributing various commodities. Besides being the biggest cloth market in the north, importing piece goods, woollen and silk cloth in vast quantities from Europe, America and Japan, Delhi has been a jewellery market which is second to none in this country. In recent times Delhi has made great progress in the industrial sphere. There are more than half-a-dozen cotton mills in the city, besides a number of other factories.

"Politically, Delhi has always held a high place among Indian cities. It has been and is the scene of great and significant events. It does not, perhaps, occupy as prominent a position as regards provision of civic amenities, but the explanation is not far to seek. It lies in the fact that it is far easier to build a new city than to modernise an ancient one. Grafting of present-day institutions on an archaic structure has never been an easy task and twentieth century civic improvements and seventeenth century town-planning go ill together." Wrote Lala Shri Ram [now Sir Shri Ram] in his brochure entitled 'Municipal Problems in Delhi'. Nothing can, I hope, better serve as a prologue to what I am proceeding to say. It is about the Municipality of Delhi, and the civic amenities and improvements that have been effected during the recent years.

The entire City of Delhi is divided into five municipal areas: (1) the Delhi Municipality, (2) the New Delhi Municipality, (3) the Fort Notified Area, (4) the Kutub Notified Area, (5) the Shahdara Notified Area. Covering over an area of 6.75 sq. miles in the heart of the city the Delhi Municipality has the largest area of the above five divisions. With an average density of 59,000 heads per sq. mile, the Municipality has to serve a population as great as 3,99,695 souls.

A comparative chart of revenue and expenditure beginning from 1911 up to 1941, showing the changes every ten years is as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1911	9,79,759	8,58,441
1920-21	16,54,968	19,22,252
1930-31	25,88,400	26,05,809
1940-41	46,87,574	

The City of Delhi is divided into 14 Wards, each returning one Hindu and one Muslim member to the Board. Six are returned by special interests and 7 are nominated by the Government in addition to 3 ex-officio members. Thus a total of 14 members constitute a board for the Delhi Muni-

cipality. The office of the President is held by the Deputy Commissioner, and there are two elected Vice-Presidents to assist him.

"Of all the services which a municipality provides the one that takes precedence is sanitation." So writes Lala Shri Ram while dealing with the aspects of permanent improvement that were introduced even ten years earlier from to-day. The outstanding feature of the Municipality has for the last few years been the extraordinary care and attention that is paid to the applications for building construction. The Delhi Municipality has also passed an elaborate set of Building Bye-laws and possesses a comprehensive Re-housing scheme, without which life in Delhi would have been narrowly enclosed within insanitary bounds. First started in 1910 the Delhi Improvement Trust included in its programme of re-housing the proposals for constructing 176 houses in Andha Moghal for a criminal tribal colony, which was moved from the western extension of the city, and for building 200 houses for the poor people who were removed from Arakashan and Hathi-Khanna slums. As the poor class re-housing could not be self-supporting, it was to be subsidized either by the Local authorities or by the Government. So the decision was made that a Government subsidy was to be paid from the proceeds of the Entertainment Duty introduced from January, 1940. With such monetary support at its back the Improvement Trust of Delhi commenced to work out 18 separate re-housing schemes relating to slum clearance. This plan of construction involved new construction of more than 4,000 houses to accommodate 26,000 persons and more, whose individual income did not exceed thirty rupees a month.

Going into the details of the Poor Rehousing Scheme, it is found to provide three types of dwelling houses viz., one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed. Their allotment is made on the basis of the number of members in each family. The rent payable by each allottee depends upon the individual capacity to pay. Those who are able to pay Rs. 8-8 and more a month are entitled to hire-purchase terms under which they become owners of the house after 20 years. On the contrary, those who are unable to pay the above sum in the minimum are allowed to live in the houses as tenants.

On grounds for improvement of the city's health attention was closely paid to the drainage system even more than ten years ago. Delhi sewerage has a past history. When the Emperor Shah Jehan first laid the foundations of the city, there was built a number of underground drains, and to-day, the main drainage of the city still passes through the old system. Since the old sewers had been built with flat stone sides and unplastered beds they became gradually silted up. To remove this difficulty the old drains have been remodelled to a length of 8,000 feet and even more, and brought into use. "Consequent on the improvements effected in the

city and in the city's water-supply, the city drainage is also in better condition to-day. . . The flushing of drains, the construction of a number of water-cum latrines, and of properly screened water-cum urinals, have added to the cleanliness of the city. Surface drains which in former years used to be laid without *pucca* beds are now constructed with lime concrete beds and cement rendering." Such was the report of the drainage situation in 1931, and much greater improvement may be expected in the succeeding period amounting to more than a decade, though this war may have brought some disadvantages upon the judicious expenditure of money on public works. Allied with the city's system of sewerage is the removal of rubbish that lies over ground. This removal is effected by refuse trains instead of by motor trucks. The Municipality pays Rs. 70,000 per year to the railway authority for carrying a train of 25 wagons of refuse and night soil daily from the Qutub Road and Subzimandi refuse-loading platforms.

It is to the credit of the Municipality that several good roads are being added every year to the 125 miles at which it stood in 1931. All the main thoroughfares of Delhi are treated with asphalt, though there are still some roads built on the very expensive method of asphaltic concrete, asphalt macadam and semigrouting construction. There are even several of the important lanes surface-treated with asphalt. The Ajmere Gate Overbridge has opened quite a number of new roads running through the western extensions and has linked them up with the road system of the old city. Many sharp corners in the congested parts of the city like Barh Shah Bula, Hanz Qazi, Mori Gate and Qutub-Sadar crossing have been improved. Narrow roads like Dariha Khurd, Maliwara, Kinari Bazar, Lal Kuan Bazar and Charkhewalan have been widened by the filling up of the deep and dangerous side drains. The condition of the roads in Delhi is generally speaking very satisfactory. Almost all the main roads are well lighted and provided with foot-paths on both sides for the convenience of pedestrians. The scavenging of the streets is also appreciable in view of the great congestion.

The city has got several parks and public gardens, the more important of which under municipal management are the Queen's Gardens, the Roshanara Garden and the Daryaganj Purdah Garden. The Municipality is also responsible for arboriculture within the city limits, in Subzimandi and Karol Bagh. Still, a new idea has been taken up to provide the city with children's corners. This scheme consists of providing ten children's corners in the various parks of the city, provided with seesaws, swings, parallel bars and slides. Some of them have already been equipped with these accessories.

Water-supply in Delhi was once a difficult problem of the city. The scarcity of supply and the inadequacy of the existing mains were felt for many years. Only recently attempts have been made to improve the distribution of water-supply in the city. There is a net-work of small pipes that are being enlarged and new pipes are also being laid to serve the localities which had no supply before.

Schools under the control of the Municipality are mostly primary schools, but there are also a few middle schools, lower middle schools, and an industrial school where carpentry,

drawing and smithy are taught. The industrial school has, however, now been taken up by the Government. In 1931, the number of schools for boys was 51 and that for girls was 24.

In Delhi compulsory primary education was introduced in 1926. At first such education was introduced in five out of nine areas into which the city was divided. When the scheme is applied to the whole of the city it provides education for 18,000 boys. In Delhi a scheme of medical inspection of school children was sanctioned by the local administration in 1927 and is being worked till this day. For pupils found to be in need of medical treatment the guardians are informed of the diseases from which the pupils are suffering, then they are taken to hospitals or dispensaries for treatment free of charge. The evening schools were first started in 1924, since then the number of attendants is increasing from year to year. The quality of education in municipal schools is being gradually improved. More trained teachers are now employed and efforts are being made to provide the pupils with well-lighted, well aired and spacious class-rooms.

Though the city is comparatively free from devastating epidemics of all sorts, still preventive measures must be sought for to rid the city of certain endemic diseases such as typhoid, malaria and tuberculosis. The Municipality of Delhi maintains half-a-dozen of hospitals under supervision of a civil surgeon and liberal grants are given to another half-a-dozen. There are, besides, three Unani and three Ayurvedic dispensaries run with Municipal aid. The Municipality is fully conscious about the ways that the city may get good and wholesome milk and other food-stuffs for daily consumption. Samples of milk and *ghee* are freely taken and analyzed in the Municipal laboratory. The question of opening Municipal milk depots in the city is now under consideration.

Before closing I would like to quote a few lines from Lala Shri Ram, the distinguished citizen of Delhi, who speaks of the general apathy of the Indian citizen in civic matters, and who writes for the remedy thereof:—"A civic consciousness can be created by closer relationship between the councillors and the citizens, by forming rate-payers' associations, by the creation of a civic pride in the minds of the citizens to beautify the city instead of fouling it, by establishing free cinemas and theatres for public enlightenment on social hygiene and for amusement, by the publication of a *Municipal Gazette* as is done in Calcutta, by subsidizing newspapers to publish articles on municipal administration and by the inclusion of civics in the curriculum of studies in municipal schools."

SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE

19TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's contribution to the cause of University education in Bengal was recalled on the occasion of his 19th death anniversary observed in Calcutta on May 25 last. A memorial service was held in the morning at the foot of his statue at the crossing of Bentinck Street and Chittaranjan Avenue. Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee conducted the service.

Another service, attended by members of the Senate, professors and students, was conducted by Mr. Justice C. C. Ray in the evening in the Darbhanga Building.

Engineering

Report Of The Bombay House Collapse Inquiry Committee—I

Causes of Collapse of Reinforced Concrete Structure nearing Completion. Recommendations for Improving Building Procedure and Practice.

[The following is an excerpt from the Report of the Bombay House Collapse Inquiry Committee, Chairman Mr. B. J. Wadia. The Inquiry was conducted with the help of two Assessors—Dr. H. J. Nichols, D.Sc. (London), M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. Mech. E., and Prof. J. A. Taraporewala, B.Sc. (Hon. and Edin.), A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E. of the Engineering College, Poona. Mr. C. G. Kale, B.A., B.Sc., B.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government (Irrigation and Railways), acted as Secretary to the Committee.—Ed.]

INTRODUCTION

By a resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political and Services Department No. 6142/84-B, dated the 10th July, 1942, I was appointed to inquire into the house collapse on Plot No. 197, Block No. II, Back Bay Reclamation. The Resolution runs as follows:—

"On the afternoon of the 28th June, 1942 a five-storeyed building under construction situated on the Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay, collapsed suddenly resulting in serious loss of life and injury to persons. Government is of the opinion that a full inquiry should be held into all the facts relating to the causes of the collapse, the persons responsible for it and the measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a mishap. Government is, therefore, pleased to appoint B. J. Wadia, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

- (1) The causes of the collapse of the building;
- (2) The fixing of the responsibility for the collapse; and
- (3) The measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such mishaps."

The plot on which the building was being constructed before its collapse is plot No. 197. It forms part of the land of Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation which was completed by dry filling in 1931, and was intended from the beginning for building purposes. It appears from the record of the Public Works Department that some time in 1935, the lease of the first plot in Block II was sanctioned for building purposes and possession of the plot was given to the lessee. The construction work com-

menced in or about July, 1941. The building that was being put up was a huge six-storey reinforced concrete structure 114 ft. by 90 ft. for a block of flats consisting of a ground floor, five upper floors and a terrace on the top.

The building was nearing the end of its skeleton stage and the terrace slab was being concreted and nearing completion, when the building collapsed suddenly at 4-20 p.m. on the 28th June, 1942. The whole structure from the terrace downwards caved in at the centre and the collapse engulfed within its ruins over 150 men, women and children, who were in the building at the time. The death-roll mounted up to 58; several others received injuries and had to be removed to the hospitals. Various services and individual workers, ladies as well as gentlemen, helped in the work of rescue, some of them working day and night in intermittent rain, especially members of H. M.'s military forces whose prompt help has been highly appreciated.

The Inquiry opened on the 8th of August at 10-30 a.m. in the University Convocation Hall. In all the Committee met 88 times, and 98 witnesses were examined. The owner's constituted attorney, the Architect, the R. C. Specialist and the Building Contractor were present, and were represented by counsel. The Bombay Municipality appeared through Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors, and the Executive Engineer appeared in person through his representative. Counsel also appeared, just at the beginning, for the injured parties and for the relatives of the workmen who had perished in the collapse and a list of the names of the persons for whom he appeared was submitted to me later. Statements in writing were put in a few days after the Inquiry commenced on behalf of the Architect, the R. C. Specialist, the Building Contractor, the Bombay Municipality and the Executive Engineer.

The constituted attorney of the Owner, Mr. Abdul Y. A. Karimji, stated that the Owner on

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whose half the building was constructed was one Bai Abtallahai Nurbhai Jeeewajee and that she was at present in Zanzibar in East Africa. He further stated that an agreement to take the Plot No. 197 on lease along with the neighbouring Plot No. 198 was entered into with the Government some time at the end of 1940, and that the Architect in charge of the construction work was Mr. K. A. Noorani of Messrs. Karim Noorani and Co., that Mr. Abdul Mahomed Aga was the R. C. Specialist and Messrs. R. M. Engineer and Co. were the Building Contractors.

AWARDING OF THE CONTRACT

The building contract was given to Messrs. R. M. Engineer and Co. for the sum of Rs. 2,92,001, which was exclusive of the sanitary work, the drainage, lift, electric fittings and the fees of the Architect, but inclusive of the fees of the R. C. Specialist. There was no regular written agreement between the parties, except that the tender was signed by Messrs. R. M. Engineer and Co., and a letter of acceptance was sent to them by the Architect on behalf of the owner in July 1941. The building work started some time about July 1941, and was to be completed within 11 months from the date on which possession of the site was given to the Building Contractors. There was, however, a penalty clause for delay in completion. The work proceeded accordingly. The ground floor and five upper floors were already constructed and when the concreting of the terrace slab over the fifth floor was in process of completion, the entire structure collapsed within a couple of minutes.

ACCOUNT OF EYE-WITNESSES

Several eye-witnesses were present at the time of the collapse, either on the building itself or in the immediate vicinity, and they were examined first.

Gopal Mahadev, who had been working as a carpenter for the Building Contractors for about two years past, was actually on the 5th floor when the building collapsed. According to him the 5th floor slab on which he was standing suddenly cracked longitudinally near the centre and gave way.

Wing-Commander H. M. Baker was at the actual time of the collapse standing near his car on an adjacent road, and he heard a noise like a roll of thunder continuing for two or three seconds. He immediately went up to the place and saw that the whole building had collapsed within its square, but nothing had fallen outside it.

H. T. Rao, an Accountant working in the Ritz Hotel, opposite the otherside of the Tata Road, was watching the building work at tea-time when he saw that the top portion of the building suddenly fell vertically within the square of the building itself.

R. S. Raphael, who lives on the 2nd floor of "Ai-Abad", said that on the day in question he saw the roof of the terrace of the building caving in. According to him the top floor fell down within 20 seconds, and the rest of the building collapsed within a minute thereafter.

CAUSES OF COLLAPSE

The first question to be dealt with by this inquiry relates to the causes of the collapse of the building. The sudden collapse of a newly erected building nearing completion and taking toll of as many as 48 human lives, not to speak of those who were seriously injured, was enough to stagger any one's imagination and it is no exaggeration to say

that such a collapse is unprecedented in the history of building construction in Bombay. It is futile merely to suggest that the collapse was a mystery which could not be explained and to leave it at that. Apart from natural causes or enemy action, both of which were absent, there remain three main causes which could account for the sudden and precipitate collapse of the building, viz., (1) bad materials, (2) bad workmanship method of construction and (3) bad design. If the design is totally inadequate, then no matter what materials are used or how good the method of construction, a structure could not stand. If the materials are sufficiently bad, then even a good design and proper execution could not save the structure. Even if the design and the materials are good, faulty execution in a part or parts of the building may also bring about a collapse. It may, therefore, be generally stated that the cause of the collapse of the building in question must be any one of these causes or a combination of any two or more of them.

It is proposed to examine these three causes in turn.

(To be continued)

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

OXFORD PAMPHLETS ON INDIAN AND WORLD AFFAIRS

(I)

1. THE LAND AND ITS PROBLEMS (No. 9)—Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. Price, As. 4 only.
2. INDUSTRIALIZATION (No. 10)—Dr. P. S. Lokanathan. Price, As. 4 only.

THESE two pamphlets on "Indian Affairs" may be regarded as pendants of the two others—*The Food Supply* (No. 8) and *The Economic Background* (No. 3) published by the Indian Branch of the Oxford University Press, and already reviewed in these pages.

Both Sir Vijayaraghavacharya and Dr. Lokanathan have discussed the possibilities of India's agricultural and industrial wealth that have maintained untapped owing to State policy in India. In the ultimate analysis these four pamphlets have to do with the supply of food to the Indian people through their own labour and the exploitation of the resources of the country placed so bountifully by Nature above and under the earth in India. And the crisis, to which the people of this country has been pushed in the matter of their food and raiment, has demonstrated before all the world how pitifully has the Delhi-Simla bureaucracy failed in their duty. The measure of this failure is brought home to us as we remember that in Britain a 2 lbs. (1 seer) loaf sells for 5d. (6 As.), while in India it has been selling for Re. 1. And rice is selling for more than 10 to 13 annas for 2 lbs. The wheat from which the loaf is made in Britain comes from a distance of four to five thousand miles of which three thousand miles of the Atlantic waters are infested by German submarines. The wheat, from which the loaf is made in Bengal, for instance, moves over "interior lines" of twelve to fifteen hundred miles only. We have been told by men in touch with Delhi-Simla affairs that it was only in November (1942) that the authorities woke up to this food crisis in India after about half-a-dozen Price Control Conferences had been held and a "Grow More Food" campaign had been fostered in English-language newspapers as a result.

The reader of Pamphlet No. 2—*The Land and its Problems*—traverses the ground that had been done in Pamphlet No. 8—*The Food Supply*, though its title seemed to suggest that we would be shown how the various land systems—*Zemindari* and *Ryotwari*—have affected the life and labour of the vast majority of the people, more than 75 per cent. of the population. Sir Vijayadasa varied experience in official life topped by that gained as Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the first six years of its life could have given the foreign readers of these pamphlets an idea of the many handicaps that halted the material progress of the country.

We feel the same grievance with regard to Pamphlet No. 10—*Industrialization*—traversing as it does the ground made by Pamphlet No. 3. Dr. Lokanathan voices universal Indian feeling and opinion in his criticism of State policy in India in relation to industrial progress. The measures that he proposes for pulling our country out of the rut are in line with those that has the support of the wide-awake public in India. The use of the words "managerial society" in the last page of his brochure, however, directs attention to the danger implicit in this scheme of society—"planned scheme of industrialisation"—the danger to men and women who have their own "plans" for their life's conduct. An U. S. A. writer, Dr. James Burnham, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of New York, has in his book—*Managerial Revolution*—indicated for us the processes of the growth of this new "ruling class", which does not want to "own the instruments of production"—the lever of power in the modern State—but prefers to "control" them through their control of "the institutions that comprise the State." The first two World Wars of the 20th century have worked towards consolidating the power of this class either in private or public offices. Dr. Lokanathan has rightly called "the taming" of this class as "one of the most outstanding problems of industrialization in modern times." Herein he is in sympathy with Sri J. C. Kumarappa, who, in Pamphlet No. 3, had challenged the whole philosophy and technique of modern industrialism.

(II)

JAPAN AND THE MODERN WORLD—(No. 55)—Sir John Pratt, Price 4d. only.

BELGIUM AND THE WAR (No. 56)—G. N. Clark, Price 4d. only.

GREECE—Stanley Casson, (No. 57); Price 4d. only.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA (No. 58)—Sir John Pratt; Price 4d. only.

WHO IS MUSSOLINI (No. 59)—Ivor Thomas; Price 4d. only.

WAR AT SEA TO-DAY (No. 60)—Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond; Price 4d. only.

SOVIET ASIA (No. 62)—Violet Conolly. Price 4d. only.

OF these seven pamphlets published by the Oxford University Press and forming part of its "World Affairs Series" the first and the fourth will interest Indian readers the most. Intended as these generally are to present to the world the most decent picture of British dealings with other peoples, they will be raising controversies with regard to the interpretation of these dealings. It is not possible to deal with these fairly in course of a review-article. We propose to discuss in more detail the causes and consequences of the activities that form the subject-matter of the first and fourth pamphlets mentioned above. Of the subjects dealt with in the second, third and fifth the developments during the last three years have opened once again the danger that previously had been closed with the aid and

fortunes of Belgium, Greece and Italy. The last two of these countries have to wait on the pleasure of the bigger Powers—Germany, France and Britain; they are, so to say, "client states," not because they like the position but because they have no choice in the matter. It is the misfortune of weak peoples to be the play-things of fate. Belgium standing between France and Germany, between Germany and Britain, between the expanding desires and ambitions of rival States, has for more than four centuries been the cock-pit of affairs in western Europe. These are basic facts of west European politics. The writer of the pamphlet has glided over them. He has, however, done one good thing. He has rescued the reputation of the King of Belgium from the calanders that were circulated by French and British public men and publicists.

Greece during the last 25 years and more has been constrained twice to accept British help, once against Turkey and on the present occasion against Germany; on both occasions she has suffered from this dependence. And unless a Concert of Europe can be organized the little States and the smaller peoples must continue to suffer, and by their suffering poison the whole of Europe's life.

The life and conduct of the Dictator of Italy (Pamphlet No. 59) has been depicted in not very complimentary lines. This may be due to war exigency, for propaganda during war time. And the line followed in drawing up this character-sketch is hard to reconcile with the behaviour of British public men and publicists in discussing men and things Italian during the pre-war years. The episode of the Italo-German intervention in Spain, and the hypocrisy of "non-intervention," sponsored by the British and French politicians, the way in which the Hoare-Laval Pact was prepared to sell Abyssinia—these two episodes at least would not support the interpretation that is now put on Signor Mussolini's activities. We may not take sides in this controversy having grown wiser in cynicism by the failure of the "democracies" to stand by the principles and policies they ostentatiously made a parade of. The emergence of totalitarianism in State and society in modern Europe was made possible by the current of thought generally known as Socialism started in the wake of the French Revolution. It has found in Signor Mussolini a fit instrument or has been exploited by him as a fit instrument for reviving the traditions of Roman imperial rule. Herein he came into collision with British imperialism. This conflict and competition of interests explain the inspiration of Signor Mussolini's life.

Admiral Richmond's pamphlet—*War At Sea To-day* (No. 60)—is a technical book. It explains among other things certain of the difficulties that the "air arm" has created for the British Navy which claimed to rule the waves. There are strategists, thinkers on strategy, who are of opinion that the days of the Navy as an effective weapon of offence and defence are numbered, and they quote in their support the defeat of Britain in Crete and the destruction of the German battleship—the *Bismarck*. Grover Loening writing in the *Foreign Affairs* (New York Quarterly) of April, 1942, indicated the problem thus: "When whole divisions of German troops were transported by air force from Denmark to Oslo, it was a historic moment which marked the final eclipse of British sea power as a self-sufficient instrument. . . . Crete provided a more fantastic example. . . . One neutral observer is said to have counted 50 German transport planes in the sky over Crete at one time." The writer of the pamphlet takes a middle position. Not even he can resist the impression that the Navy maintained by the different States at such cost has ceased to be a "self-sufficient instrument" of war.

Pamphlet No. 52—*Soviet Asia*—describes the processes by which the Soviet Union—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—popularly known as Russia—prepared herself for “the day” that overtook her on June 22, 1941, when the rulers of Germany broke the obligations of the Russo-German Pact of August 23, 1939 and ordered the march of their army corps into Soviet territory. Writers on the Soviet Union have told us that it has been at war with the capitalist world since its birth; it has fought against blockades and invasion by many of the “democratic” States that are its comrades to-day in the common fight against Germany and Italy and their allies in Europe. They have told us how the rulers of the Soviet State organised a second arsenal beyond the Urals in anticipation of an attack on their industrial and arms factories hitherto concentrated in their western territories.

The writer of the present pamphlet has told us this story of the organization of the forces and resources of “the great land mass lying east of the Urals and the Caspian Sea”, containing the entire Arctic coast-line from the Kara Sea to the Bering Strait, stretching to the boundaries of Persia, Afghanistan and China, overlooking India. We are taken hurriedly through the era of conquest of these territories under the Tsarist regime. Of the present order the verdict of history will be expressed in the words: “No group of men ever tried to do so many things at once in any period of history, save perhaps in war time.” A summary is given of the many ways in which the human and natural resources of this vast area of more than 50 lakhs of square miles have been tapped under the inspiration of the new philosophy of social conduct incarnated in the Soviet State. To-day when it has been reeling under the blows struck by the greatest military power of the modern world, the pre-vision of its rulers in thinking of tapping these resources and starting organisations in this behalf has returned very handsome dividend in the shape of the high morale of their people, in their heroic endurance and smiling acceptance of sacrifices and sufferings. These achievements, the writer has warned us, should not blind us to the fact that their results are not “adequate” to Russia’s requirements in a “total war.” Agriculture, metallurgy and heavy engineering, have made “giant strides.” But these are “young” and their workers are “new” to the industries.

Indian readers of this pamphlet will seek in it the secret of this experiment in social organization as contrasted with about two hundred years of Indo-British history. Indian resources in men and materials were not less promising. And what have our ruling authorities made of these? Aggressive “Anglicism” has not been less disruptive of our traditional life than Bolshevism has been of the patterns of life of the congeries of peoples living beyond the Urals. “The non-Russian speaking peoples must now write their languages in the Cyrillic (Russian) script, following an official decree of 1940.” Since the “non-accession” Clause of the Cripps declaration erupted into Indian politics we have been urged by friends and foes alike to follow the Soviet example. We have been told that Sir Stafford borrowed it during his two years’ vigil at Moscow. M. Stalin has been quoted for our benefit that the Soviet Union is a “Federation based on contractual relations between independent Soviet republics.” What is it in practice? Let the writer of the pamphlet tell us.

“But the federal states and constitutional independence of these republics does not include the conduct either of their foreign relations or their foreign trade, both functions, according to Soviet law, are the special province of the Union—and not of the separate federal authorities. This means in effect that there are virtually no direct relations between Soviet and non-Soviet Asia in either the political or economic fields. . . . The business is entirely in the hands of the central foreign trade monopoly

administration in Moscow and not of the local authorities themselves. . . .” (pp. 19 and 20).

The two pamphlets (No. 55 and No. 58)—*Japan and the Modern World, Great Britain and China*—can be taken together as these relate to problems raised by the intrusion of Western Powers into eastern Asia. The writer of both of them is the same person, and his long career in the Consular Service in China has enabled him to gain insight into conditions in the Far East, and distribute praise and blame with a certain degree of impartiality. In the first pamphlet he has posed the question—“How is it that Japan, who was Britain’s ally in the last war, has in the course of a little more than twenty years become so hostile?” He suggests the answer by quoting what Sir Robert Hart, Organizer, and Head of the China Consular Service for about two decades, wrote to a friend in 1896 soon after Japan’s victory over China: “Japan wants to lead the East in war, in commerce and in manufactures, and the next century will be a hard one for the West.” This Irishman was prophetic. But why in face of such a danger the Western States continued to pursue the policy of mutual jealousy, as well as of racial and colour arrogance calling from the depths answering conceits and ambitions, Sir John Pratt has not cared to explain. “Japanese tribalism” naturally developing into “totalitarianism” is no explanation; and we have yet to meet a people who has not been driven by the urge of a “historic mission” to break all the commandments of Jewish and Christian faith. We are old enough to remember how in the opening years of the present century Japan was hailed as the “Britain of the East”, winning this title by her victory over Russia, of which Britain was afraid and jealous in those days. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 hastened this conflict between Russia and Japan just as the Russo-German Pact of August, 1939, has precipitated the present war. A British writer had assessed the value of this Alliance as follows: “On our side we have gained an ally whose political integrity is certainly equal to that of any Power in the world, and whose co-operation is worth far more to us than a thousand Anglo-German and Anglo-Russian agreements.” To-day this value has depreciated in the market-place of affairs. The writer appeared to suggest that it was of doubtful wisdom, that Britain was unwise in helping a non-white people to give a beating to a white people.

Lothrop Stoddard, one of the U. S. A. interpreters of the rising temper of colour and race conflicts, is, however, a better reporter on the tendency of the developments that have ruptured the basic ideas of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

“Present-day Japan has been stung into action by the sharpest of life’s instincts—that of self-preservation. Now, add to this primitive urge a burning faith in “Great Japan” and the peculiar excellence of the Yamato Race; add to that again the Bushido code of glorifying self-sacrifice and welcoming heroic death, and we can realize the fierce longing in Japanese hearts to cut the Gordian Knot of their difficulties and hew out a great destiny with the Samurai sword.”

The recent years since the onslaught of the Great Depression that started in 1929 have been marked by discriminating measures against Japan’s trade and industry adopted in various territories of the British Empire, hurtful to “the sharpest of life’s instincts” of the people of Japan—that of their “self-preservation.” And the result of these measures has been what confronts Britain to-day. In apportioning praise and blame to-day we cannot do better than quote what Rabindranath Tagore wrote to Yone Noguchi in their correspondence (September—October 1939):

“I can no longer get out with pride on the example of a great deed. It is true that there are no better

standards prevalent anywhere else and that the so-called civilized peoples of the West are proving equally barbarous and even less worthy of trust."

This "final judgment" of the Indian poet passed on the predatory and cannibal instincts of the leading States of the modern world brings us to the story told in Pamphlet No. 58—the relation between China and Britain. Sir John Pratt has recognized that "the regime" of unequal treaties and extra-territoriality has been "an obstacle to China's political unification"; that a hundred years back it was natural for the Chinese to try to keep the British at arm's length, owing to their recent imperialistic exploits in India; that there was a long history which explained why in the twenties of the 20th century Chinese resentment against "foreign tutelage" should vent itself so violently against Britain, "the chief upholder, as she had been the chief architect, of the unequal treaties." It is not polite to-day, when the whirligig of international politics has brought China and Britain into the Grand Alliance known to us as the "United Nations" as comrades in arms, to go over the hundred years of scramble for "spheres of interest", for "spheres of influence", for "treaty-port regime"—all at the expense of China. But the side of the shield other than what has been presented by Sir John Pratt should be brought to view so that history can judge.

We shall try to do this by summarizing the events of sixty years (1840-1900). The process of exploiting China's pride and self-complacency and the weakness bred in them began in 1840. Britain extracted Hongkong as "reparation" for China's impudence in opposing the British right of introducing Indian opium into Chinese territories. In 1860 Tsarist Russia signed a Convention with China by which she gained 3,60,000 miles of Chinese territory, including 600 miles of coast-line on which stands the Vladivostok of to-day. In 1862 Britain annexed Lower Burma (a tributary to China). By the Chefoo Convention of 1876, "the virtual control of the Yang-tze Valley fell into her hands." In 1884-85 Annam became a French protectorate. In 1886 Britain annexed Upper Burma. Portugal seized Macao in 1887. British overlordship over Sikkim was recognised by China in 1890. Great Britain and France declared Siam (the Thailand of to-day) "independent" in 1893-94, and the "formal tribute" to China was stopped. In 1894 broke out the First Sino-Japanese War out of which Japan got Formosa, and Korea was declared "independent." Germany secured the lease of the Shantung Peninsula between this time and 1898-99 in which year Russia, Great Britain and France reaped a bumper harvest of Chinese territories through leases terminable at the end of 25 to 99 years. The failure of the "Boxer Rising", organised by the "Righteous Fraternity of Fists Fighters" (1898-1900), exacted some more concessions from China. Thus, to quote from Scott Nearing's *Whither China*, "by 1899 in all China's 3,000 miles of coast-line, there was not a harbour she could mobilize her ships in without the consent of the foreigner." The British version and the Chinese version give us a complete picture of what has been China's lot during the hundred years during which Britain has played a pioneer part of considerable material profit.

In 1943, after about six years of war with Japan, China stands erect, shorn of all illusions. She has no time to remember ancient wrongs and insults. She has regained her soul, and in the process has been able to rally all that is highest and noblest in humanity to her side. Sir John Pratt, in the latter part of his pamphlet, has drawn attention to the many ways in which Britain has tried to right the wrongs done by her to China. These have become almost irrelevant in the life-and-death struggle she is engaged in today, and the heroic resistance that has robbed the invaders of the fruits of all her victories in the fastlands of China.

He has expressed the hope that the A. B. C. D. Powers—America (U. S. A.), Britain, China, and the Dutch East Indies—would be reconstructing "a new order in the Far East." We do not know. The omission by Sir John Pratt of another Pacific Power—the Soviet Republic—from the future grouping of peoples in this area either as comrades or as rivals is hard to explain. We have seen other speculations on the developments waiting in the womb of the future in which Britain is removed from the scene and the United States succeeds her "as the spokesman of Western civilization and the vanguard of the white peoples in their front against a revived Asia (Upton Close)". Another (Scott Nearing) foresaw a rivalry of races and cultures as well as of economic interests in which a "Eurasian Bloc", consisting of Soviet Russia, China, and Japan "as a subordinate and powerful member", will be confronting "the arrogance and predatory ruthlessness of the last two of the Great Empires"—Great Britain and the United States. Bertrand Russell in his *Problem of China* warned the world of the danger of driving the 40 to 45 crores of China to adopt militarism as the last resort for the safety of their country, for the preservation of the unity and integrity of their national life. An Indian publicist, long resident in the United States, Krishnalal Sridharani, has visioned the part that his own country was likely to play as "the centre of the coming Consortium of Asiatic nations." In this development India's record and role should be a peaceful one, as the peace-maker between nations. The history of the relationship between China and India should revive the traditions of peace and fellowship of which they are joint inheritors. The dust of time and the jungles of Nature could cover all traces of the paths over which moved these forces *Maitreyi*, because Indians and Chinese had lost the vigour of intellect that enabled men and women to weave ties of understanding between distant countries. In our own times Rabindranath Tagore helped us to remove the impediments that had gathered between India and China. In the material plane the needs of a war of survival have inspired China to build a road from Sichang in the province of Szechwan to be extended to a rail-head "somewhere" in Assam's eastern frontier. The commerce in things material and things spiritual that will begin to move on this new road after it has served its military purpose cannot be measured to-day. That would be for the future to indicate. It is necessary to recall that in the far distant past about four thousand years back, the area "somewhere" around the head of Bay of Bengal" played a part in the evolution of China's economy. A writer on Pacific affairs drew attention to how a knowledge of bronze weapons and of "irrigated rice culture" led to the increase of population in China and the foundation of large organized States. Havell's *History of Ancient India* has made a slight reference to this—the latter. The U. S. A. writer has pointed out that the diffusion of the knowledge and practice of irrigated rice culture commenced "as far back as the second millennium B.C.", that it must have reached the Yang-tze Basin by the Burma-Yunnan road and later the coastal regions. In the light of this long history the present-day comradeship between India and China is the consummation of a natural development. The visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to India in February, 1942, has opened newer vistas of co-operation between these two ancient amongst the nations of the world. Dr. C. J. Pao, the Consul-General of China in India, has become the centre of a new fellowship pregnant with innumerable possibilities. In the prospect that soon before Indian and Chinese eyes, books and pamphlets like these under review lose their significance. They but recall memories that had better be forgotten.

Calcutta News & Views

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

Address By Indian Journalists' Association

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee was presented with an address by the members of the Indian Journalists' Association on Sunday forenoon (May 28).

At his bedside at the house of his son-in-law Dr. Kalidas Nag where he is now staying the journalists gathered to pay him their homage of respect. Encased in a silver casket the address was presented along with wreaths and bouquets.

The address recalled the inestimable service which for long five decades, through the various journals he had edited, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee had rendered to the nation; the struggle, noble and unrelenting, he has all these years waged against every form of untruth, injustice and oppression; the keen observation, accurate analysis and the unbiased judgment that had at all times marked his creations. He had, the address added, set a standard of journalism which to her votaries in this country would always remain a source of inspiration and an object of emulation.

Replying to the felicitations Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee thanked the members of the Indian Journalists' Association for the kind words they had said and the good wishes they had expressed in respect of him. He was conscious of the difficulties through which the work of the dailies and the periodicals had to be carried on; it was a matter of extreme gratification to him that even in the midst of these adverse circumstances he had succeeded in winning their esteem and affection. It was not possible for him to say much in his present state of health, particularly, at a moment when the death of his life-long friend Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar had considerably affected him.

In many respects, Mr. Chatterjee continued, he was indebted to the journalists but to the editors of daily papers he was indebted in a particular way. He had obtained from their papers, free of charge, he added humorously, all those items of news on which he, as the Editor of periodicals, had to make comments; but, in addition to this, he owed a deep debt of gratitude to them for the hints, advice and suggestions he had received from the comments appearing in the dailies. His gratitude extended not to the principal newspapers alone but to everyone of them with or without renown; because from everyone of them he had been able to learn something.

The journalists of his country, Mr. Chatterjee felt, had a distinct place in the society and important contributions to make to the uplift of the nation. A noted American orator and reformer once said that he would not care who made the laws of the country provided he were given the power to write ballads or legends, for these, more than laws, helped to mould the nation. Journalists of India could do a lot for their country if in conducting the papers they were guided by the spirit underlying the statement.

But the journalists were not free from fault; they were often found indulging in invectives. That was however, not confined to this country. Quite a considerable number of foreign journalists treated the capacity to indulge in diatribes as something praiseworthy.

He had many things to learn from his brother-journalists but, Mr. Chatterjee felt, the days for him to learn were over. He would, however, attempt to learn if he were spared this time.

Replying to Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, particularly to the reference of his gratitude to the daily newspaper editors, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh said that the daily papers must also bear a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Chatterjee for teaching them how to make unbiased and at the same time most effective comments. The two salutary traits which characterized Mr. Chatterjee's comments, appearing regularly in the *Prabasi* and *Modern Review*, were that those were based on truth arrived at by statistics, for which Mr. Chatterjee spared himself no pains, and also that in making those comments Mr.

SIR NAZIMU DDIN ON COMMUNAL AMITY

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Bengal, and other Ministers were given a reception at the Howrah Town Hall on Sunday last. Khan Sahib Golam Rabbani presided. There was a large gathering.

Replying to addresses presented to him on behalf of the Hindu and the Muslim citizens of Howrah and the labour organisations in the district, Sir Nazimuddin said that the present Ministry, composed as it was of Muslims and Hindus, was an example of how members of the two communities could work together for the good of the people.

After stressing the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity, he said that it would be the endeavour of the Ministry to bring about communal harmony and amity which was so essential for the good of the country. Every act of the Ministry would be directed towards the amelioration of the condition of the masses and the advancement of their interests irrespective of castes or creeds. The Ministry would also try to increase the purchasing power of the poorer sections of the people.

The progress of events in the West led to the conclusion that the war there would soon come to an end, Bengal and Assam would then be the centres from where the United Nations would direct their operations to crush Japan. The opportunities that the war created for trade and commerce, for industrial development and for employment could be fully taken advantage of if they were united.

He referred to the Government scheme to relieve the food situation and appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to solve the problem. He was sure that the steps the Government were taking and would take in the future would bring down the price of food-grains to a reasonable level within a short time.

He said that he had already indicated his programme about the release of political prisoners when he assumed office. The Ministry was taking every effort to give effect to it. The release of prisoners could be expedited if the right atmosphere was created and this could be brought about by maintaining peace and tranquility in the country and supporting the war effort.

Chatterjee bore a perfectly judicial mind and was never carried away by emotion, anger or hate. He hardly used any invectives but the way he spoke out his mind almost invariably carried his readers with him. His comments were strong and outspoken but were always free from malice.

Mr. Ghosh concluded by saying that journalists in all parts of the country should try to emulate the high standard of Mr. Chatterjee's journalism.

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL:**11TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY**

The qualities of head and heart of Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and the services rendered by him in the cause of the country were gratefully recalled at a crowded public meeting, held at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, on May 22 last, in observance of the 11th Death Anniversary of that great man. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq presided.

In paying his tribute, Mr. Huq said that the late Mr. Pal was a great orator and a great writer. But in Bengal, observed he, great orators and great writers had flourished in the past and would be born in the future. There was nothing to wonder at that. What had struck him was that Mr. Pal's countrymen of to-day were utterly lacking in some of the qualities which distinguished Mr. Pal. For instance, they lacked the indomitable courage which marked Mr. Pal. Courage was a quality which had become scarce in Bengal to-day. It was foreign to Mr. Pal's nature to sell his talents or his convictions for lucre.

In paying homage to the memory of Mr. Pal, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee said that if Mr. Pal had been born in an independent country, people would have hailed him for his talents and elected him their President. "Absolute autonomy, free from foreign control", that was his conception of Indian independence and that was the demand he voiced forty years ago.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Maulana Ahmed Ali, Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Sita, Hemaprasad Majumdar and Dr. Sundari Mohan Das also addressed the gathering.

Those present included Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, ex-Mayor, Mr. S. N. Halder, Mr. Jnananjan Pal, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sen Gupta, Mr. Narendra Nath Sett and Dr. Gobinda Chandra Bhowmik, M.L.A.

MR. ALLAH BUX'S DEATH CONDOLED

The death of Mr. Allah Bux was condoled at a crowded public meeting which was held at the University Institute Hall on the 20th May last. Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, presiding.

Those who addressed the meeting were:—Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Khan Bahadur Md. Jan., Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Samsuddin Ahmed, Prof. Hari Charan Ghosh and Mrs. Hemaprabha Majumdar. They all in the course of their speeches referred eulogistically to the life and work of Allah Bux.

A resolution, which was unanimously adopted, all standing, after referring to the irreparable loss at the death of a leader like Allah Bux at this critical juncture, demanded that the Sind Government owed it to themselves and the public to take every possible step for the discovery of the murderers and meting out of proper justice to them.

TAXICARS RESUME SERVICE

Having been off the streets for 3 days for "want of petrol", taxicabs in Calcutta, numbering about 800, resumed plying on May 20 last.

Announcing resumption of the service, the Secretary of the Calcutta Taxi Association in a statement says that through the good offices of the Commissioner of Police, whom he met in the morning, the petrol quota of taxis has been increased from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a gallon to 2 gallons per taxi per day. The Police Commissioner issued orders giving immediate effect to this increased quota, thus enabling the taxis to ply from this noon.

As regards the question of an increase in fare, the Secretary says that the Commissioner of Police has assured the Association that pending necessary amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules, he would issue a notification whereby the taxi-drivers would be entitled to a reasonable surcharge on fare for each trip in view of the increased cost of upkeep.

The Secretary assures the public that the suspension of the service was not the result of any strike or demonstration of protest but was due to want of petrol.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA

The state of crime in Calcutta during April, 1943, is published below:—

31 pick-pocket cases against 15 of the previous month were reported. 16 of these cases were detected. 39 cases of house-breaking by day and 132 by night against 52 and 153 respectively of the previous month were reported. 43 cases were detected.—The number of cycle thefts further dropped to 36 from 43 of the previous month.—The number of thefts by servants again increased to 99 from 93 of March. 42 cases were detected.—The number of criminals and *goondas* in jail or otherwise dealt with as a preventive measure against crime now totals 4562.

HOWRAH STATION TELEPHONES

Stating the reason for the removal of the public telephones from Howrah station the management of the Bengal Telephone Corporation, in a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, says that the insertion of bad coins, pieces of wood and cardboard, combined with the regular breakage of instruments, the stealing of parts, and attempts to open coin boxes, made the difficulties of operation insuperable. Visits from an inspector were necessitated several times a day, as the instruments were more often out of order than in order.

In these circumstances, the Corporation had suggested that the railway authorities might consider the installation of "attendant call offices" which would ensure supervision and at the same time extend to the public an essential facility.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY

The Bengal Legislative Assembly will, it is learnt, meet on July 6, for a short session.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION SCAVENGERS AND LABOUR UNION**Deputation To The Mayor And Deputy Mayor**

A deputation led by Messrs. Sharma, Sukhen Chatterji, Nisith Mitter, Rabi Ghose, Secunder Alam with Councillors Mr. Madan Mohan Barman and Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose was heard by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor on Thursday, the 20th May, 1943, regarding complaints against the present policy of administration of the Workers' Bank and the Employees' Association and demanding Dearness Allowance at a uniform rate of Rs. 14 per month to all the employees and supply of foodstuffs at government controlled rates to them. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor were pleased to assure the workers to move proper authorities. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor were garlanded on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation Scavengers and Labour Union.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

The possibilities of an extension of the air mail letter-card service to the public in India are being investigated by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

A letter received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Director-General states that this service from India to the United Kingdom is at present confined to the troops. The ration is one letter-card per man per week. The limitation is due to lack of capacity in aircraft. Hence, it is doubtful whether the service can be extended to the general public, but the Department of Posts and Telegraphs assures that everything possible will be done to secure an extension of these facilities as soon as the position permits.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. 11 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for..." on Tuesday, the 1st June, 1943 upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

14. Repairing roof of South Chandney (portion) in College Street Market, Rs. 791, dated 24th May, 1943 (3 weeks).

15. Repairing Block C in College Street Market, Rs. 850, dated 24th May, 1943 (3 weeks).

N. C.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in clause 6 of the Conditions of Contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer, II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 24th May, 1943.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for..." on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1943 up to 2 p.m.

7. Repairs to Budge Budge Pail Depot - Rs. 884, dated the 11th May, 1943 (1 month).

8. Repairs to the Central Blocks at Hazra Mathers' Barracks—Rs. 602, dated the 4th May, 1943 (1½ months).

9. Repairs to the Southern Block at Hazra Mathers' Barracks—Rs. 655, dated the 4th May, 1943 (1 month).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 25th May, 1943.

Drainage Department

To All Petty Improvement Contractors
District III and Dhappa.

Re: Closing of openings of doors and window leaves by packing wood planks in front of Switch Board at Palmers Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 31st May, 1943 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. BOSE.

Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th May, 1943.

Drain Closed

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 5th November, 1941, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the public drain running between premises Nos. 44 and 46, Christopher Road (measuring 1 kottah 11 chittacks 35 sq. ft.)

encroached upon by the owner of the latter premises and sold to him, in Ward No. 20 delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI.

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office:
The 26th May, 1943.

Street Alignments

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Butees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 40-ft. projected public street connecting Gariahat Road with the 40-ft. road constructed at No. 8, Fern Road at its northern end in Ward 27.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 25th June, 1943.

S. CHATTERJI.

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th May, 1943.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Butees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the public passage off Fern Road in Ward 27, to a width of 16 ft.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 26th June, 1943.

S. CHATTERJI.

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 27th May, 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 22nd May, 1943.

City Of Calcutta (Town And Suburbs)

The total number of death registered during the week was 459 against 524 and 483 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 42. The general death-rate of the week was 11.31 per mille against 13.95 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 22nd May, 1943, was 392 against 459 and 426 in the two preceding weeks. There were 213 deaths from cholera, against 13 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during the week against 25 in the previous week. There were 1 death from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 28 and 63 respectively against 40 and 71 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 11.03 per mille per annum.

There were 11 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 10.72.

There were 61 deaths from respiratory diseases against 51 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 44 in the previous week.

There were 63 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 67 against 65 and 57 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 2 from fevers, 8 from bowel-complaints and 8 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 13.29 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 12.69.

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis against 4 in the previous week.

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

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Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

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The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

RESERVED

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

"The Board of Directors have declared a Second Interim Dividend for 1942 on all shares at 3% less tax. At the General Meeting the Board will not recommend any further Dividend for 1942"

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Bombay Branches:—Mullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Sharda Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Nation Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka,

Mr. Gaganvibari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with Red numbers on Black badge, from Nos. 1 to 322 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shopkeeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM.
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th May, 1948.

[illegible]

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 29th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	---
					Lion "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0					
Round "	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	---			
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0			Hind-quarter "	---			
Do. Salted per seer	---				Saddle	0 8 0			
Do. Malted "	0 8 0	0 9 0			Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
					Other portion per lb.	---			
SALT PROVISIONS									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0					
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	MUTTON.				
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	---			
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
					Curry Mutton per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Brain each	0 3 6	0 4 0			Saddle per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0		0 10 0	
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0			Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 2 0			Heart "	0 1 0			
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 2 0			Brain "	---	0 2 0		
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0			Tongue "	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Beef Dripping	---	1 2 0			Head (without tongue and	---			
					brain) each	0 1 0	0 1 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 4 0			
					Goat and Kid meat	---	0 10 0		



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In the building on the south east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 6 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	3 10 0	0 12 0	Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	0 10 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	0 8 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Roiled Ham per lb.	1 0 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 4 0		Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 6 0		Do. large per "	0 8 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 10 0		Bali chaur per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Roasted Pork	1 0 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0		Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 0 0		Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Raw Ham (Sliced) per lb.	1 8 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 7 0		Cauliflower, Benares each			Apples (Cooking) 6-8	1 0 0	
Chicken (Broth)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Monghyr "			Do. S. Africa		
Capon "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. Kulu per doz.		
Duck (curry)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Nainital		
Do. (roasting)	2 0 0		Do. Ranchi "			Do. White Pearman		
Do. (special)						Do. American		
Fowl (curry)	0 10 0		Vases Spout per doz.			Do. Cashmere per doz.		
Do. (cutlet)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. King David		
Do. (ordinary roasting)			Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (special) each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0		Do. Japan		
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Ginger "		0 7 0	Do. Australia		
Pigeons "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0		Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	16 0 0		Turmeric			Amra per score		
Do. Hen "	7 0 0	8 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bael Fruit each	0 3 0	0 8 0
			Knol khol Country each			Bedana Kabul per seer	4 0 0	8 0 0
			Ladies finger per score	0 1 0		Black Berry per store		
			Leak each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Coconut each	0 3 0	0 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Country Apples		
						Gooseberry per seer		
			Lettuce per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	
			Lobia per bundle (small)			Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
						Do. Kabul per box	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Onions, Madras per seer		0 3 0	(large)		
			Do. Patna red "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. California per lb.		
			Do. " white "			Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Country red "			Do. S. African per lb.		
			Parasip each			Grape Fruit each	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Jaffi Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Guava (Allahabad) per		
			Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	score		
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Do. (Country) per doz	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Kagbanga "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Country "			Khurbanec	1 0 0	1 4 0
						Do. (large) per lb.		
			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Kosur China per seer		
			seer			Lime patty per score	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Do. Country do.			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
			Do. Kidney hill per seer			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			pur)		
			Do. (Old) Nainital			Do. (Country)	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. (Hill) (Old)			Locket per score		
			Do. Madras "			Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Do. (Small)	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur	0 5 0	0 6 0
			Do. Shillong			Mask Melon per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
			Itoboh each	0 2 6	0 3 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Pulbul (Patil) per seer			Mangoes Allanso per doz.	8 0 0	12 0 0
			Radish English per bundle			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
			(large)			per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Do. Country per bundle			Do. Do. (Madras)	2 0 0	4 0 0
			Spinach per lot of 20	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Langra 6-8	1 0 0	
			Squash per seer	0 10 0		Do. Sukul		
			Country Spinach per score			Do. Fazlie		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Green per score	0 8 0	
						Do. Golepkhash 6-10	1 0 0	
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Himsagore 4-5	1 0 0	
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Do. Green per score		
			Do. Country "			Do. Country		
			Do. Caukerdhurpur "			Do. Bombay 6-10	1 0 0	
			Do. Sikkim "			Do. Madras		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			bundle	0 2 0		Mangosteen per doz.		
			Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 12 0	Mulberry per score		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	
			each	0 2 0		Poonsa "	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Bombay "		2 0 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Oranges Sylhet "		1 0 0
			Red " per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bombay		
						Do. Darjeeling		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...			Peaches Peshwar per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Apricots Dry without seed		
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rose Apple per score' ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Brasilnuts per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kalimpong " ...			Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Cocoanut dry per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Mariaban " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 14 0	1 6 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0		Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	0 10 0		Do. Muscat per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Gosalund each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country per score ...			Do. Farukhabad ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Quetta each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
" Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pears dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)						Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Do. Liby do. ...						shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Calasia do. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. (Cooking) ...						per lb. ...	3 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kulu per lb. English ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Prunes dry per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. American 1 packet ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Plant.	P. 19-20	...	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.			Do.	" 4	2 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 55	0 12 0	Do.	" 21-22	...	Do.			Do.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Do.	" 23	...	Do.			Do.
B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.			Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
P. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			
" 10-12	1 8 0	Do.						

(Continued on page 67)

VALUE
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
No. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 30 0	0 16 0	(Contd.)			Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
			Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
						(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 0	
Bombay ...	1 12 0		other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " " ...	0 0 0	
Dinapur ...	1 10 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " " ...	0 0 0	
Butter for cake per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	seer ...	0 14 0	0 7 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...		2 8 0	Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...			of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2	1 0 0	Control	(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Price	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
seer ...	0 6 0		Country flour per seer		0 7 0	Domestic Coke (whole		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer	1 0 0		Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red " "			Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			chillies per seer ...	0 7 0	0 16 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 10 0		*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control	Halud " "	0 7 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price		0 8 0	
Do. (salt-water) " "	2 0 0	2 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) " "	3 8 0		Bhasmanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Cutla per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Medium per seer	Selling	0 6 0	Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...			course per md. ...	Price		X'mas Cake "Almond		
Rohi per seer ...	1 4 0		Do. per seer ...		0 6 0	load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...			Banktoolai manja per md. ...	0 0 0		Plum Puddings (English)	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Chinlakkur per md. ...	40 0 0		Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		packet ...		
Do. without roe 10-16 ...	1 0 0		Kabul rice per seer ...	2 0 0		Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Golab Sori rice (best) " "	1 0 0		Assorted Chocolates per		
			Kamini rice " "	1 0 0		lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	*SUGAR	Selling	Control	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	1 4 0		Ordinary (Powder whitish)	Price	Price	English. Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Crystal (best) ...	0 12 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	1 0 0		Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)			" "		
Sea fish ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	*DAL Etc.	Control	Selling	Botted Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
			Kalai per seer ...	Price	Price	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar " "		0 8 0	Glaxo ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola " "		0 10 0	Assorted Creams ...		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kharl Masoor " "		0 7 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Khasari " "		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 0		Mung (Bhaja) " "		0 5 0	per lb. ...		
			*Salt		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Current Leaf 1 lb. each ...	0 12 0				0 2 9	per lb. ...		
Milk Roll ...	0 2 6		*KEROSENE OIL			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread ...	0 1 6		Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 6		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		per tin ...		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. ...	0 3 0		Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam " "	1 8 0					Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overmilk " "	1 12 0					Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar " "	1 12 0					BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed " }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Gem ...		
						Gem Iced ...		
						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
						Marie ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " "		

S. E. Prices vary according to supply.

Regulated by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. E. Hogg Market.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12
Assorted Biscuits 7 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 50		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 20		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 50	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 13 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do do.			bag		
same tin.			Pyramid do do.			1. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food						per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 50		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pa-	2 20		oz. tin		
Milk—			ketos 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 00		per pkt	2 50	2 5
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt	1 13 6		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose						1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk						C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 50					tle		
Do.			'ISPAHANI'S TEA'—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Special Darjeeling 1 lb			per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Lion Brand packets per lb.	2 10		con per lb.		
per lb.			Cafe Brand packets "	1 14 0		Oatmeal (Australia n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 10 0		2 lb. tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solano per pkt.		0 2 6	F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
" (magnum)			Assam per lb.					
Gold Flake per packet			DUST TEA			Cobra Root Polish, large		0 14
Green	0 50		Darjeeling and Assam			tin Nos. 2 & 4		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			Chamos Leather large		1 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Red Assam Coffee per lb....	2 00		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto" "			Cocoa 1 lb packet	2 00	2 00	Eno's Fruit Salt	2 20	
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 40		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
50		2 80	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	2 00		Elerman's Embrocation.		
State Express 555 Oiga-			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	1 40		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		6 00	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	0 12 0		Amrutanyan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	3 80		Oriental Balm	1 10	
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 00	4 80	Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	3 40		Do					
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90	PAINTS.		
			Pepper			Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	2 80	5 80	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin		5 00	Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)		1 12 0			
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.		2 12 0			

Tea Merchants Head Office, 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3901) Rangoon Branch 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Saldah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
For 1 to 6	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 3 & 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
" 9 to 15			Fruit 1, 5	0 2 0 "	Fruit.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 2 0 "	Milk.

Rates quoted on the 21st April, 1943.

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.				BUTTER.				MEAT			
Mug Dal per seer	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.	...			Mutton	...		1 0 0
Arahar Dal	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay per lb. Salted	...			Goat	...		1 0 0
Kalai Dal	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Pabna per seer	...		3 0 0				
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	...		0 8 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin	...			EGGS			
Do. (Khari)	...	0 7 6	0 9 0	Milk	...			Egg (Fowl) per score	...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Mattor Dal	...		0 8 0	Cows' Head	...			" (Duck) Do.	...	0 15 0	1 0 0
GHEE				Condensed Milk	...			CONFECTIONERY			
Gawa per seer	...		4 0 0	Milk Maid	...			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...		2 0 0
Ranchi	...			OIL.				Yellow per tin	...		
Darbhangha	...		3 8 0	Mustard Oil	...		0 14 0	Cocoa Hornby	...		
Sree (Mark)	...		3 0 0	Cocconut Oil	...		1 5 0	Coffee Polson's lb.	...		
Khurja	...			FRUITS.				Condensed Milk	...		
Bhaduwa	...			Apples	...			BISCUITS			
Lakhi	...		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.	...		0 9 0
*SUGAR & FLOUR.				Oranges 4—10	...	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.	...		
Sugar (White) per seer	...	0 7 0		Bedana per seer	...		5 0 0	Household per tin	...		
Do. (Brown)	...			Pesta	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker	...		
Do. (Bata)	...			Dates Arab	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.			
Flour per seer	...	0 8 0		Grapes per seer	...	1 8 0	2 0 0	State Express Ciga-			
Atta	...	0 7 0		Mango (Golapkhush) 8-12	...		1 0 0	rettes 555	...		
Do. B	...			" (Country) 10-15	...		1 0 0	Passing Show Ciga-			
Gur	...			VEGETABLES				rettes 1 tin.	...		
				Patat per seer	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)	...		
				Potatoes (Maindal)	...	0 2 6	0 4 0	Sago (Pearl)	...		
				Potatoes (Dad)	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Quaker's Oats	...		
				Brinjal	...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Pascals Logenges	...		
				Ginger	...		0 8 0	(glass) each	...		
				Onion	...	0 2 0	0 3 6	Jam	...		
				Cauliflower	...			Jelly	...		
				FISH				Cobra Root Polish (Tin)	...		
				Parrey per seer	...			Quickwhite (White)	...		
				Pom	...		1 0 0	KEROSENE OIL			
				Do. (Gul Pheon)	...		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin	...		
				Sardin	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. per bottle	...		
				Shad	...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. " "	...		
				Shad (fresh)	...	0 1 5	2 1 5	Mineral	...		
				Shad per seer	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do. per bottle	...		

*Controlled by the Government—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anand Chandra Chatterjee, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th May, 1943.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	RICE	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Mutton 3rd class per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Dinajpori Khatori Bhog		
Do. 2nd " "		0 14 0	Mango (Local) 16-20	1 0 0		Dechi (Nagra) per md.	35 0 0	35 0 0
Goat per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Begamfully 8-16	1 0 0		Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Bombay (Local) 8-14	1 0 0		Patnai (Atap)		
Duck per score	1 5 0	1 6 0	Alfonso 12			Hilly (old) per md.		
Towls " "	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Kanchara			Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.	35 0 0	35 0 0
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras (Patri)	1 0 0		Shingoesi per md.		
Brinjal per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra 6-10			Banktooshi (Manja) No. 1	35 0 0	
Cucumber each	0 0 8	0 0 6	Do. Bombay (Patri)			per maund		
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.	35 0 0	37 0 0
Ginger " "		0 8 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamermoni		
Fatt Lemon per score	0 2 6	0 6 0	Do. Sapeda	1 0 0		Balam (old) per md.		
Ladies finger per seer	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Golapkhag 8-12	1 0 0		Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Kach Lemon per score	0 1 8	0 2 6	Do. Himsagar 6-10	1 0 0		maund (old)		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 3 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay " "	0 3 6		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0		Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Doshi " "	0 3 0		Do. Nagpur 6-12			Kamini per maund	37 0 0	38 0 0
Do. Madras " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.	30 0 0	
Do. Gauthati " "			Pasta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata	30 0 0	32 0 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 4 0		Do. Multan			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Kabul	4 0 0		Coarse " "	0 6 0	Con.
seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Pera 8-16	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Disi per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Pineapple Singapuri each	0 8 0	0 12 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 4 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled
Cabbage each			Do. Country each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Java		sho
Cauliflower each 3-4	1 0 0		Peaches			Cocconut Oil	1 4 0	
Peas Ranohi per seer			Plantain Champa per score	0 5 0	0 7 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	
Do. Darjeeling " "		0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Doshi " "	0 5 0	0 12 0	Musket per seer			Flour		0 8 0
Beans " "	0 10 0		Pomegranate per seer	4 0 0		Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 7 0	Controlled
Squash " "	0 0 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer			Gujee	1 4 0	sho
Tomato " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Dholka	2 0 0	3 0 0	Chandauni Atta per md.		
FRUITS			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Til Oil	1 4 0	1 4 0
Apple Australia			Do. Sultana	3 0 0	4 0 0	Fine per seer	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere			Almond shelled	3 0 0	4 0 0	DAL		
Do. American			Do. without shell	4 0 0	8 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. Kulu			Do. do. large	8 0 0		Mug Dal	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. Japan			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Gosalando	0 4 0	0 8 0	Kala	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Quetta			Do. Doshi	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khesari		0 7 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0		Do. Farukabad	1 8 0	3 0 0	Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Apricot " "	2 0 0		Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator		0 8 0
Beal fruit each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Barhati Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0		Channa Dal	0 9 0	0 10 0
Belana (green)			Walnut per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	TEA.		
Cocconut each (green)	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rose Mixture	2 4 0	
Do. dry per seer	1 8 0	3 0 0	Nut (ground) " "	0 8 0		Golden Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Chilghosa " "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Sharita			Quality per lb.		2 8 0
Dates Arab " "		1 0 0	Monn (each)	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	2 4 0	2 0 0
Do. Bagdad " "	1 0 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 14 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Nask " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bombay " "		1 12 0	Pekoe per lb.		
Do. Quetta " "			Algarh " "		1 12 0	Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Chaman " "			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.		
Do. Australia " "			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khorma " "	1 0 0	1 0 0	Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kesar Doshi " "	1 8 0		Darbhanga " "	3 0 0	3 0 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Singapore			Mazafarpur " "	3 0 0	3 0 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 6 8	Controlled
Khehni " "	2 0 0		Cow's Ghee	3 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 8 0	Price
Kajoo Nuts	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Milk	0 6 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Lachis Country per 100	0 12 0	1 0 0	Bhajan Ghee	3 0 0	3 4 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 14 8	Controlled
Do. Mozaffarpur per 100	1 0 0		FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 4 9	Price
Black Raisins per seer			Bagda per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	0 11 0	Bhetkes (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Pineapple per seer			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			" " Bulk		
Jamrul per 100	0 14 0	1 0 0	Prawns (Gaida)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Saladan " score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Hilsa " "	0 15 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per tin		
Patil per seer	0 5 0		Kohi " "	0 14 0	0 12 0	(Whites)		
Kancho-Mita Mango per			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 6 0	Elephant Brand per tin		
Score			Small fish	0 6 0	0 12 0	(Red)		
Shank Aiu per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chetai	1 4 0	1 4 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Cake per md.		
			Koi per seer	0 12 0	1 12 0			
			Shingee per seer	0 8 0	1 4 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

Engineers, Builders and Contractors

Telephone:—Calcutta 1533

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th March, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0		Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 1 6	0 3 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 3 0	Putbul per seer ...	0 12 0		Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Raddish (Country) per seer ...		0 1 6	Sujee " " Do. ...		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer ...			Atta Brown " " Do. ...		
Bagda ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes " " ...	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	New Potato ...			Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes ...	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Grapes ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Deshi (Boiled) " " ...		
Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	1 0 0	3 0 0	Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Orab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6	Amra (Belati) per seer ...	0 0 8	0 1 0	Rice-Coarse (Controlled) per seer ...		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Rice Medium (Controlled) (fine) ...		1 6 6
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Dates per seer ...	0 1 8	0 3 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton " " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Almond " " ...	1 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 14 0	
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	1 5 0	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Orange 16 to 3' ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Tea per lb. ...		0 8 0
Fowl's eggs ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Gur per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Arabar per seer ...	0 5 9	Con.
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0		Chana " " ...	0 5 6	Con.
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Masoor " " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Apples 6-8 ...			Bhanga " " ...	0 4 0	
Tomato per seer ...	0 1 6	0 1 6	Pears ...			Khasree " " ...	0 5 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Kalai " " ...	0 5 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0		Butter per seer ...	2 8 0		Biuli " " ...	0 6 0	
Garlic " " ...	0 8 0		Madras " " ...	2 2 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6		Ghee Lakhee ...	2 5 0		" (Fried) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Onion " " ...		0 3 0	Do. Bhadwa ...	2 5 0		Mattor " " ...	0 4 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ...	2 5 0		Salt " " ...	0 3 6	
Potato (Mainital) ...	0 1 6	0 3 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		3 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
			Milk " " ...		0 4 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...	0 8 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Chilly " " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer ...	0 12 0	
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		0 12 0
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujee " " ...		
Bagda ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi) " " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Atta Brown ...	0 8 0	
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	without bag
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Deahi) " " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Putbul " " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ladies finger " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Raddish per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Patna per seer " " ...		
Parsey ...	0 14 0	1 2 0	Squash " " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...	32 0 0	
Orab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 6	Sweet Potatoes " " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...	35 0 0	
Beef per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Atap) " " ...		
Mutton " " ...		1 0 0	White " " ...			Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " " ...		1 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " " ...	0 6 0		Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Do. (Country) ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	34 0 0	
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	FRUITS			Golap Sora ...	30 0 0	
Fowl " " ...	0 14 0	1 6 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 0 0	
Chicken " " ...	0 9 0	0 12 0	Alubokra " " ...			Sugar ...	0 7 0	
Pigeon " " ...			Amra (Belati) per score ...			Tea per lb. ...	1 2 0	3 0 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Bedana " " per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Fowl's eggs " " ...	0 12 0	1 2 0	Basel each ...			Coconut oil " " ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
VEGETABLES.			Dates per seer ...			Arabar per seer ...		0 10 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes " " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana " " ...	0 10 0	0 8 0
Brinjal ...		0 2 6	Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Kharai Masoor " " ...	0 8 0	
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0	Khasree " " ...		0 6 0
Cauliflower ...			Do. (Martaban) " " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kalai " " ...		0 7 0
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Papaya each ...			Biuli " " ...	0 8 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) " " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha " " ...	0 10 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 0 9	0 1 0	Do. (Sona) " " ...		0 8 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0		Sugarcane each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mattor " " ...	0 3 6	0 8 0
			Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) " " ...	0 3 0	0 8 0
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 6 0	Do. Pearl 1 lb. tin. ...	0 12 0	
			Ghee Lakhee " " ...			Robinson's Barley ...		
			Do. Bhadwa " " ...			Jelly ...	3 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Sree " " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0				

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 21st April, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 2 6	0 3 6	Fauli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	Pranath W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranghik) per seer	—	—	Sarda " per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sugarcane each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Duck " each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Wata " each	—	—
Fowl " " ...	0 8 0	1 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	—	—	Aligarh per lb.	2 12 0	3 4 0
Pigeon " " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	2 4 0	3 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 4 0	—	Apricot " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 6 0	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 0 0	—	Apples " "	—	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pomfret per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Amra (Balati) per score ...	0 2 6	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana " per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Shlong " " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lebster " " ...	—	—	Pomegranate " "	—	—	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda " " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta " "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Bhangaur " " ...	1 0 0	—	Cocconut each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Suje " "	0 11 0	0 8 6
Bhetki " " ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Dates per seer ...	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Almond " " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Kila " " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grape " " "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor " "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Ohinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Goosberry per seer	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	0 12 0	0 14 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz " "	—	—	Sugar	0 7 0	—
Do. (Desi) " "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 " "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	—	—	Cocconut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " "	—	—	Lokote " "	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Oranges 12 to 20	1 0 0	—	Arahar " per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Pesta per seer	6 8 0	7 0 0	Chana " "	0 7 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	6 5 0	Khari Masoor " "	0 7 6	—
Cauliflower " "	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " "	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	0 8 0	0 6 0	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " "	0 8 0	—
Celery per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	—	Raisins " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " "	0 6 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt " "	—	0 2 0
Garlic " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 4 0	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " "	—	—	Walnut " "	2 0 0	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	—	—	Langra 16—20	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " "	—	—	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	—	0 8 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital) ...	0 4 0	—	Sipla	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 2 6	0 3 6						
Pulbul " " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
5	25 0 0 Monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chaudney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36A	0 4 0 Daily.		36-36	0 8 0 "	
36 Chaudney.	0 5 0 "		36	0 8 0 "	
32	0 5 0 "		39 & 30	4 0 0 "	
37	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SINGH GUPTA,
 Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 60)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. 3	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 40	3 0 0	Umbrella and	" 4	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella	" 15	0 4 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Do.	" 23-25	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Lace and ready	" 26	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	made clothing.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Do.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	3 0 0	Shoe.				" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 21	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery				" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 22	3 0 0	Rent & Business	West Range	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 23	3 0 0	to be approved	(old) 58			" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 24	3 0 0	by the Com.	West Range	2 9 0	Podder or any	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 25	3 0 0	Business to be	(new) 10-11		other business to	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 26	3 0 0	sanctioned by			be approved by	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 27	3 0 0	the Committee.			the Committee.			
" 28	3 0 0	Do.			Jewellery.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 29	3 0 0	Do.	" 1	10-12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 30	3 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0		" 10	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 31	3 0 0	Do.	West Range	Mon. rent		" 18	0 5 0	European Vege-
" 32	3 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	N. 28	0 5 0	table.
" 33	3 0 0	Do.	" 38	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 34	3 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 46	0 5 0	Do
" 35	3 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 5 0	Do
" 36	3 0 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 5 0	Do
" 37	3 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 48	0 5 0	Do
" 38	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Mixed goods.	" 48	0 5 0	Do
" 39	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Business to be	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 40	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	approved by the	" 58	0 5 0	Do
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" 42	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 63	0 5 0	Do
" 43	3 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 64	0 5 0	Do
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ENTRALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudf.	20 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0	"	21 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	23 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	24 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	25 "	0 4 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	26 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	27 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudf.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	28 "	0 5 0	"
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	29 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	30 "	0 4 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	31 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	32 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	33 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	34 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	35 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	36 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	37 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	"	38 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.	A-16-17	0 14 0	Do.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.	B-16	0 5 0	Do.
A-15	0 7 0	Do.	Onion-3	0 3 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	Potato-1, 3, 7, 9, & 13	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3-7-12	" 7 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
B. 13	" 4 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	Betal-3, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	C. & H. 2	" 4 "	Cloth & Hosiery.
G. 5	" 9 "	Do.			
" 8 & 9	" 7 "	Do.			
" 11 & 13	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potatoes.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betal-3, 3-5 Onion-3-5	0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	Fruit. Betal leaves. Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th June, 1943

Published Every Saturday.

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Chronicle And Comment

EAT LESS RICE!

THE new Bengal Ministry heralded their entry into power with many an assurance, chief among which was, of course, their promise to deal effectively with the food situation. Bengal looked hopefully towards them, and a faint smile dawned on many an emaciated face at the prospect of at last obtaining sufficient food, specially the Bengalee's staple food—rice—at a reasonable price. The flow of eloquence of our new Food Minister, or the Minister for Civil Supplies (to give him his resounding title in full), promised quick results. He would spare no man, he said, neither profiteer nor hoarder nor racketeer. He would himself conduct a house-to-house search and look even under *taktaposhes* to seek out ill-gotten hoards. He would fight the powerful cliques of speculators who were responsible for the inordinate rise in prices—but why go on? The flow of eloquence was followed by feverish activity—on holding conferences, again conferences and still more conferences. Regional Commissioners, Controllers, Advisers were recruited and appointed by the dozen from among members of the Heaven-Born Service and superannuated 'Deputies' and retired police officers. Days and weeks passed, but the high price of rice showed (and still shows) no sign of abating; it is actually on the rise. The miserable half-starved hordes of people from the outlying districts of Calcutta are still coming in hundreds to stand in the rice-queues at the Calcutta markets, braving sun and rain to receive their miserable dole of a sear of rice. The

Hon'ble Food Minister, after definitely assuring the public that there is a sufficiency of rice in Bengal, now airily explains it all away by saying that though there is no shortage, the rice is not getting into circulation. He, therefore, changes his tune, and instead of repeating that he would bring down the price of rice, he has now taken upon himself the role of a Dietary Expert! The price of rice is high? The solution is simple. 'Eat Less Rice!' His new role is not only absurd, but is egregiously supercilious, and he speaks without any factual background of realism.

"We ask for bread, and you give us stones." From his giddy gubernatorial height Mr. Suhrawardy advises the people to "eat less rice", "use substitute food" or "take to a balanced diet". He has suddenly discovered that eating less rice will lead to a healthier generation of Bengalees, who have so long—according to him—foolishly considered boiled rice to be their only sustaining food. In Bengal, poor as the people are, they have lived for generations on *shak-bhat*, i.e., rice and greens, and even so, quite a large number of them hardly get one square meal a day. It, therefore, does not need much medical knowledge to say that any sudden change in their staple food, say, from rice to *bazra* or *jowar* would react disastrously on their health, already underfed and undernourished as they are. And the Hon'ble Minister counsels people to take to "substitute foods" reminding one of the advice Marie Antoinette gave to the

starving citizens of Paris clamouring for food. When told that they had no bread to eat, the French Queen exclaimed: "Why don't then they take cake?" Just as Marie Antoinette did not tell her people where was the cake to come from, our Minister for Civil Supplies is careful not to specify what kinds of substitute foods he has in view and how they are to be obtained in regular and sufficient quantities. It is well known that many middle-class and well-to-do Indians, mostly living in towns, take rice and *atta*, alternately for their principal daily meals. Leaving rice aside, even *atta*, flour, sugar and similar essential foodstuffs have a knack of suddenly going off the market and are not available for days or weeks. On what then will our people live if rice is priced too high and other foods are not available, or only available by fits and starts? The Hon'ble Minister talks glibly of a "balanced diet", but a balanced diet as recommended by real health experts presupposes the existence—if not a sufficiency—of various kinds of food, and it is only people, fairly well off who can in these days of high prices afford such diet. For, balanced diet must include meat, fish, milk, fruits and many other things analysed and grouped according to their "food-values". This would be entirely beyond the means of even middle-class people, not to speak of the poorer classes.

Taking the case of Britain in war time, it is well known that previous to the war, the Britisher had to depend on imports from abroad for over 50 per cent. of his food requirements. Yet it is a notable fact that even under the severe handicaps of shipping shortage and U-Boat war, the food-supply in England has been so well organised and distributed that there has been no deterioration in national health. The first essential was rationing, and the basic principle of rationing has been to make available to every one, according to his needs, a diet sufficient for maintaining health and efficiency. To arrive at the diet necessary for the purpose, the help of the highest experts in Bio-Chemistry and allied sciences has been taken. There is now in Britain one scheme for the general population and another (modified) scheme for workers in "heavy" factories and industries, who require more energy-producing foods than persons in less arduous occupations. Canteens have been

provided for these "heavy" workers in which each week some 15,000,000 meals are served. Here is a model organisation to follow, and with the rational and ordered utilisation of the resources of the Provinces, a solution of the food problem in India should not be impossible. At the Food Conference which has just concluded its deliberations in Hot Springs, Virginia (U. S. A.), which was attended by the representatives of 44 nations including India, the conclusion was, however, reached that India's food problem was practically incapable of solution, because the vast rice-producing centres of the Far East (Burma, Indo-China etc.) were no longer under British control. Leaving aside what was said in Hot Springs and coming to the steps taken by our Central Government, we had imagined that a helpful and hopeful move had been taken when free trading was allowed in food-grains between the four provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. Unfortunately however, the other provinces are not proving helpful or sympathetic and a good deal of resistance is being offered to this inter-provincial free movement of food-grains, and the sister provinces seem to be unwilling to help Bengal in her plight. Is Bengal then to be delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of the speculators, profiteers and racketeers who batten and fatten on the misery and sufferings of their fellow beings or to amateur dietiticians speaking with their tongues in their cheeks.

Since the above had been set up in type, the Government of Bengal have announced their anti-hoard drive with a comprehensive programme of action. It has not come a day too soon. We welcome it and we call upon every Bengalee worth his name to co-operate in the task of ferreting out the secret hoards wherever found. The anti-social element in our midst must be eliminated. Even at the risk of some injustice somewhere this has to be done. Our people have to live; we cannot allow them to die of starvation. Stern measures are certainly called for, and they have been rightly taken.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD CONFERENCE

Final Declaration

Hot Springs (Virginia), June 1.—The structure of the United Nations' permanent organization to free the world from want was disclosed here to-day in the final declaration of the food conference, states *Reuter's* Special Correspondent.

Detailed recommendations for the creation of an interim commission to precede the permanent organization have been made. It is expected that the Conference will adopt them without alteration.

The declaration contains seven points. These explain that post-war freedom from hunger and periods of critical shortage can be achieved only by urgent and concerted efforts to economize consumption and increase supplies and distribution and thereafter efforts must be equally concerted to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want.

It is stressed that there must be freedom of economy throughout the whole world to provide increased purchasing power.

To maintain an adequate diet lies with each nation but this can be achieved only by international co-operation. Governments are urged to adopt the findings and recommendations of the Conference. "The first step towards freedom from want of food does not need to wait the final solution of other problems," it is added.—*Reuter*.

MOVEMENT OF RICE FROM BIHAR

Bengal Food Minister's Assurance

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Bengal, who had been to Patna to discuss with the Bihar authorities the question of movement of rice from Bihar to Bengal without any restriction, returned to Calcutta on Wednesday last.

Mr. Suhrawardy told a *Statesman* reporter that his conversation with Mr. E. C. Ansorge, Adviser to the Bihar Governor, and the authorities of the department of Civil Supplies, had been satisfactory and that the Bihar Government proposed to implement the free trade policy in letter and in spirit.

Several proposals about how to keep down prices and prevent speculation and hoarding were also discussed and these were now being examined.

The Work In The Corporation

Foodstuffs For The Labour Staff

The Mayor's Statement

A statement regarding the supply of foodstuffs to the labour staff of the Calcutta Corporation was made by the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1948.

He said that for the whole month of April, rice, atta and other commodities had been supplied at fixed rates to the Corporation for distribution to its labour staff. As a matter of fact, for the whole month of April, rice was supplied at Rs. 12 per maund, and the Corporation distributed the same at that rate. Then, up till May 27, rice was supplied by Government at Rs. 17 but on May 29, the price was raised to Rs. 18, the Corporation all along distributing it to its labour staff at Rs. 12. The Corporation's quota for the month of June, the Mayor said, would be supplied by Government at Rs. 20 per maund, and the Mayor did not think that the price would be lowered, for prices were shooting up now-a-days.

The Government, the Mayor continued, had not yet committed themselves as to whether they would pay the difference. The Executive had carried out

all the instructions of the Corporation regarding the additional subvention to cover increased dearness allowance. The Chief Executive Officer had been in communication with the Government of Bengal and the reply that he had so far got was that they were considering the matter. The position, the Mayor opined, was very difficult and the matter was one of very great public importance for it affected the labour staff of the Corporation.

On Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee enquiring as to what amount would be required by the Corporation every month to cover the margin of difference, the Chief Executive Officer said that calculated on the basis of rice and atta being supplied at Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 per maund respectively, the difference that the Corporation was required to pay was Rs. 75,000. Now that the price had gone up and the articles were to be supplied at Rs. 20, the difference that the Corporation would have to pay would be well over a lakh.

In reply to a question regarding the additional subvention asked for, the Mayor said that the Corporation had so far addressed three letters to Government. It was again going to remind Government of the matter.

The Dustbins

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, Councillor J. H. Methold drew the attention of the Mayor to the condition of the city's dustbins, describing it as "appalling."

Beggars who assembled round these dustbins to pick up refuse scattered them about the streets. This, he said, was one of the contributory factors to the spread of diseases. On previous occasions when discussing the problem of beggars, they were told that they had no power to remove the beggars from the city. The Corporation, however, should do whatever it could to assist or encourage the police to take action in the matter. The Government seemed to be rather dilatory in removing beggars from the city. It was of the utmost importance that something was done to remove them from the city as quickly as possible.

There was now a large number of civic guards and A. R. P. men who were not fully occupied. The Commissioner of Police might be requested to utilize the services of these people to see that nobody threw refuse about the streets. These men should be armed with powers to stop people from doing so.

The Corporation had so far been extremely lax in exercising their authority under the law to insist upon householders collecting refuse in their compounds and then dumping it in dustbins at stated hours for removal by municipal scavengers. The principal thoroughfares like Chowringhee Road were littered with refuse, thrown from hotels and other eating houses, emitting an awful stench and menacing the health of the city. Steps should be taken by the Chief Executive Officer to enforce the law on the subject.

The Mayor requested the Chief Executive Officer to move in the matter.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that the unclean condition of the streets was not due to any fault of 'beggars', for he maintained, the people who picked up refuse from dustbins were not the ordinary type of beggars that they were accustomed to see. They were people who had come from outside in search of food. Thousands of people of this

class were living on the streets of Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of the Marble House and the Kalighat temple.

Fire And Street Hydrants

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee drew the attention of the House to the failure of water-hydrants in his Ward in an emergency.

Describing the incident Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee stated that at about 2 in the morning of Saturday last a fire broke out in a big bustee in Lower Circular Road. Despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade men the whole bustee was completely gutted on account of the fact that no water could be had from street hydrants. Had the bustee not been situate in the open, the entire locality, Mr. Mookerjee added, would have been burnt down. Mr. Mookerjee who failed to understand why there was no water in street hydrants requested the Mayor to take adequate steps in the matter, which the Mayor agreed to do.

The Mayor requested the Chief Executive Officer to take necessary action in the matter.

Bhupendra Basu Avenue

Acting on the recommendation of the Road-Naming Committee, the Corporation decided to name the road from Chittaranjan Avenue up to the junction of Cornwallis Street, R. G. Kar Road and Upper Circular Road as "Bhupendra Basu Avenue."

Pulta Pumping Station Affairs: Requisition Motion Referred To The Advocate-General

On May 27 last the Corporation, it will be recalled, at a meeting held in 'camera' appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the state of affairs at the Pulta Pumping Station and pending the report of the Committee, decided to put Mr. P. C. Bose, (Executive Engineer, Drainage) in charge of the Pulta and Tallah Pumping Stations in place of Mr. P. C. Gupta, Executive Engineer, Water Works, under the direct control and supervision of

the Chief Executive Officer and not the Chief Engineer as wrongly recorded in the last issue of the "Municipal Gazette" owing to a regrettable misconception.

Mr. P. C. Bose will be responsible for the manufacture of water of proper quality and quantity at Pulta and sending out of the same from Tallah for distribution. The staff at Pulta and Tallah will be in charge of Mr. P. C. Bose, who will be designated as "Special Officer," Pulta and Tallah.

Mr. Bose will take orders direct from the Chief Executive Officer, and it is only if the Chief Executive Officer considers necessary, that a reference would be made to the Chief Engineer.

According to the orders of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. P. C. Gupta will have nothing to do with the working at Pulta and Tallah but he will be responsible for the distribution of filtered water in the city and also for the supply and distribution of unfiltered water, and will remain responsible for the working of the Water Works Department, as he was formerly, with the exception of Pulta and Tallah Water Works.

The Chief Executive Officer has also placed Mr. N. R. Das in charge of the Drainage Department as officiating Executive Engineer, Drainage, in addition to his own duties.

Following this a requisition motion seeking to rescind the above resolution was tabled by 14 members on the 31st May.

When the requisition motion was moved at the Special Requisition Meeting on Wednesday last (June 2) by Mr. Mahomed Rafique, one of the signatories, Mr. Debendra Nath Mookerji raised a point of order that the Chief Executive Officer under the direction of the Corporation had already taken action in the matter and as such, under the rules, the requisition motion was out of order.

Supporters of the requisition maintained that the rules did not apply to the present case as it simply related to certain changes in the administration of a particular department of the Corporation.

Mr. A. M. Siddiqi asserted that by this motion they wanted to vindicate the right of members of the House to express their disapproval of the original resolution and also of the action of the Chief Executive Officer in giving effect to it even in the face of the requisition motion.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, said that the question was a complicated one and the interpretations of the rules were so conflicting that he was not in a position to give his ruling off-and. He, therefore, proposed to refer it to the Advocate-General for his opinion. The Mayor pointed out that the Chief Executive Officer had taken action in the matter under definite directions of the Corporation. He postponed his ruling on the point of order and adjourned the meeting till legal opinion was obtained.

The War At Our Doors

ON THE INDO-BURMA BORDER Comprehensive Planning Necessary

The immense improvement in India's defensive position during the past year was referred to by Lt.-Col. A. H. G. Edwards in a broadcast war commentary from A. I. R., Calcutta, on Saturday (May 29) under the auspices of Inter-Services Public Relations, Eastern Army. The improvement could not, he said, have been carried out without the comprehensive planning which maintained assistance to Russia and the offensive against Germany and Italy and yet contrived, naturally not without risk, to maintain for the time being holding war against Japan.

Referring to the presence in Washington of Field Marshal Wavell, Air Chief Marshal, Sir Richard Pierce, A.O.C.-in-C., in India, and Admiral Somerville, C-in-C, Eastern Fleet. Lt.-Col. Edwards stated that it lifted the conference at once to the plane of global strategy. It served to emphasise the inter-dependence of all fronts against the common enemies, and drew particular attention to war theatres which may be "second in time but not in importance."

Field Marshal Wavell's chief task in Washington is doubtless that of advising on what steps will be necessary to substitute for the limited defensive campaign which has occupied the winter months on the Indo-Burma border, an

eventual full-scale offensive to drive the enemy from the country and re-open the main land route to China. And he will also have the congenial opportunity of accepting on behalf of India and her forces American congratulations on the

NO INVASION OF BENGAL LIKELY

SIR NAZIM'S DELHI TALK

At a reception given by the Muslim League at New Delhi on May 28, the Bengal Premier said that his personal view was this that there would be no invasion of Bengal or Assam and that morale of the people of Chittagong, Feni, Cox's Bazar etc., was high. But the food situation must be tackled and he hoped that with the co-operation of neighbouring provinces and under the direction of the Central Government it would be solved.

wonderful record of the 4th Indian Division in Africa.

Summing up Lt. Col. Edwards stated that the war situation as it stands to-day, to say the least of it, is satisfactory.

DAY TO DAY ON ARAKAN FRONT

The India Command Joint War Communiqués give the following reports on land operations on the Arakan Front:—

May 26:—The situation is unchanged.

May 27-28:—With the exception of a few patrols there have been no Japanese activities north of their positions in the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area during the past week. There has been no change in the situation in the Arakan generally.

May 29.—June 1.—No report.

ENGAGEMENTS IN CHIN HILLS

CONSIDERABLE JAP CASUALTIES

New Delhi, June 1.

During the past ten days a number of localized encounters have taken place between our troops in the Tiddim area of the Chin Hills and Japanese units

operating from Kalembo towards Tiddim by way of Fort White", says an India Command Joint War Communique.

Considerable casualties have been inflicted on the enemy who are now holding positions between Kalembo and Fort White. Our own losses in the series of engagements have been moderate. Patrol activity continues.

AIR ACTIONS ON ALL FRONTS

UPPER CHINDWIN DISTRICT

May 25.

R. A. F. fighters made several low-level attacks on enemy objectives in the upper Chindwin district, bombed and machine-gunned a Japanese position near Buthidaung.

throughout the day fighter patrols attacked objectives in the same area. Hurricanes machine-gunned enemy targets in the Buthidaung area.

AKYAB-BUTHIDAUNG

May 25-27.

R. A. F. bombers, with fighter escort, attacked a Japanese-occupied village on Akyab Island. "A formation of Hurricanes machine-gunned a bridge and enemy position south of Buthidaung

JAP ATTACK ON CHITTAGONG AIRFIELD

ONE JAPANESE BOMBER AND THREE FIGHTERS DESTROYED

New Delhi, May 30.

"Yesterday morning, May 29th, a force of more than 15 Japanese bombers escorted by about 20 fighters attacked Chittagong airfield in south-east Bengal", says an India Command Joint War Communique.

HEHO-MANDALAY

May 28.

R. A. F. Beaufighters attacked Heho, in Central Burma. In the Arakan, fighters on offensive patrol damaged three motor vehicles, enemy huts near Buthidaung and a variety of rivercraft. In the Kalembo area Tomahawks bombed and machine-gunned Japanese troop positions. Bombs were dropped in Mandalay marshalling yard.

"R. A. F. Hurricanes intercepted the enemy before they reached their objective and in the many combats that ensued one Japanese bomber and three fighters were destroyed, one bomber and three fighters probably destroyed and one bomber and two fighters damaged.

THAZI-MEIKTILA

May 29.

R. A. F. fighters on offensive patrols damaged locomotives and rolling stock south of Thazi and machine-gunned two Japanese aircraft on the Meiktila airfield.

"None of our fighters was lost but one of the pilots was slightly injured. Little damage was caused but a few casualties on the airfield have been reported."

P-40 fighter formations of the 10th U. S. Air Force made effective attacks against enemy installations in Hukang valley in Northern Burma. Storage huts were destroyed at Sumprabum. At Kamaing buildings were destroyed. Fighters made strafing assaults on enemy activities in the Singhan-Maingkwan area, and at Nanyaseik.

On two successive occasions, Saturday, 22nd May and 29th May the Japanese have sent their bombers and fighters to attack Chittagong airfield and on both occasions, it is pointed out, they have found R. A. F. Hurricanes waiting to pounce on them.

ARAKAN-NORTH BURMA

May 30.

R. A. F. bombers and fighters attacked Kalembo and enemy positions in that area. In Arakan, Hurricanes machine-gunned Japanese troop positions near Buthidaung. Activities of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force were confined to fighter offensive against enemy installations in north Burma. In a strafing attack on Kamaing two camouflaged motor vehicles were destroyed. At Sumprabum, Taihpaga and Yungga fire was left burning.

The result of these raids from Japanese point of view must have been singularly disappointing. They used a total of about 70 aircraft for two operations in which without achieving any substantial results they had eleven aircraft destroyed, 6 probably destroyed and 11 damaged two by anti-aircraft fire. These engagements are described as a signal victory for R. A. F. which lost only 2 fighters both the pilots being safe.

SIX JAP PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

New Delhi June 1.

"Further investigation has now confirmed that six enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters in the raid on Chittagong airfield on May 29, and not four as previously announced," says an India Command Joint War Communique.

FORT-WHITE-BUTHIDAUNG

May 31.

A formation of R. A. F. Blenheims supported the British Indian troops in the Chin Hills by bombing two enemy positions between Kalembo and Fort White, and

GROW MORE FOOD

MAYOR OPENS CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

An indication of the Government plan for increase of food production in this province was given by Mr. K. A. L. Hill, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Industries, inaugurating a "Grow More Food" exhibition at the Calcutta University Institute on Saturday last (May 29). The Mayor of Calcutta opened the exhibition and presided at the meeting.

IMPROVED varieties of seeds, vegetables and fruits formed the important exhibits. The exhibition was organised by the members of the Calcutta University Institute who, in the words of their Secretary would undertake a "Grow More Food" Campaign in rural areas and try to convince the cultivators of the need for increasing their production.

The increase of food production, Mr. Hill said, could be secured in various ways—by bringing fresh land under cultivation, by increasing the areas which were double-cropped, by increasing the yield of land already cultivated, and by helping the victims of natural calamities so that their future cultivation should not be interfered with.

The new Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hill added, was preparing a plan for action on all these lines, which he was expected to make public shortly. Mr. Hill was not in a position to refer to those plans in detail, but he could give some indication of the lines on which action would be taken. Government were arranging to give help on liberal terms to schemes for reclamation of land. Collectors of districts had been authorised to spend up to Rs. 10,000 each on small schemes which could be completed before the rains. The Irrigation Department were working hard on schemes of drainage and irrigation for execution in next cold weather. The Government of India have also intimated their willingness to help the provinces. A special officer had been appointed to consider the irrigation schemes put up by the provinces.

In addition, steps would be taken to get people all over Bengal to bring to the notice of the Government schemes for the reclamation or improvement of land. There were large areas of fallow land in Bengal, much of which could be reclaimed; there were likewise large areas which could be made to raise a second crop. It was the duty of every one, Mr. Hill held, to do his utmost to put any such areas he might have to good use—just as much as it was the duty of the Government to give help when it was really needed.

Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, congratulated the members of the Institute on their commendable spirit of enterprise and public service

EAT LESS RICE

CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTER'S ADVICE

"The time has come when we have got to curtail the consumption of rice and take to other forms of diet," observed Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, opening a "popular canteen" organised by the Calcutta Relief Committee in South Calcutta on Sunday last (May 30).

MR. Suhrawardy did not wish to say that there was not enough rice in Bengal or that enough rice would not be coming from outside. But the fact was, he remarked, that there was not enough rice in circulation; and owing to this fact the price had been so manipulated that rice had gone out of the reach of the poorer sections of the population. It was a phenomenon that the more it had gone out of their reach the greater was the demand and the insistence on rice. Everybody's attention was now directed towards the acquisition of rice and how to get it cheaper but "not towards a nutritive and a balanced diet."

He added, "Perhaps this is all for the good of the people in the long run, inasmuch as this will direct their attention more towards the necessity of going in for other kinds of substitute food, and probably this will lead to a healthier generation of Bengalees who consider boiled rice to be the only sustaining food for themselves."

He advised the Calcutta Relief Committee to educate the public on balanced and nutritive diet through the services of the canteens. He thought that along with these canteens, the Committee could keep certain slogans before the mind of the people such as, "EAT LESS RICE" "Do Not Waste" "Use Substitute Food." "Use Balanced Diet". They could constantly preach before the public the evils of

in taking up the campaign. If these young men were given proper facilities by the State, Mr. Badrudduja felt, they could reconstruct the economic life of the nation.

Mr. Badrudduja believed that barring a small percentage of primary growers who hoarded just to meet the requirements of one or two months, there was no large scale hoarding in the province. The food situation had deteriorated, mainly because there was lack of foresight on the part of the Government. But it was no use crying over the spilt milk. Earnest efforts must now be made to relieve the situation.

over-eating and the necessity of effecting economy in the expenditure on food. They could also impart dietary education to the people.

Among the protagonists of the canteen movement with his heartiest sympathy and support, Mr. Suktananda suggested the opening of such canteens in poorer areas in the city and in industrial areas in 24 Parganas. In this connection he referred to the hardship caused to poorer classes due to the food situation, and said that the Calcutta Relief Com-

mittee would do a great service if they opened some canteens in the neighbouring rural areas.

The Hon'ble Minister announced that in four or five days' time, he would meet the Press at a conference and unfold there as much of the policy of Government in respect of the food situation as he would think it advisable for the public to know. "The situation is difficult, but if all of us will combine together I do not think that it is beyond solution," he concluded.

THE FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN

Bengal Governor On Food Shortage

Taking the salute at a march past of more than 800 Boy Scouts who had assembled at the cricket ground, Darjeeling, for the 12th Annual Jackson Shield Competition on the 27th May, last, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said in the course of his speech:—

"Looking back over the past year, we can truly say that Bengal has had her trials and tribulations, some caused by war and others by nature. The latter were understood and amongst them the terrible devastation of the Midnapore cyclone which had inspired some of our members to play a valuable part in relief work. But the trials of the war have created a problem of their own—the fear of the unknown. This fear breeds its own dangers and it is the main determining factor in the food shortage we are experiencing to-day. Because of their lack of confidence in the future, some people are holding stocks which are in excess of their immediate requirements and this in turn is denying food to others. You and your brother scouts have already done much to fight this lack of confidence and I know I can rely upon you to continue doing so during the coming months. My message to you is: "Lift up your hearts and fear not. Confound all who seek to create despondency. Give forth strength by showing the will to victory, knowing that although war imposes inconvenience and sacrifice, it is only through endurance that the future shall be ours."

BENGAL'S FOOD SUPPLY

Sir Nazim Brings Home Assurance

Sir Nazimuddin, Bengal Premier, who returned to Calcutta on Saturday from Delhi, stated in a Press interview that one of the principal objects of his visit to Delhi was to discuss with competent authorities the problem of Bengal's food supply. He had had meetings, among others, with Sir Azizul Haque and Maj-Gen. Wood both of whom were very sympathetic and promised to help Bengal as far as possible in solving the problem. He also discussed other important questions affecting the province with the Viceroy and Members of the Executive Council.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS

High Priority Accorded

The Regional Food Commissioner, Eastern Region, states that high priority has been accorded by the War Transport Department to the transport of foodgrains in all the provinces of this region (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, including the States, and Assam). Consignors should apply to the various railway and river transport concerns for the freight space they require and await their turn.

Only in matters of exceptional urgency will the Regional Commissioner, consider recommending special priority to any railway or river transport undertaking in favour of any particular consignment.

THE DELHI DISCUSSIONS

ORISSA PREMIER'S SATISFACTION

New Delhi, May 27.—The Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Premier of Orissa, in a statement on his visit to Delhi says:—

"According to our plan, Mr. Jha, my Supply and Transport Controlling Officer and myself during our stay here met the Hon'ble Member-in-charge of Food, General Wood, Hon'ble the Finance Minister and Mr. Hydari; and myself had the honour of interviewing His Excellency the Viceroy. To the greatly disturbed minds with which we had reached Delhi on the 23rd, the sympathetic attitude in every quarter towards our position and the present most distressing and alarming condition of Orissa, aggravated particularly by the institution of free trade in cyclone and flood-affected areas, was comforting and encouraging. To-morrow we leave with the reassuring feeling that our venture to these parts at this time of the year by train and by air on behalf of the people whom we have chosen to serve was quite worthwhile, and personal talks alone could have cleared up all clouds that had gathered after the sudden change of policy of the Government of India to free trade without consulting Provincial Governments where, under the present constitution popular Government with autonomous powers were functioning. On our way to Cuttack at the kind instance of the Hon'ble Member-in-charge of Food, Sir Azizul Haque, Mr. Jha, and myself will confer at Calcutta with the Premier of Bengal whom we met here this afternoon and the Hon'ble Mr. Suktananda, Minister-in-charge of Food Supplies, Bengal,

on the 29th, to clear all misunderstanding that there might be and to secure the smooth running and maintenance in future of the longstanding cordial relations.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Premier of Orissa, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning from Delhi and left for Cuttack in the afternoon.

ORISSA'S HELP TO BENGAL DISCUSSED

The food position in Bengal and the question as to how Orissa could be helpful in relieving the present situation was discussed at a conference in Calcutta on Sunday last (May 29) between the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Premier of Orissa, who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning on his way to Cuttack from Delhi, and the Premier and the Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal. The discussions lasted for about three hours, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Others present at the conference were Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner, Mr. C. S. Jha, I.C.S., Secretary, Supply Department, Government of Orissa, and Mr. N. M. Ayyar, I.C.S., Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal.

SALE OF RICE RESTRICTED IN CUTTACK

A notification issued by the District Magistrate of Cuttack on May 29 regarding sale of rice in Cuttack *inter-alia* says, the existing retailers will continue to be issued rice as formerly in quantities in which and at intervals at which they used to be supplied. Four bags of rice will be kept at each warden's post as a kind of reserve and supplies from these will be made only to those who do not get their requirements from retail shops. The rate of coarse rice will be four seers standard that is three seers *katki*, to a rupee. Retailers are warned that if they refuse to sell or refuse to sell in quantities in which they used to in the past or at rates higher than those fixed, their stocks will be requisitioned and no further supply will be made to them.

This is an interim arrangement.

FOOD POSITION IN ORISSA

The results of the recent visit of the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Orissa Premier, to Delhi regarding the food situation in the province were revealed at a Press conference at the Secretariat on June 1 last.

Mr. C. S. Jha, Secretary, Supply Department who accompanied the Premier to Delhi, said: "We have got an assurance from the Government of India that they are willing to apply appropriate measures for restriction of exports from Balasore. We were also told that the Regional Food Commissioner would be prepared to apply measures in respect of any area which, if we could satisfy him, have reached the point of exhaustion with regard to rice exports.

"We propose to make out a case for restriction of exports not only from Balasore but from other coastal districts as well."

Prior to their visit to Delhi there seemed to have been an impression that rice was plentiful in Orissa. "We tried to remove that impression by quoting facts and figures, and we believe the India Government have now a better appreciation of our position."

BENGAL PREMIER LEAVES FOR ASSAM

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, Bengal, left for Shillong on May 31 to see Sir Md. Saadulla, Chief Minister of Assam and discuss with him the question of importing rice and paddy from Assam to Bengal. He is accompanied by Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner, Government of India.

RICE MOVEMENT IN ASSAM

Shillong, May 31.—The Assam Government have issued the following Press Note regarding the Government of India Order creating a free trade zone in the east region:—

"The position now is that all restrictions on the movement of food grains and their products from Sylhet and Cachar, imposed by the Government of Assam, stand automatically withdrawn. The restrictions on the movement of food grains and their products from any place in the rest of Assam (i.e., the Assam Valley, the hill districts and the frontier tracts plus the Khasi States and Manipur) to any place outside this area still remain. The ban on movement by rail of rice and paddy from the Assam Valley to the Surma Valley still holds good. Within the area comprising Assam minus the districts of Sylhet and Cachar there is no restriction whatsoever on the free inter-district movement of food grains and their products. The existing control over

"LITTLE CAN BE DONE"

INDIA'S FOOD PROBLEM AT THE UNITED NATIONS' FOOD CONFERENCE

Hot Springs, May 29.

The Indian delegation to the United Nations' Conference on Food is exerting considerable influence over discussions of 44 nations designed to ensure a world free from want after the war, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. A typical example of this is the public tribute paid by the Yugoslav delegation who stated that the valuable data given by India may result in Yugoslavia reclaiming great areas of land which hitherto had been unuseable because of seasonal floods.

The Indian delegation is also considering Ethiopia's complaint that the price of Indian cotton goods is too high. An official Ethiopian statement said bluntly, "As far as Ethiopia is concerned the essential crop at present and probably for at least five years is cotton. Indian manufacturers have been exploiting their quasi-monopoly, so that cotton goods exported from India have reached prohibitive prices. Ethiopia desires that equitable prices should be assured. Adequate supplies of cotton goods be forwarded for India."

The Indian delegates are playing an active part in all important Committees. India's rice problem is being considered, but experts here are of opinion that little can be done by this Conference or the Relief Conference which it is anticipated, will be held shortly. India's need for rice is fully recognised but as an observer from another delegation said "Where is India to get it? Burma, Siam and French Indo-China have been cut off. There may be a solution but it is difficult to see it at present."—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTER FLYING TO PATNA

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, is flying to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bihar in connection with the question of importing rice from that province to Bengal.

certain means of transport, outside the districts of Sylhet and Calcutta will continue to be exercised by the Government.

"The position as regards imports of food grains and their products has also altered with effect from May 18. The Government will continue to import and distribute these as before and private traders all over Assam are now at liberty, without any permit, to import these from any place in the free zone to any place in Assam on their own account. The position as regards salt and sugar is unchanged.

"The Food Grains Control Order remains intact throughout Assam and its provisions in respect of taking out licences, keeping and rendering proper accounts etc., will be strictly enforced.

"The Government agents will continue the purchase of paddy and rice according to requirements to fulfil commitments and for any stabilization and equitable distribution throughout the province."

ALL-BENGAL FOOD CONFERENCE

TO MEET IN CALCUTTA

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee announces that the All-Bengal Food Conference proposed to be held at Calcutta on June 5 and 6 has been postponed till June, 26 and 27.

It is imperative, he says that public opinion should be more effectively mobilized to consider the food situation in Bengal and also the measures adopted by Government to cope with it. A public meeting is being convened in Calcutta on June 6, over which Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker is expected to preside.

Regional Conferences in west-east and north Bengal are also being arranged before the All-Bengal Conference.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL FOOD FRONT.

ORDER ON PURI PADDY STOCKISTS

Puri, May 26.

The District Magistrate of Puri has, under the Defence of India Rules, issued notices to paddy stockists of the district requisitioning paddy or rice belonging to them. They are required to deliver their stocks immediately on receipt of the order. Failure to comply with the order will entail prosecution under the Defence of India Rules.

There is a shortage of rice and paddy in the town. Last week coarse rice was selling at eight annas per seer.

NEW BIHAR ORDERS

Patna, May 28.

A Bihar Gazette Extraordinary notifies that after June 1 no molasses shall be removed from Bihar except under a permit from the Excise Commissioner, and no owner or occupier of a sugar factory or other person holding stocks of molasses shall sell molasses at a price exceeding that fixed from time to time by the Excise Commissioner of the area wherein the molasses are held.

Another notification says that the Governor of Bihar orders that no person shall export or carry or cause to be exported or carried by rail, river or road any quantity of ghee, butter, cream, salt, mustard-seeds, mustard oil or any product thereof from any district in Bihar to any place outside Bihar except with a written permission of the Chief Controller of Prices

NEED FOR BALANCED DIET

DR. K. S. RAY URGES APPOINTMENT OF NUTRITION COMMITTEE

The appointment of a Nutrition Committee by the Government of Bengal to find out a suitable balanced diet for the people in the province in this food crisis is suggested by Dr. K. S. Ray, ex-President of the Indian Medical Association, in a statement to the Press on Monday last.

Dr. Ray assures on behalf of the Indian Medical Association that the Association, which represents the medical profession in Bengal, will render every assistance to such a Committee.

The statement runs as follows:—"While the present scarcity of foodstuffs in the country has been engaging the attention of everybody and attempts are being made to evolve schemes for the solution of the food problem, very little attention is being paid to find out a suitable balanced diet. The need for a suitable balanced diet is all the greater at the present crisis when the maintenance of national health is so very urgent for the effective prosecution of the war, if not for any other purpose. It is understood that the Province of Sind has appointed a Nutrition Committee to go into the food question with a view to finding out a suitable balanced diet and it has invited the co-operation of the branches of the Indian Medical Association in Sind for this purpose. The recent All-India Medical Conference held at Patna during the Easter holidays drew the attention of the other provinces to this problem and suggested the appointment of a Nutrition Committee. I would earnestly draw the attention of the Honourable Ministers for Public Health and Civil Supplies to this question. I feel sure that if Government decided to appoint such a Committee the Indian Medical Association which represents the medical profession in Bengal will render every assistance to such a Committee".

and Supplies. *Hona fide* travellers may, with such permission, carry as part of personal luggage any quantity not exceeding 10 seers of each of these commodities.

RESTRICTION ON FOODGRAINS EXPORT IN C. P.

Nagpur, May 29.

The C. P. and Berar Government has issued a comprehensive Foodgrains Export Restriction order which comes into force at once.

RICE SHORTAGE IN MADRAS

Madras, May 27.

To meet the rice shortage in the province, the Collector of Madras has released about 1,000 bags of raw rice from emergency depots to be distributed through the agency of co-operative societies and licensed dealers in the city.

It is stated that the shortage was due to difficulties in securing railway transport facilities to bring supplies from south Arcot and other surplus districts in the presidency.

RECEPTION OFFICERS FOR FOODGRAINS IN MADRAS

Madras, May 29.

The Government of Madras have appointed four reception officers to take charge of consignments of foodgrains supplied by the Central Government as they arrive, and arrange their distribution in the districts.

BANGALORE RICE SCARCITY*Bangalore, May 26.*

Owing to scarcity of rice in the Civil and Military Station area of Bangalore, the Collector has ordered that the rice ration should be cut down by $\frac{1}{2}$ in the family ration cards in the station.

BENGAL MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES PRESS NOTES.**CHANGE OF PROCEDURE IN RELATION TO PERMITS**

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Commissioner, Eastern region, authorises the announcement of an important change of procedure in relation to permits to deal in food-grains in the provinces of the Eastern region, states a Ministry of Civil Supplies *communiqué*.

By a Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of India under date Saturday, May 29th, the *communiqué* adds, any license previously issued or deemed to be issued under clause 3 of the Food Grains Control Order in any of the four provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and for the time being in force in the province of issue, is to be as valid in each of the other three provinces as if it had been issued by the Provincial Government of that province.

This is a necessary corollary to the recent lifting of the ban on inter-provincial trade in food grains, and is designed to make the new Eastern free-trade zone as effective as possible. By this amendment trading licenses become operative over all the four Eastern provinces and any trader who has a license in one province can automatically trade in the others as well without any further license. This development, it is hoped, will assist in the restoration of normal business in food grains.

ONE CONTROLLED SHOP RESERVED IN EACH APPROVED MARKET

A Ministry of Civil Supplies *Press Note* says that in view of the reduction of sale hours at the controlled shops for rice, and in order to facilitate the obtaining of the supplies by permanent residents of Calcutta, it has been decided to reserve one controlled shop in each approved market exclusively for local people who will be supplied on the production of their A. R. P. enumeration *parchas* (slips). Consumers desiring to obtain supplies from the reserved shops will have to stand in the queue, and will not receive larger quantities than the usual quota fixed for the public.

REGIONAL CONTROL ADJUSTMENTS

A *Press Note* by the Ministry of Civil Supplies says that Mr. K. C. Basak, I.C.S., Regional Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta and industrial area, has assumed executive responsibility for current work in Calcutta proper with effect from the 15th May, 1943. The office of the Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta and industrial area, has been merged in the office of the Regional Controller, and Mr. B. K. Acharya, I.C.S., has been appointed Joint Regional Controller of Civil Supplies for the same area.

NEW BENGAL DEPARTMENT

The Government of Bengal have created a new Department attached to the Directorate of Civil Supplies to deal with wheat and wheat products. Mr. N. M. Khan, Deputy Director, Civil Supplies, Bengal, has been put in charge of this new Department as Controller of Wheat and Wheat Products while Mr. P. Das, Assistant Director, Civil Supplies, has been appointed Deputy Controller in addition to his present duties.

WHEAT CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

A Civil Supplies Ministry *Press Note* says that the office of the Controller of Wheat and Wheat Products, Bengal,

PUNJAB LIFTS RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS*Lahore, May 28.*

The Punjab Government have announced that there will be no restriction on the movement of foodgrains from the Punjab to any province from Monday (May 31) next.

will be shifted to P-34, Mission Row Extension (1st floor) from June 1. All communications concerning wheat, millets and their products may henceforward be addressed to the Controller at the above address for quick disposal.

FANS

FROM THE "STATESMAN", MAY 29, 1943

A few days ago we drew attention to what looked like an amazing contradiction in Army policy about fans in Calcutta. We set out three successive phases. In the first there was much rumour about the intention to requisition 2,000 fans for army hospitals. In the second the Army authority gave an assurance, which we published that Government did not intend to requisition fans. The third phase came when less than a month after that the Government of Bengal announced that the Chief Engineer, Communications and Works, had been empowered to requisition 2,000 ceiling fans and regulators from Calcutta and the adjoining districts. This looked like a shocking want of sincerity towards the public.

To-day we are able to say that there was nothing of the kind. A great mistake has been made; not in our comment which was pertinent to the information given out, nor by the news agency and the newspapers among whom we were, which gave publicity to the Government of Bengal's announcement. It is this, made in the form of a *Press Note*, that has caused the trouble. It should not have appeared. Prepared, we suppose, at the time when requisitioning of fans had presented itself to some minds as a possibility, it was issued when all thought of that had been abandoned. The early talk must have started an activity that through some lack of co-operation no one thought to stop. The *communiqué* had to run its course.

We summarize. The Army has no intention of requisitioning fans. It has not been tortuous in procedure or gone back on its word. The statement that last week perturbed Calcutta and environs should have been cancelled on the file.

440 BAGS OF RICE UNEARTHED

A *Press Note* by the Ministry of Civil Supplies says that 440 bags of rice have recently been unearthed in the possession of the Standard Commercial Miscellaneous Limited of 22, Canning Street, Calcutta, who kept the stock at 4, Ballav Das Street without the necessary permit. The stock has been requisitioned by the Regional Controller of Civil Supplies, and a prosecution has been instituted against the firm on a charge of hoarding.

On Wednesday, the 26th May, one Dukhi Shaw was fined Rs. 100 by Khan Bahadur Wali-Ul-Jahan, Additional Presidency Magistrate, for selling 4th year of sugar at ten annas per seer.

BAGS OF RICE SEIZED

A *Press Note* issued on Monday by the Ministry of Civil Supplies says that the Police have seized 150 bags of rice from the possession of Mohan Singh at 170, Harrison Road for holding the stock without a license under the food-grains control order. Another 197 bags of rice have been seized at 224, Strand Road where the stock was held in violation of the Food Grains Control Order. Prosecution has been instituted in both the cases.

GROW MORE VEGETABLES

In view of the urgency of growing more food and securing a balanced diet, particularly in these difficult times, the Bengal Ministry of Civil Supplies, by a *Press Note* issued on June 1, urges upon the public to utilize the favourable sowing season just set in by growing on their homestead lands quick-growing vegetables such as Jhinga, Karala, Chichinga, Lady's finger, radish (rainy season's variety), bakla seam, spinach and data. All these vegetables grow easily on raised land, love sunshine and do not stand water-logging. The average quantity of seed required per Kotta (1/60 acre) for these vegetables varies from 2 to 7 tolas, and the average outturn for the same area varies from 2 to 3 maunds. Time of harvest is usually 2 to 3 months after sowing. The cost of seed per tola is 4 annas except in the case of 'chichinga' and 'karala' seeds which cost 1 rupee and 6 annas respectively per tola. Seeds are available at district agricultural offices and at nurseries. Further details regarding treatment of soil before sowing, manures, and special treatment of the plants in order to get the best results may be obtained from the "Sowing Calendar" published in both English and Bengali by the Rural Reconstruction Department, Government of Bengal, and available at Government Book Depots as well as private book-sellers.

WHEAT PRODUCTS

In a *Press Note*, the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Bengal, says that arrangements have been made for making available to the public the purest wheat products, *atta* and flour, at uniform retail price of 8 annas a seer.

Atta and flour will be available in the district and sub-divisional headquarters also at the same price, and dealers charging higher price or selling adulterated wheat products will be severely dealt with.

THE TWO NEW ORDINANCES

Bengal Merchants' Protest

Resolutions protesting against and urging the immediate withdrawal of the newly promulgated ordinance in regard to the Excess Profits Tax and the new Defence of India Rule No. 94 prohibiting any issue of fresh capital in British India or public offer of securities for sale or renewal or repayment of any security maturing for payment in British India without the prior consent of the Government of India were passed at a joint meeting of the representatives of the Bengal National Chamber, Indian Chamber, Muslim Chamber and Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Mill-owners and Marwari Associations, Calcutta, held at the premises of the Indian Chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship of Mr. M. L. Shah, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce,

The Government's Food Policy

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The reply of the Minister of Civil Supplies, Bengal to the Memorandum of the Calcutta Defence Committee in the meeting organised by the latter at the Indian Association Hall, does not appear to be encouraging. Indeed! He is sincere and serious but that does not bring food to the starving millions.

He has invited the co-operation of the "Public" in his drive against the anti-social activities of the hoarders and profiteers, but he has not indicated the concrete shape of this co-operation, and the immunity he can guarantee to them from the resulting onslaughts of the anti-social elements. In political parlance this word "Public" has no definite connection unless it is related to organised parties or groups.

If he recognises the existence of the anti-social elements the first business is to classify them and to eliminate them from the channels of "equitable distribution."

Every intelligent man understands that this problem has as much a political background as the greed for lucre. The dislocation of food supply ranks amongst the important items of the sabotage movement. As such it is curious that he still retains fond hopes of co-operation from all and sundry parties. In the name of co-operation, the saboteurs will infiltrate into Food Committees and negativate their utility. If he is serious that the Food Committees should effectively help the solution of the problem he should see that the greatest sufferers, i.e., the poorest Bustee dwellers have a predominant representation in the Committees and effective power to check the hoarder and profiteer. Otherwise the social and political identity of the Food Committee members with the class of the anti-social elements will have its free play. After all, blood is thicker than water!

There are already organised Defence Committees in several localities of Calcutta and they will be the fittest to effectively undertake the job. Where such Defence Committees do not exist they will rise speedily when the people see that the Government really values their organised co-operation.

His arguments against the consumers' co-operatives is not very convincing. At any rate the co-operatives are better than ordinary shopkeepers who will not sell unless it 'pays' them and that pretty well too. If the consumers' co-operatives are of no avail without producers' co-operatives, it should not take him very long to organise the latter with the predetermined policy of these organisations being made the main channels of production and distribution.

I have great hopes of the Minister's ability to speedily solve the problem but his conclusion that he would take every political party into the food committees leaves me cold.—Yours, etc.

P. RAM MOHUN RAO.

P. 15, Lansdowne Road Extn.,
Calcutta.
29th May, 1948.

STANDARD CLOTH PANEL CONFERENCE

Different Views To Be Invited

New Delhi, May 27.

With reference to the Government of India's decision on the scheme of control of cotton yarn and cloth it is contemplated that views of industry on the Government's scheme will be invited immediately after the Standard Cloth Panel Conference, which is to be held on June 1 at Bombay, states a *communiqué*. Thereafter, the *communiqué* adds, it is intended to finalise the scheme without delay and to introduce the control at the earliest possible date.

In a *Press Note* issued on April 1 the Government of India stated that they desired to make it clear that the measures contemplated in regard to cotton prices were intended to lead to a comprehensive scheme of cloth and yarn control, designed to produce an increase in production and to ensure that cloth and yarn reached the ultimate consumer at reasonable prices. In pursuance of that policy, says a *communiqué*, and to enable details of the cloth and yarn scheme to be worked out, it was necessary to stabilise the price of raw cotton and to that end the Central Government by Cotton (forward contracts and options prohibition) Order and the Cotton (forward contracts in current crops prohibition) Order and amendments to these Orders confined forward trading in cotton to delivery contracts, thus leaving undisturbed the flow of cotton through normal trade channels, but blunting the keen edge of speculation by elimination of "future" (hedge) markets, the effect of which was to put cotton trading on cash basis.

In Central Government's view fair price would be Rs. 550 in terms of Indian cotton contracts. It must be clearly understood, says the *communiqué*, that although the desire is to avoid direct control of cotton in primary wholesale markets, the aim is to get cloth to ultimate consumers at reasonable prices and in order to achieve that objective Government is prepared to take any steps that may be necessary.

PAPER SHORTAGE

Mr. Birla Asks Government To Release 50 p. c.
Of Production

That in view of the present shortage of paper in the country the Government should take every step for making

available additional plant and machinery to the paper mills in order to increase their production to the maximum was stressed by Mr. B. M. Birla, President of the Indian Paper Mills Association in the course of his presidential address at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Paper Mills Association held last week at the premises of the Association.

Mr. Birla referred to the increase in the demand for paper in the country during the last year far in excess of the total available supply in the country and stated that the increase was mainly due to the heavy requirements of the Government and the military which now took up nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total production.

Mr. Birla emphasized that in order to meet the minimum requirements of the public at least 50 per cent. of the total production should be released by the Government for civil consumption.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD CONFERENCE

Quick Alleviation Of Hunger In War-torn Countries

London, May 30.—Reuter's special correspondent in Hot Springs (Virginia) wires: Plans to secure quick alleviation of famine and hunger in war-torn countries are recommended in a report of the section of the International Food Conference dealing with the expansion of production. The report states that there will be a transition period during which each country must "progressively adjust its available agricultural resources to conform with a long-term scheme on a world-scale." This scheme, it says, should be based on measures to improve farming and land tenure systems, extend credit facilities and co-operative services and intensify educational procedures.—The draft report of the findings of the section considering international facilitation and distribution of food reveals that resolutions have been adopted dealing with both short and long term policies. If approved by the conference as a whole, these will be communicated to the 44 governments represented here. The draft report says "The conference therefore adopted a resolution recommending as for long after the war as shortages continue, international co-ordinated action for extension of production and distribution of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products and for the adoption of measures to prevent speculative fluctuations in prices of those necessities that will be in short supply after the war."

The first resolution affirms the necessity for concerted actions of nations to attain international security "for without freedom from aggression freedom from want cannot be achieved." The second resolution seeks economy of abundance and calls for co-ordinated international action to promote the full employment and wider use of agricultural and other material resources to stimulate agriculture through industrial development and to reduce tariff and other international trade barriers, to eliminate discriminatory restrictions on international trade, to achieve orderly management of currencies and exchange.

The draft report also requests all governments to promote a general advance of standards of living to an equitable balance between agriculture and industry and to secure for agriculture the stimulus of additional purchasing power through sound development of industry. Other resolutions call for orderly management of currencies and exchange and improved methods and reduced costs of distribution in international trade. The report asks the permanent conference to investigate the practicability of establishing single grade standards for agricultural and marine commodities to apply uniformly throughout the world.—Reuter.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS

The Ministry of Civil Supplies have issued on Tuesday, June 1, the retail prices fixed for the undernoted commodities which are available for sale to the public at controlled shops and approved markets in the Calcutta area:—

Rice—As. 6 per seer, irrespective of quality.

Atta—As. 8 per seer.

Flour—As. 8 per seer.

The Ministry of Civil supplies have issued for public information the controlled maximum retail prices of the under noted commodities fixed under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules:—

Sugar, As. 6-9 per seer, plus 3 pies for paper bag; Sugar candy, As. 8 per seer; Salt As. 2-9 per seer; Kerosene oil—White, As. 3 per bottle of 22 oz., Red, As. 2-9 per bottle of 22 oz. Soft Coke Rs. 1-8-0 per maund ex-city depot. Hard Coke, Rs. 1-15 per maund ex-city depot; Steam Coal, Rs. 1-8-0 per maund, ex-city depot. Coconut oil (Cochin), Re. 1-1 per seer. Matches, 80 stick match 9 pies per box; 60 stick match 9 pies per box; 50 stick match 5 pies per box; 40 stick match 4 pies per box.

Special Article

OLD CALCUTTA

Assessment And Collection Of Taxes

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

A "COLLECTOR of Assessment" was first appointed in Calcutta in the year 1793, under statute (83rd George III, Cap. 52, Sec. 158) by the Justices of the Peace assembled at their General and Quarter sessions, for the purposes of "cleansing, watching and repairing the streets of the Town". The House Tax was levied on owners or occupiers at the rate of 5 per cent. on the gross annual value of the houses and grounds, and the Governor-General was authorised to make further assessment up to 2½ per cent. if necessary. The first assessment of the town of Calcutta was made in 1794, by Mr. Mackey, and we learn from old records that only 21 petitions (objections, as they are called now) were made against his assessment. The next assessment was made in 1809 by Mr. Laprimaudaye. No details of these first assessments are available, but the figures of the next assessment made in 1819 are on record. This assessment was made by Mr. Laprimaudaye assisted by four "assessors", (they would now be called "Assessing Inspectors") named Sumner, Osborne, Hirondeil and Burn, each of whom had a "sirkar" to assist him. At this time, the Town was split up into four Divisions, viz. :—

- 1st Division—Baugbazar to Mutchooa Bazar
i.e., the area comprised within the present Wards 1 to 6).
- 2nd Division—Cotton Street to Lall Bazar (roughly the present Wards 7, 8, 9).
- 3rd Division—Bow Bazar to Durrumtollah (Wards 10, 11, 12).
- 4th Division—South Durrumtollah to Chowringhea (Wards 13—17)

The assessment of premises in these Divisions was classified under four heads, viz., under Rs. 20, Rs. 20 to 50, Rs. 50 to 100, Rs. 100 and upwards, and the total number of premises assessed was :

Division I	...	6,981
Division II	...	4,979
Division III	...	2,238
Division IV	...	2,166
Total	...	16,364

As regards the amount of "assessment" or "demand" as it is called now, for the year 1829-30, it was Rs. 8,19,820.

For the period 1837-39, we find the following interesting details of the nature of the premises assessed during that period, viz. :—

Pukka houses, upper-roomed	...	6,876
Pukka houses, lower-roomed	...	4,889
Godowns	...	1,489
Shops	...	4,786
Total	...	17,440
Tiled huts	...	15,042
Shops	...	1,545
Total	...	16,587
Straw huts	...	80,077
Shops	...	1,885
Total	...	81,462
Grand total	...	65,489

From the above details we can form a picture of the Town as it was then, with more than 20,000 straw huts, over 16,000 tiled huts, and only 17,000 pukka houses of which less than half were two-storied. From contemporary records we are informed that at this time "the North Division between Bow Bazar and Mutchooa Bazar comprises perhaps the most dense part of the Native population of Calcutta. The upper Division to the north of Mutchooa Bazar is comparatively speaking but thinly covered with habitations, presenting towards the north and east extensive gardens, large half-dried tanks and ruinous tenements". As regards the outlying suburbs (which are now included in Calcutta proper) a description of Bhowanipore will suffice to give the reader a grim idea of its condition in the middle of the 19th Century. It is described as having "low, closely built and ill-ventilated streets, great stagnant ditches lined with rank vegetation, with a back-ground of extensive marsh and underwood, and having innumerable half-dried tanks and pools".

The immense number of straw huts in Calcutta in its early days is a point of great interest and I may be permitted to digress here, to speak of the devastating fires which were of frequent occurrence in Calcutta. We learn of a fire in 1780, which destroyed the entire inhabited position from Sealdah along Circular Road upto Colingah, in which 15,000 straw hovels were destroyed and nearly two hundred people lost their lives. The number of huts in Calcutta as enumerated in 1837, was 48,042 of which almost two-thirds had straw roofs and mat walls. During the first four months of that year (1837) no less than 7,174 huts along with much other valuable property were destroyed by fire. The erection of straw-roofed huts had been prohibited in Madras long before this, and in Bombay since 1805, when a fire lasting three days had swept through the city, but Calcutta was still lagging behind so far as protection from fire-risk was con-

KARACHI WATER SUPPLY

A warning that Karachi might be faced with the outbreak of some epidemic if the problem of water supply was not tackled immediately was given by Lala Shamibhunath, the new Mayor of Karachi, in an address to the Corporation. He promised to push through the Indus water supply scheme as quickly as possible.

cerned. It was not until the seventies of the 19th Century that a regular Fire Brigade was organised.

To return, however, to the assessment and collection of taxes, the Collector of Assessment was to be appointed by the Justices in Sessions under an Act of Parliament, but by an order of the Government in 1880, that duty was attached to the Superintendent of Police, who used to work under the general control of the Chief Magistrate. It was the Chief Magistrate who took cognizance of all complaints in the Assessment Department. The Superintendent of Police drew a salary of Rs. 500 for his Police duties, and was remunerated for his collection duties by a payment of 2½ per cent. commission on the gross collections. At this period (1837-39) there were two Assessors named J. Carr and Rowland Graham, whose salaries were Rs. 400 and Rs. 800 respectively per month, plus an allowance for "Sirkars" at Rs. 30 each. Their duties were in the morning and evening, and it was admitted that they had other avocations of their own to attend to during the day. The Collector as well as Superintendent of Police was Captain Birch, who had seven Indian "Sirkars" under him. These sirkars had each to deposit security from 8,000 to 10,000 rupees, and were remunerated at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the gross collections. These again employed 24 sirkars under them at their own cost.

In the mid-nineteenth Century period, the procedure with regard to recovery of unpaid arrears of taxes was extremely clumsy. On 4 or 5 bills falling into arrears, the collecting sirkars reported to the *sheristadar* (who was also the Treasurer) on whose report to the Collector, Notices or Office Summonses were issued over the signature of the Collector. If this proved of no avail, Police Summonses directing the defaulters to appear before the Magistrate in charge of the Assessment Department were drawn up in the Collector's Office, signed by the Magistrate and then served on the defaulters. The cost of these summonses was one rupee each, levied on the defaulter. It is interesting to note that the Collector, Capt. Birch, has left his opinion on record "that the Collecting Sirkars receive *douceurs* (i.e., tips, *backsheesh*) for indulgence in postponing payments, while the difficulty of discharging bills increases with their accumulation, until at length they cease to be recoverable."

The final step for recovery was by issue of Distress Warrants. They were executed by four European Bailiffs who used to get no salary, but were remunerated by the costs levied on the defaulters at the following scale:—

On sums under	Rs. 5	Rs. 1-4-0
Above Rs. 5 and under	.. 10	.. 2-8-0
Rs. 10 and upwards	..	.. 5-0-0

besides an occasional charge for peons at As. 4 per day each. It is stated that by the levy of costs, each of these Warrant Bailiffs earned from Rs. 40 to Rs. 180 per month. At this period, a Distress Warrant, even for a small sum of a few annas, was required by law to be signed by two Magistrates. We learn from contemporary records that there was no difficulty in realising arrears from Europeans, but much difficulty was experienced with "East Indians" and more particularly low-

class "Portuguese." In the greater number of cases of Distress Warrant against Indians, the well-to-do generally paid up on being served, while in some cases "some trifling property" was seized and sold, but in many cases the Warrants remained unexecuted by reason of the property of the defaulters being concealed in the Zenana, into which the Bailiffs were not authorised to enter. There were some cases of obstruction by force, but then (as now) the Bailiffs could obtain assistance from the Police if necessary.

Proceeding further on, we find that in 1866, arrears of taxes amounting to over 2 lakhs of rupees, led to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Collector's Department. As a result, a separate Warrant Department was established to realise arrears of tax by coercive processes. The Vice-Chairman was placed in charge, the Bailiffs of the Department receiving a consolidated pay instead of being remunerated by commission as hitherto. . . . Ten years later, in 1876, owing to certain defects and difficulties in the working of the Department, two salaried Collectors were appointed, with a staff of Bailiffs paid direct by the Municipality. . . . Again, in 1878, a defalcation of Rs. 2,000 by a Sirkar led to the appointment of a Special Committee which took in hand the re-organisation of the Department. It was decided to revert to the system of paying the Collector a commission on all collections, but the establishment (bailiffs, clerks, etc.) was made subject to the authority of the Chairman, who could punish or dismiss them. Under the reorganised system, the Collector was required to realise house, lighting, water and Police rates, night soil fees, process fees and other miscellaneous fees. A newly created Bill Department prepared the bills for rates and night soil fees immediately before the quarter in which the rates become due (this is what is still done, the Assessor preparing and delivering the bills for the coming quarter in the preceding quarter). The Collector was allowed the whole of the quarter and upto 7 days of the next quarter for realising the revenue by voluntary methods. After the 7th day all unrealised bills were returned by the Collector, those which were clearly recoverable being transferred to the Warrant Department, and others being scrutinised by the Vice-Chairman and Assessor. . . . In 1901-2, grave irregularities were discovered in the Warrant Department. It was found that neither accounts nor registers were properly kept, paid and unpaid bills were kept mixed together in utter confusion, while bills amounting to about 8½ lakhs (much of it time-barred) lay in the office absolutely without enquiry or scrutiny. By dint of hard work, some order was evolved, many bills were cancelled or written off, and a new Department called the Suit Department was created, to which were transferred the residue of the outstanding arrears of the Warrant Department amounting to over 2 lakhs of rupees. The Warrant Department was abolished on the 1st April, 1902.

The Suit Department with one Superintendent and a small staff was originally placed directly under the Collector, but in 1905, on the creation of a Law Department, it was made subordinate

to the collector (now called the Law Officer). The entire Collection Department was thoroughly reorganised in 1901-2, a salaried Collector being appointed on a pay of Rs. 750-1000, plus a commission or Bonus conditional on the collection reaching and exceeding a certain percentage. He was also given a salaried staff of Inspectors, bailiffs (or sirkars) and clerks. All old arrears were transferred to the Warrant Department (which was not abolished till April, 1902). The new Collector therefore started with a clean slate, and under Act III of 1899 he was vested with coercive powers, which his predecessors had not exercised. The administrative unit for purposes of collection was called a Division (comprising a number of Wards) in charge of an Inspector, with a staff of bailiffs, clerks and peons under him. The work of the Collection Department is still being carried on under this system, with slight modifications necessitated by changing conditions and circumstances. The posts of two Assistant Collectors have since been created, in order to deal more efficiently with the ever-growing volume of work.

During 1907-8, a Manual for the Assessment and Collection Departments combined, prescribing in the minutest detail the procedure authorised in the two departments, was compiled under the supervision of the Deputy Chairman. The necessity for an efficient audit of bills was keenly felt after a serious defalcation by a clerk of over Rs. 15,000 had occurred in 1905-6, and the necessary provisions for audit by the Accounts Department were embodied in the Manual. In recent years the Manual had gone out of print and not only much inconvenience was felt by the staff of the two departments as well as the general public, but it was felt that a good many provisions of the Manual had become out of date or unpracticable with the enormous changes that had taken place in Calcutta during the succeeding years. Accordingly in 1939 the Corporation appointed a Special Officer* for 6 months to revise the Manual and bring it thoroughly up-to-date. The work was done, but the revised Manual has not yet seen the light of day, and is probably lying among the files of some department.

The present Collection Department consists of a Collector, two Assistant Collectors, 21 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, about a hundred clerks, two hundred bailiffs and 50 peons, and orderlies. The annual "demand" of bills amounts, in round figures, to two crores of rupees. The total annual cost of the establishment of the Collection Department comes to about three lakhs of rupees, and that of the Assessors' Department, about 3½ lakhs of rupees, which shows how far we have travelled since those days a century ago when one "Collector of Assessment" with 7 Sirkars could cope with the tax-collection of Calcutta. The outstanding arrears now-a-days amount to about 10 to 15 lakhs of rupees, occasionally even 20 lakhs, but a large portion of these arrears continue to be realised during the succeeding year or years. A comparison of these figures with the figures of one of the largest cities in the United States of America, viz., Chicago, may prove interesting. I need hardly say that America is a vast country and everything is done there on a vast and gigantic

scale. From a recent issue of the Journal of the City Council of Chicago it appears that, according to figures compiled in December, 1938, the accumulated arrears of taxes for the 7 years from 1928 to 1934 amounted approximately to 85½ millions of dollars! Within the next 3 years, i.e., upto December, 1941, a little over 20 million dollars had been realised out of these arrears, still leaving uncollected a balance of 60 million dollars. Taking the pre-War rate of exchange at four rupees per dollar, this comes to the nice sum of 240 millions (or 24 crores) of rupees, that is to say, the entire gross tax-revenue of Calcutta for a period of 12 years, as arrears alone! How puny do our ten or 15 lakhs appear in comparison with these vast sums!

I will conclude by quoting a few lines from that excellent volume "Municipal Calcutta" written by Mr. S. W. Goode, I.C.S., for some time Deputy Chairman and also Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and published in 1916. Mr. Goode remarks: "It is generally agreed that there is no more efficient department in the Corporation than that managed by the Collector—a fact which is the more satisfactory in view of its known defects and numerous reorganisations during the last century." I think, and I venture to say, that these remarks still hold good.

*The Special Officer referred to was Mr. B. V. Roy himself, who after his retirement from service in June, 1939 took up the work and completed it in December, 1939. It is to be regretted that the revised Manual has not yet been printed and published, though its want is keenly felt by the staff of the two departments as well as the general public. At the present moment, the acute shortage of paper is, of course, a prohibitory reason.—Eaton, C. M. G.

PATNA CITY FATHERS' CONCERN

War On Mosquitoes And Monkeys

Patna, May 28:—The City Fathers may soon declare war on mosquitoes and also on monkeys both of whom have caused much discomfort and inconvenience respectively to the citizens of Patna. This was evidenced at a meeting of the Patna City Municipal Board when ways and means were discussed how best to combat these two "menaces".

Except for the month of May when the 'loo' kills most of them the tribe of mosquitoes appears to have strictly followed the scriptural injunction of increasing and multiplying in recent years and whether he likes it or not the number of mosquitoes that will besiege the law-abiding citizen with the gathering darkness is legion.

The Board considered a letter from the Government inviting their opinion on the Government's anti-mosquito scheme and the amount of financial assistance that they would expect from Government for implementing it. The Board resolved to request the Government to meet the entire cost of the scheme in view of the financial difficulties of the Board due to various reasons.

As for the monkeys, it was suggested that a monkey-catcher of Gorakhpur who was an adept in this art should be engaged to catch the monkeys at one rupee per monkey. Another member narrated the history of monkey invasion in Patna City. It was ultimately decided to vest the Chairman with powers and discretion to take necessary steps to combat the menace.—A. P. I.

Health & Hygiene

Health Of Calcutta

Survey For The Last 30 Years : 1911-41

[By Dr. M. U. AHMAD, M.B. (CAL.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (EDIN.), L.R.F.P.S. (GLAS.), D.P.H. (EDIN.),
Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta]

ON assuming the responsibility of looking after the health of Calcutta I first set out to find out how Calcutta has fared during the last 30 years. I am putting down my findings in charts which are self-explanatory, making as little observation as necessary. In assessing the health of the city, I have taken into consideration only a few infectious diseases which are commonly prevalent. Recorded deaths and death-rate have been taken into consideration instead of incidence, as accurate figures of incidence are not available due to defective notification.

Chart No. 1 shows the total annual deaths and death-rate from Small-pox from 1911-1940-41. This chart may be taken as a fairly accurate record as the diagnosis of small-pox is very reliable and very

last five years' average compares favourably with that of the preceding years.

Chart No. 3 gives the annual deaths and death-rate from Typhoid during 1911-1941-42. It is apparent that generally speaking typhoid is on the increase and reached the maximum in the year 1938-39. During the next two years there is a slight fall.

Chart No. 4 gives the annual deaths and death-rate from Tuberculosis during the same period. From this chart it is absolutely clear that tuberculosis is on the increase. The actual number of deaths due to T. B. is sure to be higher than the figures shown in each year as due to faulty diagnosis and wilful suppression of actual diseases there are certain deaths which remain unaccounted for.

MALARIA AND PACIFIC WARFARE

London, May 26.—"The Daily Mail" Special Correspondent with the United States forces in the Pacific writes:—

American scientists are working on a new war weapon which might make the difference between victory and defeat in the coming battle of the Pacific and Burma. It is a drug to prevent Malaria. Until now no known drug could do this. Malaria is contracted from malaria-carrying mosquito. Substances like Citronella smeared on the body keep mosquitoes away temporarily. Anglo-American scientists have developed another substance, Indalone, which keeps its potency for hours. Another development is the anti-malaria bomb. This sprays a special liquid which kills every mosquito within a certain radius. At one stage in the Pacific war 75 per cent. of one unit on the Guadalcanal came down with malaria. An anti-malaria squad was rushed from the Mailland and the island is now practically cleared.—Reuter.

few cases are apt to be missed or mis-diagnosed. It is apparent from this chart that five-yearly periodicity commonly known to be present in case of small-pox epidemic is evident upto 1925 only. From 1926 this periodicity is broken and there is also a noticeable rise in the annual number of deaths.

Chart No. 2 gives the annual deaths and death-rate from Cholera during the same period. From this chart it is apparent that a large number of deaths takes place in Calcutta every year from cholera. During the last 30 years, the year 1939 recorded the lowest number of deaths viz. 644 while the year 1919 recorded the highest number of deaths, i.e., 3,680. The rise and fall in deaths is irregular. But on the whole it is evident that the

NEW FOOD YEAST

A completely new food product—so far nameless except for the chemists' label of *torula utilis*—will help to solve many of the world's nutrition problems now and after the war, states the Colonial Office.

Experiments just completed in Britain by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have proved that the food, a kind of yeast, can be economically manufactured from sugar or molasses.

It is rich in proteins and, in a dried form, in the vital vitamins of the "B" group. These are almost invariably lacking in tropical diets.

The food yeast will also be invaluable for reinforcing the diets of occupied countries after the war. Jamaica has been chosen for the first large-scale experiment. A preliminary grant of £25,000 has been made by the E. K. Eschequer.

ALDOUS HUXLEY- REGAINS HIS SIGHT

Aldous Huxley, the novelist and essayist, has been rescued from incipient blindness by an unorthodox treatment which, he says, has made such an improvement in his sight that he can now do without glasses.

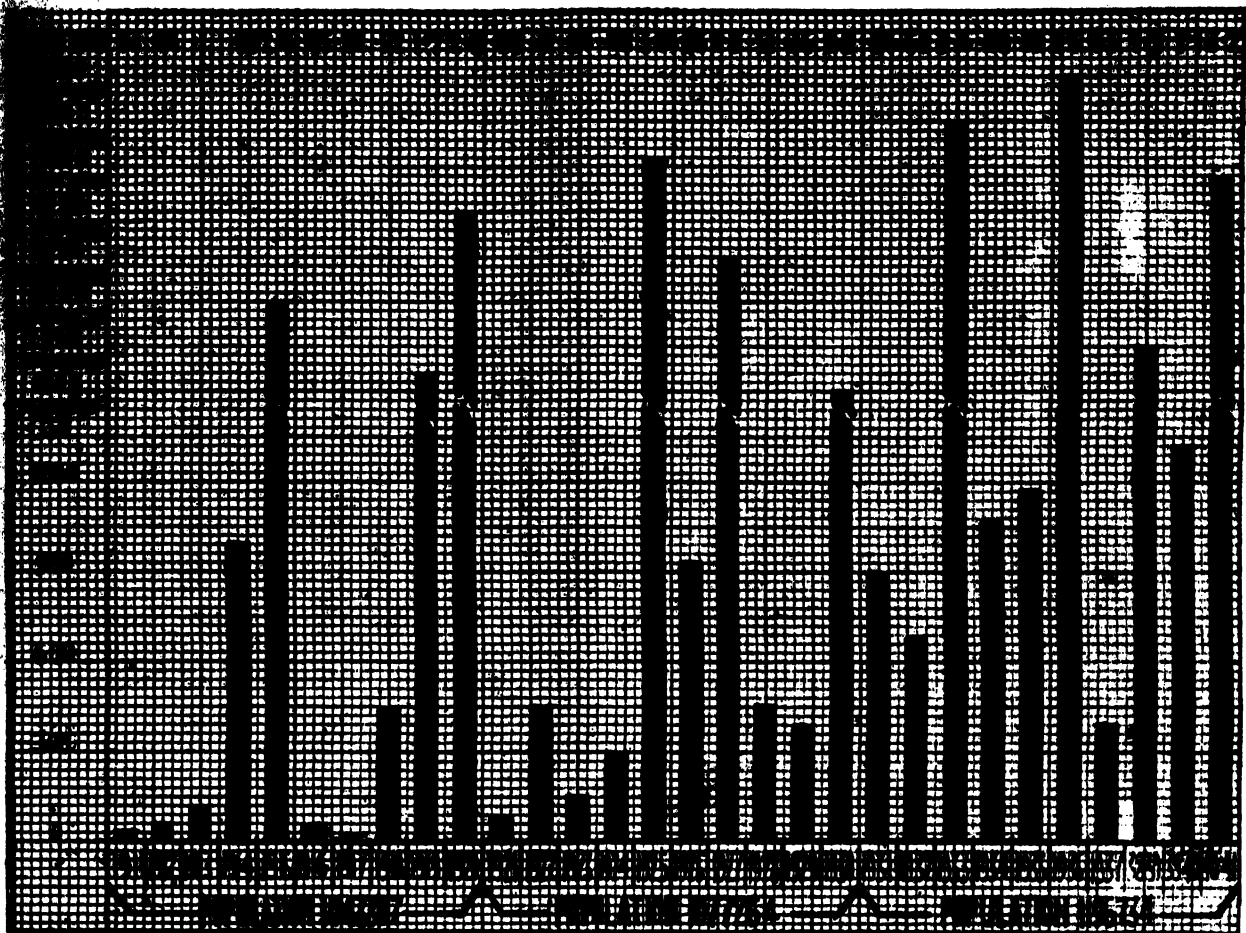
This fact is revealed in his latest book, called "The Art of Seeing" (Chatto and Windus, 7s.). He declares that he has written it to repay a debt of gratitude to the late Dr. W. H. Bates and his disciple, Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett, under whose guidance, in America, he has taught himself to see again.

Mr. Huxley describes how, after using stronger and stronger glasses, he found in 1939 that they could help him no further. He heard of the Bates method of "visual re-education."

"Within a couple of months I was reading without spectacles and, what was better still, without strain and fatigue," he writes.

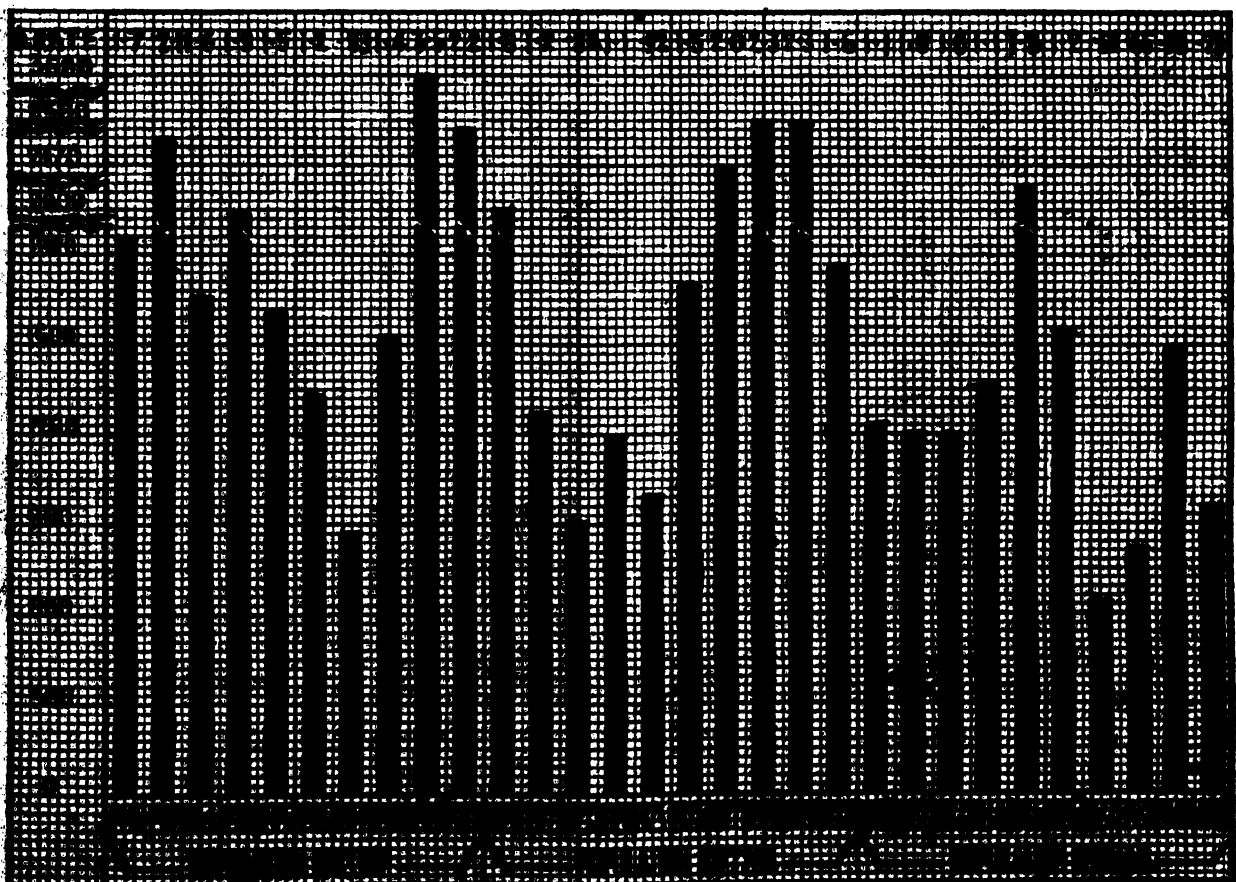
CHART I

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.



—Annual Deaths And Death Rates From Small Pox From 1911 To 1940-41.

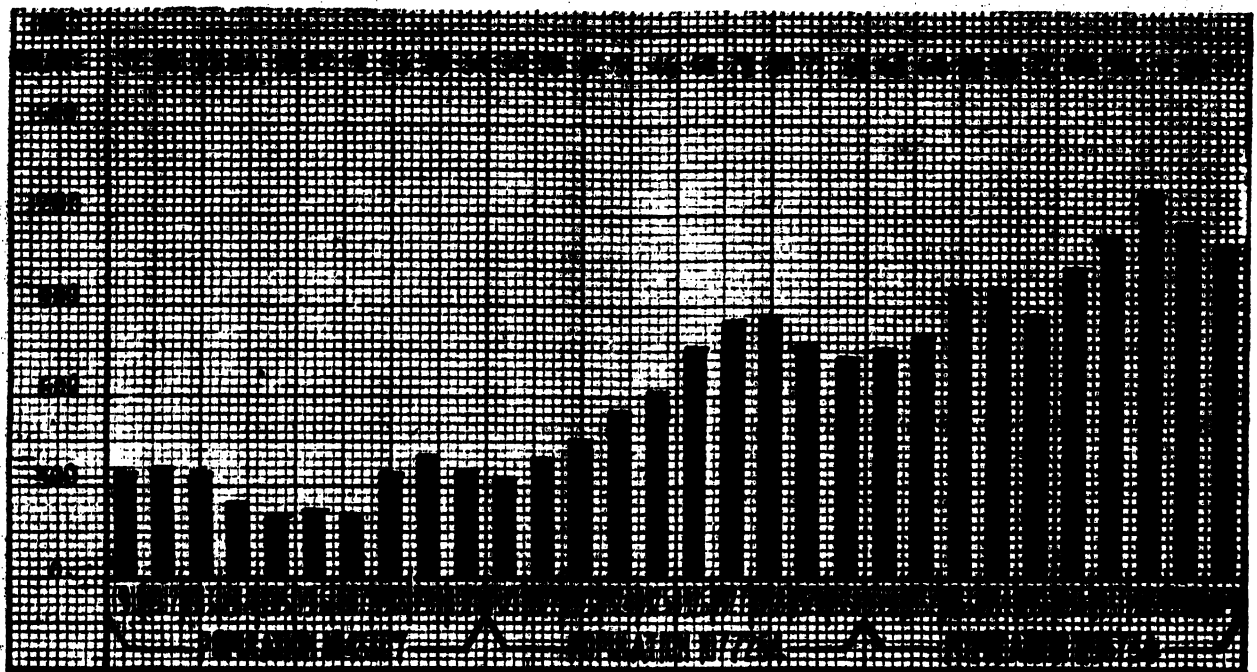
CHART II



Annual Deaths And Death Rate From Cholera From 1911 To 1940-41.

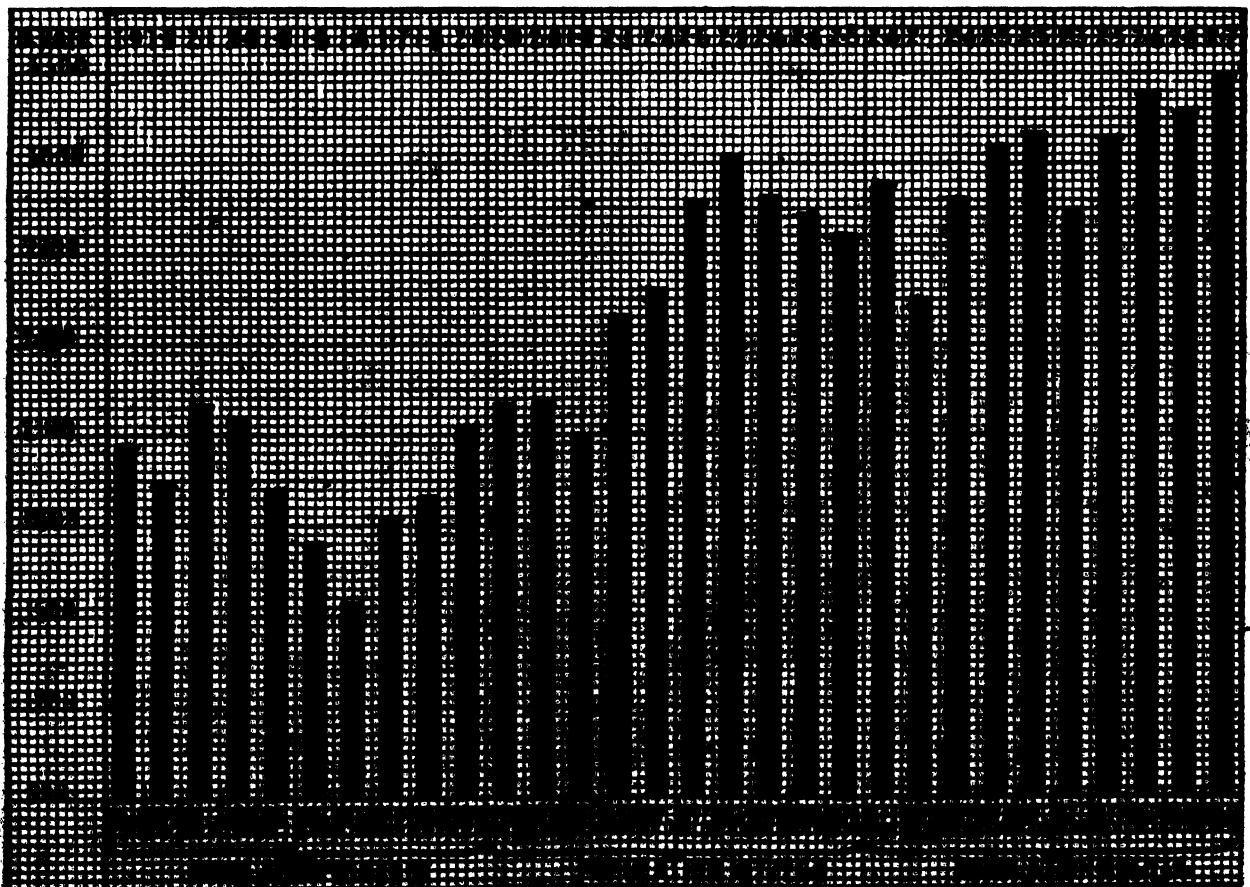
—HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.

CHART III



—Annual Deaths And Death Rate from Typhoid From 1911 To 1940-41.

CHART IV



—Annual Deaths And Death Rate from Tuberculosis From 1911 To 1940-41.

Engineering

Report Of The Bombay House Collapse Inquiry Committee -II

Causes of Collapse of Reinforced Concrete Structure nearing Completion. Recommendations for Improving Building Procedure and Practice.

(Continued from the issue of 29th May, 1948)

BAD MATERIALS

The materials in the structure were (a) steel and (b) concrete.

(a) *Steel*.—Tests on the steel revealed that all the bars were up to British Standard Specification.

(b) *Concrete*.—The report of the Poona Engineering College on the cement clearly shows that it was up to British Standard Specification, and that there was no adulteration whatever as was alleged during the Inquiry.

Two samples of sand were sent by the C.I.D. to the College of Engineering. From Appendix C to the said Report, it is ascertained that the fine sand contained objectionable quantities of organic impurities, above 2.5 per cent. coke, coal, fibre, etc., and also contained over 9 per cent. of materials finer than British Standard Sieve No. 100. Calcareous shells and fine fragments amounted to 8 per cent. On account of organic impurities and the presence of shells alone, the sand in its raw state was unfit for use in R. C. construction, although by thorough washing and screening it would have been possible to render the same sand satisfactory for concrete.

The sample of coarse sand was better than the fine sand in that it contained less calcareous shells, coke, coal, fibre and other extraneous materials.

Tensile tests carried out on cement mortar briquettes (1 cement : 3 sand) indicated that the cement mortar made with the sand forwarded by the C. I. D. possessed about 57 per cent. of the strength shown by similar specimens prepared with Poona sand.

Compressive tests on 2 in. cubes of sand and mortar showed a corresponding ratio of strength of 40 per cent.

The aggregate appeared to be satisfactory. The maximum size was $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The grading of both sand and aggregate was fairly satisfactory.

Mixing of concrete.—The test reports submitted by Messrs. Hughes and Davies (Ex. 67) indicated that having analysed specimens of concrete chemically, they estimated that the original proportions of the mix were approximately 90 lbs. of cement to 10.3 cubic feet of aggregate. Similar analysis carried out by Messrs. Mitchell & Co. (Ex. 68) indicated 90 lbs. cement to 8.8 cubic feet mixed aggregate.

There is considerable evidence, therefore, to indicate that the actual mix used must have been about 90 lbs. of cement to about 9 cubic feet of aggregate, and this compares with 90 lbs. cement to 6 cubic feet of mixed aggregate specified in the contract as necessary to produce concrete of the required strength, assumed by the R. C. Specialist in his designs.

Water.—Evidence is forthcoming to show that no control was exercised over the quantity of water used. It was baled into the mixer drum by the man in charge of the mixer, who estimated the required quantity entirely by the eye. No attempt was made to adjust the quantity of water added to compensate for the wetness of the sand used.

Curing.—Statements by a number of witnesses were to the effect that slabs and columns were kept wet for about 7 days. Slabs were ponded and columns were moistened from time to time by *blasting*. It is not known whether columns were watered during the night. The best practice requires all concrete to be kept thoroughly wet for 28 days.

Compression tests of concrete.—Appendix 5 of the Report shows tests carried out on specimens taken from the collapsed building. The crushing strength of the samples varies from a minimum of 360 lbs. to a maximum of 1,470 lbs. per square inch, the ages varying from two to six months. One particular instance is illuminating; a specimen was taken from a standing column and the test gave a result of 1,025 lbs. per square inch; the mix was supposed to be 1 : $1\frac{1}{2}$: 3, and it must have been over six months old. The same is true of specimen No. 25 (1) and 25 (2) taken from the pile caps. It is evident from these tests that the strength of the concrete which was to give certainly not less than 2,200 lbs. at 28 days, gave not more than an average of about 1,150 lbs. per square inch, or say 50 per cent. of the expected strength, or about 35 per cent. of average 1 : 2 : 4 "controlled" concrete.

No crushing tests were carried out on concrete test cubes during the work. Had this been

ROMAN LONDON

New Plans For Re-building The City

Now plans of Roman London, which will be an important addition to those already in existence, are to be made as a result of excavations made possible by the bombing of the City.

Remains uncovered by Nazi bombs go back to the first and second centuries. The largest discovery was a bastion of the wall which the Romans built round London and some fragments of the wall itself. The bastion is near Barber's Hall, in the Cripplegate area.

Roman London covered 330 acres about 100 of which lie under the bombed buildings of the City. It was stated by an archaeologist that if this area cannot be examined before the City is prepared for rebuilding the chance of increasing our knowledge of Roman London will be lost for ever.

done defects in the concrete could not have occurred.

I am definitely of the opinion that the concrete was weak and that the causes of the weakness are in order of importance:—

- (1) Weak mix; that is, too little cement used.
- (2) Dirty sand.
- (3) Excessive water.
- (4) Insufficient curing.

It is true that the building was being put up during war-time when the necessary materials were both scarce and very costly and building contractors were hard put to it in obtaining them. That might be a reason for quoting a higher tender, or for not taking the job on hand at all, but it is no excuse for doing it badly. It was pointed out that the concrete used could not have been weak as no one noticed any cracks in the building before it collapsed. As against that it must be remembered that the building had not received all the dead load nor any of the live load on it at the date of the collapse.

BAD WORKMANSHIP

The relevant features under this head appear to be:—

- (1) Setting out.
- (2) Proportioning of component members.
- (3) Placing of reinforcing bars, which includes such items as adequate supervision.
- (4) Use of rigid and leak-proof shuttering.
- (5) The selection of work joints.
- (6) Time and manner of stripping shuttering.
- (7) Tamping concrete.
- (8) Hand-mixed concrete.

(1) *Setting out.*—As none of the building other than the pile capping and tie beams remained, the standard of setting out which obtain throughout the building could not be ascertained, but a guide to the probable standard was given by an inspection of the capping, pile caps and tie beams which remained in place. Various photographs, Exhibits Nos. 18A, 21 and 23, indicated that the setting out was extremely poor. Inaccuracies at ground level would have much less serious consequences than similar inaccuracies in the superstructure.

(2) *Proportioning of component members.*—From the parts of the building remaining for inspection, no indication was found or suggested that any members constructed were of smaller cross sectional dimensions than required by the drawings.

(3) *Placing of reinforcing bars.*—From the existing pile caps and the column stamps still standing, it is evident that no care was taken, or proper supervision exercised to see that the bars occupied their correct positions with respect to the shuttering. Exhibits Nos. 19A and 19B show that the cover to the column bars on one side is over 3 in. and on the other about 1 in. Dowel bars were of a diameter sometimes smaller and sometimes larger than the diameter of the column bars. When pouring the capping concrete, dowel bars to anchor the columns were inaccurately positioned with the result that the dowel bars had to be joggled by as much as 9 in. in some cases, to bring them to correct positions, as shown in Exhibits Nos. 18A, 18B and 21. In such cases the correct procedure was to dig out the dowel bars and place them in their correct positions and under no circumstances should they have been joggled. The introduction of joggling completely destroyed the tensile value of the steel.

Numerous other irregularities in placing and spacing steel reinforcement bars were to be found in fractured portions collected from all parts of the building.

(4) *Use of rigid and leak-proof shuttering.*—There was evidence to be found from inspection of parts of the collapsed building that the shuttering had permitted cement mortar to escape, resulting in honeycombed concrete and inspection of the tie beams, Exhibit No. 21, indicates the use of non-rigid shuttering.

(5) *Selection of work joints.*—The selection of these was left by the R. C. Specialist entirely to the Architect. On an inspection of some of the existing columns it is clear that the work joints have been very badly made, no attempt being made to clean the surface of laitance, and in some cases, even clay was noticed in the joints between new and old concrete.

(6) *Time and manner of stripping shuttering.*—In the present case this was left to the Architect. In the evidence given, it appeared that props under slabs were removed 13 or 14 days after pouring the slabs, and after removal they were immediately re-erected on the slab which they had been supporting. Props under beams remained in place for about 20 days.

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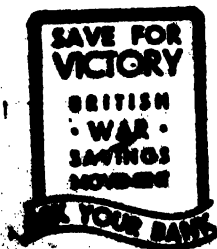
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(7) *Tamping concrete.*—There was considerable evidence of insufficient tamping which, coupled with excess water, resulted in a concrete of low density. This feature was commented on in the Poon Report (Appendix IV to the Report).

(8) *Hand-mixed Concrete.*—Evidence indicates that in this building, along with most other similar buildings constructed in Bombay, the column concrete was hand-mixed. The shutter of each column was erected to the full height, and concreting was performed by tipping concrete from the top. No additional cement was added to the hand-mixed concrete, nor from the examples inspected was any attempt apparently made to clean the old surface of the concrete before new was added.

I am of the opinion that these defects in workmanship noticed were to some extent a contributory cause of the collapse in that they reduced the strength of the component parts and led to the imposition of unforeseen eccentric stresses. Owing to the collapse of the building there is no direct evidence to show that such additional eccentricities actually existed, but the standard of workmanship leads one to expect this.

The most serious defect of workmanship was to be found in the connection between the piles and pile caps. During the course of the examination carried out by the Assessors about 80 pile caps were opened out for inspection and in about 90 per cent. of these cases it was found that no concrete connection existed between the tops of the piles as cut, and the undersides of the pile caps. In some cases extremely lean concrete, including occasional bricks, was found between the top of the pile and the pile cap, while in other cases dry concrete, that is sand and aggregate without cement, existed

I am of the opinion that the cause of this serious irregularity was that the pile heads were cut to a certain level by one sub-contractor, namely, Mr. Brooks, while the capping was done by another sub-contractor, Allaudin Ajmeri, to levels which were somewhat above the levels to which the pile heads had been cut. The pile heads had apparently been buried at the bottom of the excavation in loose material and the sub-contractor when he came to pour concrete for the pile caps, made no attempt to identify the piles but merely poured his concrete into forms as placed, entirely forgetting that the caps were meant to rest on the pile heads.

There was evidence in a number of cases of exposed reinforcing bars projecting from the pile heads and running up into the pile caps having buckled under slight subsidence of the pile caps.

I am satisfied that the defect in respect of the pile capping although of a most serious nature, was not a contributory cause of the collapse, but there is no question that it would have become a source of most serious trouble at a later stage.

Collaboration between the Architect and the R. C. Specialist appeared from the evidence to be poor.

(To be continued)

NO DEPUTY MAYOR FOR BOMBAY

The Corporation of Bombay has turned down a proposal for the creation of the office of Deputy Mayor.

Calcutta News & Views

SIR A. K. ROY

Sir A. K. Roy took over charge of his office as Law Member of the Government of India telegraphically on Tuesday last in Calcutta.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN ARRESTED

The Special Branch Police searched the house of Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, Librarian of the Calcutta University on Monday last and arrested him under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR PROFESSORSHIP

The Syndicate of Calcutta University has, it is learnt, recommended to its Senate to name the University professorship for Zoology after the late Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, a former Vice-Chancellor.

The recommendation will be considered at a special meeting of the Senate on June 5.

HABEAS CORPUS PETITION NINE PERSONS RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

An order for the production of nine persons who are detained under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules was passed by the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court on Monday last at the conclusion of the hearing in connection with the Habeas Corpus applications made on their behalf.

These persons were brought up before the Court to receive judgment at 11 a.m. on Thursday, June 3. Following the judgments delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mitter and the Hon. Mr. Justice Sen—from whom, however, the Hon. Mr. Justice Khundkar differed, they were released but immediately after re-arrested under Regulation III of 1918.

They were: Debabrata Roy, Pratul Ch. Ganguly, Birendra Ganguly, Narendranath Sen Gupta, (Head Clerk, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" Office), Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M.L.A., Bijoy Singh Nahar, (Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta), Sibnath Banerjee, M.L.A., and Nanigopal Majumdar.

FREE RADIO-SETS TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

In order to educate students on public questions, the authorities of the Calcutta University have, it is learnt, decided to distribute, free of cost, a number of radio sets (both mains-operated and battery-operated) to recognised schools and affiliated colleges of the University. The authorities are now making arrangements with the Government of India for supply of these sets soon.

These sets when available will be given under the condition that listening in to them should be controlled to eliminate all possibility of these sets being used for dissemination of unfriendly broadcasts.

NEW MAYOR ENTERTAINED

Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali entertained the New Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. Badrudduja, at a largely attended afternoon party at the Calcutta Club on Friday, the 28th instant at 5.30 p.m.

Among those present were Lord Sinha of Raipur, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Mr. Justice McNair, Mr. Nafisi Ranjan Sarker, The Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Khundkar, Sir Birendranath Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Nyed Naushar Ali, Sir David and Lady

Bara, Nawab Sir K. G. M. Farouqi, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Mr. B. R. Sen, Mr. K. P. Khaitan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mukherjee, Sir Jotana Ghosal, the Right Rev. Mgr. J. Fernandes, Mr. A. K. Basu, Mr. R. K. Chatterjee, Dr. and Mrs. Treu, Mr. D. Gladding, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Mr. G. W. Tyson, Dr. Fox, Captain Doughlass, Lieut. Taylor, Nawabzada Latifur Rahman, Mr. James Dawson, Mr. Dohu, Mr. John Bartos, Dr. Ambart, Mr. Buchan, Rai M. C. Ghosh Bahadur, Mr. R. R. Khan, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Mr. M. G. Poddar, Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Mr. Debidutt Bhalwala, Prince Yusuf Mirza, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Lt. Melvin Croissant (U. S. Army), The Hon'ble S. K. Sinha and Mrs. Sinha, Miss Mildred Fisher (U. S. Red Cross), Mr. M. Pal Chowdhuri, Mr. P. C. Mitra, Khan Bahadur Md. Jan, Rai P. N. Mukherji Bahadur, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah.

VEER SAVARKAR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

Speeches paying glowing tributes to Veer Savarkar's courage, sacrifice and suffering for the cause of the country were made by several speakers addressing a largely-attended public meeting held at the University Institute Hall on May 28 last. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presided at the meeting, which was organised by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha with a view to celebrate the 61st birthday anniversary of Veer Savarkar.

A portrait of Veer Savarkar, decorated with flowers and foliage, was placed on the dais on the occasion.

In his speech Dr. Mookerjee said that Veer Savarkar's life and career would serve as an inspiration to all classes of Indians who were devoted to the cause of their country's freedom. It was indeed amazing how a person who had spent nearly thirty years of his life in jail and detention, whose health had thereby been shattered, could still maintain his fearless zeal, his indomitable vigour and unbending faith in the cause dear to his heart. Veer Savarkar's greatest contribution had been to awaken the Hindus to a sense of realism in the field of Indian politics.

VISWA BHARATI HONOURS FOR

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJI

At a ceremony held on May 30 last some representative office-bearers of the Viswa Bharati including Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, General Secretary, Dr. D. M. Bose and Pandit Kshitimohan Sen, Principal, Research Department, Messrs. Nepal Chandra Roy and Sudhan Kumar Lahiri, members of the Governing Body, felicitated Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, the well-known journalist and a distinguished well-wisher and *Pradhana* of the institution.

The ceremony took place at the residence of Dr. Kalidas Nag, where Mr. Chatterji is lying ill. The ceremony began with Pandit Kshitimohan Sen chanting appropriate vedic hymns wishing Mr. Chatterji's health, happiness and long life. Mr. Chatterji was then congratulated by Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, who read out the following congratulatory address from Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, President of the Viswa-Bharati:

"On behalf of all on the Viswa-Bharati I would like to take this opportunity of conveying my sincerest regards and gratitude to Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, one of the most genuine friends of our institution on the occasion of the joyous celebration held in his honour. May he be spared to us for many more years so that he will inspire us in our work. By felicitating and honouring him we do honour to ourselves."

Mr. Chatterji in his reply feelingly referred to his long association with Rabindranath Tagore and the Viswa-Bharati. He warmly thanked all those present at the ceremony and assured them that if his life be spared he would devote himself to the furtherance of the ideals of the poet.

OLD-AGE PENSION URGED

Introduction of a State insurance scheme on the lines of the Beveridge Plan was urged by Mr. S. C. Roy, presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Insurance Institute in Calcutta.

The Beveridge Plan, he pointed out, "covers the risks with which a man's life is attended from the cradle to the grave". In view of India's meagre resources, he did not propose so comprehensive a plan for the country. A scheme of old-age pension would be the easiest to work and the least expensive. It would involve an expenditure of Rs. 35 crores which it should be possible to raise.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
29th May, 1943

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 567 against 459 and 524 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 220. The general death rate of the week was 13.98 per mille against 14.10 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 29th May, 1943, was 497 against 392 and 459 in the two preceding weeks. There were 28 deaths from cholera, against 13 and 13 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from small pox during the week against 9 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 29 and 68 respectively against 28 and 63 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 13.99 per mille per annum.

There were 25 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 13.28.

There were 71 deaths from respiratory diseases against 61 in the previous week.

There were 55 deaths from tuberculosis against 33 in the previous week.

There were 76 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 70 against 67 and 65 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, 2 from small pox, nil from influenza, 1 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints and 18 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 13.88 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 12.89.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 3 in the previous week.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improve- ment Contractors.

District No. 11 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 8th June, 1943, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

16. Repairs to kerb and channel stones in Wellesley Place in Ward 12.—Rs. 410, dated 1st June, 1943, (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the Conditions of Contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 1st June, 1943.

District No. 111 Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1943, up to 2 p.m. :—

23. Repairs to C. I. roofing in Eating House No. 35 Dutt Lane in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 919, dated 1st June, 1943, (2 weeks).

24. Repairing Jhantala Pail Depot in Ward 21.—Rs. 324, dated 27th October, 1942, (15 days).

25. Repairs to Pail Depot at Deodar Street in Ward 21.—Rs. 389, dated 1st June, 1943, (15 days).

26. Repairs to Ghughudanga Pail Depot in Ward No. 21.—Rs. 454, dated 1st June, 1943, (1 month).

27. Repairs to office and Superintendent's quarters at Lansdowne Dhobikhana.—Rs. 161, dated 1st June, 1943, (3 weeks).

28. Repairs to hen-coops in Poultry Range in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 847 dated 1st June, 1943, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece works should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 1st June, 1943.

Street Alignments

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Butees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 40-ft. projected public street connecting Gariahat Road with the 40-ft. road constructed at No. 8, Fern Road at its northern end in Ward 27.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 25th June, 1943.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th May, 1943.

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Butees Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the public passage off Fern Road in Ward 27, to a width of 16 ft.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 26th June, 1943.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 27th May, 1943.

Lease And License For Corporation Properties.

Offers of 'salami' are invited in sealed covers, superscribed as "Salami for Corporation Properties" in respect of the following properties. The offers will be received by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 21st June, 1943 :—

1. License for grass cutting at Tallah Pumping Station for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 5 (security deposit equivalent to six months' fee will have to be deposited).

2. License for Puddapukur Square Tank (Kidderpore) for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 250 (security deposit equivalent to one year's fee will have to be deposited).

3. Lease of 60 a.ft. of land on the south side of Kali Prasanna Sinha Street (Cossipore) on a monthly tenancy at a monthly rent of Rs. 10 (security deposit equivalent to one year's fee will have to be deposited).

4. License for Corporation cabin in front of Imperial Bank of India for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 10 (security deposit equivalent to six months' fee will have to be deposited).

The full amount of *salami* together with a security deposit equivalent to six months' or one year's fee as mentioned above plus Rs. 2 being the cost of an agreement form is to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Committee subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor on any working day during office hours.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st June, 1943.

Insurance Of Motor Vehicles

Quotations are invited for the insurance of 219 Motor Vehicles consisting of 18 motor cars and 183 lorries, 2 tractors and 16 ambulances for the period of one year ending 24th June, 1944, against third party risk. The third party liability will be limited to Rs. 5,000 for all vehicles in respect of any one accident. The rates should be quoted separately for each on this basis against the vehicle numbers serially as in a list which has been prepared and a copy of which may be seen and obtained from the Secretary's Office on application.

Quotations which must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for insurance of motor cars and lorries" will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of the 10th June, 1943.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 1st June, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Jamini Bala Das widow of late Radhanath Marj for the registration of her name in place of her deceased husband in respect of Stall Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Block "N" in the S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
The 27th May, 1943.

GRAPHITE

PHONE B-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 2nd June, 1943.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (s)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 80	0 12 0	0 60	0 80	Breast per piece	0 60	0 80	0 40	0 50
Curry Beef	0 80	0 12 0	0 50	0 60	Head each	0 60	0 80	0 80	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 80	2 00	0 80	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 60	---	0 60	---
					Lion ..	0 50	---	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 40	0 60	0 80	Shoulder ..	0 40	---	0 50	0 60
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 40	0 50					
Round ..	0 80	0 12 0	0 50	0 60	LAMB.				
Strloin ..	0 12 0	0 80	0 80	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	---			
Suet (Kidney)	1 80	2 00			Hind-quarter ..	---			
Do. Salted per seer	---				Saddle	0 80			
Do. Malted ..	0 80	0 90			Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
					Other portion per lb.	---			
SALT PROVISIONS									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 70	0 80	MUTTON.				
Hump ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 80	0 10 0	Chops per seer	1 40	1 12 0	1 80	1 40
					Breast ..	1 40	1 80	1 00	1 00
Round ..	0 60	0 80	0 40	0 50	Curry Mutton per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 10 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 60	0 80	Leg per lb.	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 80
					Saddle per lb.	0 12 0		0 10 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0			
Brain each	0 36	0 40			Kidneys each	0 16	0 20		
Heart each	0 80	0 12 0			Heart ..	0 10			
Oxtails each	0 20	0 30			Liver ..	0 30	0 60		
Shinbones each	0 60	0 20			Brain ..	0 20			
Skirts each	0 60	0 20	0 40	0 60	Tongue ..	0 80	0 36		
Tongue each	0 80	0 20			Trotters ..	0 06	0 09		
Kidney per dozen	1 80	2 80			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 46	0 50			brain) each	0 10	0 16		
Beef Dripping		1 20			Head (entire) each	0 50	0 60		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 40	0 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	---			
PORK.	From	To			DRY FISH	From	To		
In the building on the south east	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
of the Market.									
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 60				Hilsa Fish per seer	1 40	1 80		
Chops per seer	3 10 0	0 12 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 00			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 40	2 80		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 00				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 80	2 00		
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	0 10 0				Bombay Duck per 100	1 00	1 80		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	0 80				Pomfrets per seer	1 40	2 00		
Boiled Ham per lb.	1 00				Bhetkee ..	0 12 0	1 80		
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 40				Maldine ..	1 80	2 00		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 80	1 00		
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 60				Do. large per ..	6 00			
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	0 10 0				Bali chau per seer	4 00	4 80		
Roasted Pork	1 00				Papadams per 100	0 60	0 80		
Sausages Rolls per dozen	0 12 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 00	1 80		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 00				Dry Prawns per seer	2 00	2 80		
Raw Ham (Sliced) per lb.	1 80								

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 7 0		Cauliflower, Benares each			Apples (Cooking) 6-8	1 0 0	
Chicken (Broth)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Monghyr			Do. S. Africa		
Capon	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. Lahor			Do. Kulu per doz.		
Duck (curry)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Nainital		
Do (roasting)	2 0 0		Do. Ranchi			Do. White Pearman		
Do. (special)						Do. American		
Fowl (curry)	0 10 0		Vases Spout per doz.			Do. Cashmere per doz.		
Do. (outlet)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. King David		
Do. (ordinary roasting)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0		Do. Japan		
Geese	3 0 0	4 0 0	Ginger		0 7 0	Do. Australia		
Pigeons	0 4 0	0 5 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0		Do. Delloious		
Turkey Cook	16 0 0		Turmaric			Amra per score		
Do. Hen	7 0 0	8 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Basl Fruit each	0 2 0	0 8 0
			Knol khol Country each			Bedana Kabul per seer	5 0 0	8 0 0
						Black Berry per score	0 4 0	
						Coconut each	0 3 0	0 4 0
						Country Apples		
						Gooseberry per seer		
						Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
						Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	
						Do. Kabul per box	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. California per lb.		
						Do. Spain per lb.		
						Do. S. African per lb.		
						Grape Fruit each	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Jaffi Orange per doz.	2 0 0	3 4 0
						Guava (Allahabad) per		
						score	2 0 0	3 0 0
						Do. (Country) per doz	1 0 0	1 4 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
						Khurbane	1 0 0	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	0 6 0	0 8 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.	3 0 0	3 0 0
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
						pur)	1 4 0	2 0 0
						Do. (Country)	1 8 0	1 12 0
						Locket per score		
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur	0 5 0	0 6 0
						Mask Melon per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
						Mask Melon (Lucknow)	0 8 0	0 10 0
						Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	8 0 0	12 0 0
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)	2 0 0	3 8 0
						per doz.	2 0 0	4 0 0
						Do. Do. (Madras)	2 0 0	
						Do. Langra 4-4	1 0 0	
						Do. Sukul		
						Do. Fazlie		
						Do. Kissen Bhog		
						Do. Green per score	0 8 0	
						Do. Golapkhask 6-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Himmagore 4-5	1 0 0	
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Country		
						Do. Bombay 6-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras		
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score		
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	
						Moona	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Bombay		2 0 0
						Oranges Sylhet		1 0 0
						Do. Bombay		
						Do. Darjeeling		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...			Peaches Peshwar 6-10 ...	1 0 0		Apricots dry without seed		
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 8 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rose Apple per score ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Brasilnuta per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Kalimpong " ...			Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Cocconut dry per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0		Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	0 10 0		Do. Muscat per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Farukhabad ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Quetta each ...			Khurina per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		
" Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pears dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (3 lb.)						Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Do. Liby do. ...						shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Calasia do. ...						per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. (Cooking) ...						per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kulu per lb. English	1 0 0	1 8 0				Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Pista salted unshelled		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				per lb. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...						Do. salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Prunes dry per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 8
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. American 1 packet...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Plant.	P. 19-20	...	Rent and busi-	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment
O. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.			ness to be appro-			Room.
" 55	0 12 0	Do.			ved by the Com.	" 4	2 4 0	Business to be
" 74-75	0 12 0	Do.	" 21-22	...	Do.			approved by the
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	...	Do.			Committee.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
F. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 10-12	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

(Continued on page 101)

VALUE
IN
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Alnut shelled per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Infrior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kraft cheese per lb. ...	—	3 8 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
						(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
						(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
High Butter per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Household No. 3 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
ombay ...	1 12 0		other varieties per seer			50 " " ...	0 0 6	
inapur ...	1 10 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
utter for cake per seer ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	seer ...	0 14 0	0 7 0			
ow's Ghee per seer ...	—	3 8 0	Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
utter Ghee per seer ...	—		of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
ure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...	1 0 0	Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
seer ...	0 6 0		Country flour per seer ...	—	Price	Domestic Coke (whole-		
resh Cream per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 7 6	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...	1 0 0		Soft Coke per md. ...	—	
			Do. Red " " ...	—		Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 7 0	0 14 0
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 8 0		*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 9	Control	Halud " " ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price			
Do. (salt-water) " ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	3 8 0		Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butia per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Medium per seer ...		Selling	Plum Cake " " ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	—		coarse per md. ...		Price	X'mas Cake (Almond		
tohi per seer ...	—		Do. per seer ...	40 0 0	0 6 0	load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0		Banktoolai manja per md.	1 0 0		Plum Puddings (English)		
Alisa (Padma) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Grab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Chinisakkar per md. ...	40 0 0		Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 8—10	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...	1 0 0		packet ...		
Do. without roe 10—16	1 0 0		Kabul rice per seer ...	2 0 0		Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Golab Soru rice (best) " ...	1 0 0		Assorted Chocolates per		
			Kamini rice " " ...	1 0 0		lb. ...		
			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Selling	English Sweet, Assorted		
			Crystal (best) ...		Price	per lb. ...		
			Medium (small grain		0 12 0	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
			white) ...		0 7 0	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
			Medium (small grain)			" " " " " "		
			Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			*DAL Etc.			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
			Kalai per seer ...		Control	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
			Arabar " " ...		Price	Glaxo " " ...		
			Ohola " " ...			Assorted Creams ...		
			Khari Masoor " " ...		0 8 0	Golden Puffs " " ...		
			Khasari " " ...		0 10 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
			Mung (Bhaja) " " ...		0 7 0	per lb. ...		
			*Salt		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			Cocogem—		0 5 0	per lb. ...		
			1 lb. tin ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
			2 lb. " " ...		0 2 9	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			6 lb. " " ...			per tin ...		
			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
			Castor Oil ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 0 0	Selling	Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
			" " " " No. 2	0 15 0	Price	Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Cheese ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem Iced ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			No. 1			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9		Marie ...		
			No. 2			Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice " " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45 1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Six Street Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 18 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Two Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 14
Cow & Gate Milk Food						per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red	2 5 0		per tin		
*LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	2 2 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Pokee 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 0 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	2 8
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-						1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose						O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Shimmed Milk						tle		
Hortik's Malted Milk No. 2	2 6 0		'ISPAHANI'S TEA'—			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.			per lb.		
Hortik's Malted Milk—			tin			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Lion Brand packets per lb.			con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.			2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.					
Scissors per pkt.		0 8 6	O. P. Darjeeling and					
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.					
(magnum)								
Gold Flake per packet			DUST TEA					
Gala	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam					
Overender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.					
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0				
Spencer's "Dorsetto"			Cocoa 1 lb. packet	3 4 0	3 0 0			
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz.					
50		2 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.					
State Express 555 Ciga-			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0				
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0				
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0				
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0				
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin					
Craven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Do. 1 lb.					
			Mustard (India) per bottle					
			Pepper		0 9 0			
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 12 0				
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	3 8 0	5 8 0			
			Sausages Australian per tin		5 0 0			
			Salad Oil (India)	5 0 0				
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 12 0				
				3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. E. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 3-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Wag 1 to 5	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 3 & 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
" 6 to 15			Fruits 2 & 6	0 3 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 3	0 3 0 "	Milk.

PRICES IN THE CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 21st April, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...		0 9 6	Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal	0 40	0 50
Do. (Medium) ...			Aligarh "			Brinjal	0 20	0 25
Do. (Fine) ...		0 10 6	Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...	0 7 0	0 12 6	Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 12 0	2 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 12 0		Cabbage each	0 70	0 80
Kashani (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger		
Chitabakhar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 20	0 25
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	0 14 0	1 00
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil	0 15 0		Goat & Khashi	1 00	1 20
Dadhakma			Cocconut Oil		1 40	FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	0 14 0	1 40
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 70	Other	0 80	0 100
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 80	0 140
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	0 00	0 120
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 100	0 120
DAL.			Atta (Brown) Control		0 80	Bagda	0 20	0 100
Gram (Patal whole) ...		0 60	Do. (white) "		0 60	Bhetki	0 20	0 120
Gram (Dal)		0 70	Suji			Crab per pair	0 10	0 15
Mug Dal			Gur (Sugar Cane)		0 10 0	Koi	0 12 0	1 50
Do. (Sona)		0 80	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arhar Dal	0 80		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 26	0 40	(Fresh)	0 14 0	0 15 0
Kalal Dal		0 50	Do. New (Country) ...	0 26	0 80	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 50	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	0 14 0	0 15 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)	0 60		Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)	0 80							
Mattor Dal	0 60							
Salt		0 26						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 12th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.			Mutton		1 00
Arhar Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 00
Kalal Dal	0 70	0 80	Pabna per seer		8 00	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 80	Polson's 1-lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score	0 15 0	1 00
Do. (Khari)	0 7 6	0 90	Milk			" (Duck) Do.	0 15 0	1 00
Mattor Dal		0 80	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipson's per 1 lb.		2 00
Gawa per seer		4 00	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi			OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha		2 80	Mustard Oil		0 14 0	Coffee Polson's 1-lb.		
Sree (Mark)		2 00	Cocconut Oil		1 80	Condensed Milk		
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa			Apples			Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 90
Lakhi		3 20	Alubokra per seer	2 00	2 40	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8-10	1 00		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 70	Bedana per seer		5 00	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)			Pasta	2 80	2 12 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	0 14 0	1 00	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 80	Grapes per seer	1 80	2 00	rettes, 555		
Atta		0 70	Mango (Golapkhani) 8-12		1 00	Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country) 10-16		1 00	rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C.B.)		
			Patal per seer	0 30	0 40	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 30	0 40	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desh)	0 20	0 30	Pascal's Loganges		
			Brinjal	0 10	0 15	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 80	Jam		
			Onion	0 20	0 25	Jelly		
			Cauliflower			Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
			Parsey per seer			KEROSENE OIL		
			Pena		1 00	Elephant Brand		
			Do. (Cut pieces)		1 00	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	0 14 0	1 00	Do. " "		
			Bhetki	1 00	1 20	King Sun		
			Crab (each)	0 10	0 12	Do. " "		
			Koi per seer	1 00	1 20			

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anand Chandra Chatterjee's Shop No. 1, in Block 1, Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on all working days.

PRIORS IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th May, 1943.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Dinaipori Khatari Bhog —		
Do. 2nd " "	0 14 0	0 14 0	Mango (Local) 16-20	1 0 0		Deshi (Nagra) per md.	34 0 0	35 0 0
Goat per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Begamfully 8-16	1 0 0		Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Bombay (Local) 8-14	1 0 0		Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 5 0	1 6 0	Afanzo 12			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 6 0	1 8 0	Do. Kanchan			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	34 0 0	35 0 0
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras (Pairi)			Jhingasal per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra 6-10	1 0 0		Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
Cucumber each	0 0 2	0 0 6	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			per maund	36 0 0	
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.	36 0 0	37 0 0
Glirger " "	0 2 6	0 6 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamermoni		
Patl Lemon per score	0 2 6	0 6 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 2	0 2 6	Do. Golapkhaz 8-12	1 0 0		Ohini (Shakkar No. 1 per		
Kargi Lemon per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Himnagar 6-10	1 0 0		maund (old)		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh	0 8 0	0 8 0	Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay " "	0 2 0	0 2 6	Kharbasa per seer			per maund		
Do. Country " "	0 2 0	0 2 6	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	Do. Sylhet			per maund		
Do. Deshi " "	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Darjeeling			Kamini per maund	37 0 0	38 0 0
Do. Madras " "	0 4 0	0 4 0	Do. Nagpur 6-12	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.	30 0 0	
Do. Gauhati " "	0 4 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata " "	30 0 0	32 0 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer	0 8 0	Con.
Patni Murshidabad per	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Multan	4 0 0		Coarse " "	0 6 0	Con.
seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Disi per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Pears 8-16	0 8 0	0 12 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 2 0	0 2 6	Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Contro-
Cabbage each	1 0 0		Do. Assam	0 2 0	0 6 0	Java " "		lied shop
Cauliflower each 3-4			Do. Country each	0 5 0	0 7 0	Coconut Oil " "	1 4 0	
Peas Chuchi per seer		0 12 0	Peaches	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	
Do. Darjeeling " "			Plantain Champa per score	4 0 0		Salt per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Deshi " "	6 8 0	0 12 0	Martaban per score			Flour		0 8 0
Beans " "	0 10 0		Musket per seer			Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 7 0	Contro-
Peas " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer	4 0 0		Sujee " "	1 4 0	lied shop
Peas Manjira per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer	2 0 0		Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Do. Kandahar	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Australia			Do. Dholka	3 0 0	3 0 0	Til Oil	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. Oashmere			Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	Fine per seer	1 6 0	
Do. American			Do. Sultana	3 0 0	3 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu			Almond shelled	4 0 0	3 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. Japan			Do. without shell	5 0 0		Mug Dal " "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. Peshwari			Do. do. large			Arhar " "	0 9 0	0 12 0
Do. Quetta			Surdah Quaman per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	Kajal " "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Alphonso per seer	2 0 0		Water melon Gosalando	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khesari " "		0 7 0
Apricot " "	3 0 0	0 8 0	Do. Deshi	1 8 0	3 0 0	Mosoor (split)		0 8 0
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukh			Do. (khari)		0 10 0
Beal fruit each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Mator " "		0 8 0
Bedana (green)			Do. Bhagalpur			Ohana Dal " "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cocconut each (green)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0		TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	1 8 0	3 0 0	Walnut per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rose Mixture	2 4 0	
Chilghosa " "	2 4 0	3 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golden Orange Pekoe	1 14 0	1 14 0
Chilghosa " "	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nut Ground " "	0 8 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad " "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Nona (each) " "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	2 4 0	2 0 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 14 0	
Do. Nasik " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Quetta " "			Bombay " "			Pekoe per lb.	1 12 0	3 0 0
Do. Ohaman " "			Aligarh " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	3 0 0
Do. Australia " "			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.		
Khurma " "	1 0 0	1 0 0	Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 8 0	1 12 0
Kashur Deshi " "	1 8 0		Panna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Singapore " "			Darbhangga " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kashani " "	2 0 0	4 0 0	Mamapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 5 2	Contro-
Kajoo Nuts " "	8 0 0	4 0 0	Cow's Ghee " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 3 0	Price
Lichis Country per 100	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Milk " "	0 6 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Mosaffur per 100	1 0 0		Bhain Ghee " "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin	4 14 6	Control
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle	0 1 9	Price
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	0 14 0	Bagda per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Lams per seer			Bhetkes (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
Jamrul per 100	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. (out pieces) p. s.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Galapjam " score	0 12 0	1 8 0	Fawns (Gaida)	0 12 0	0 14 0	" " Bulk		
Patni per seer	0 6 0		Hilka " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
seer			Small fish " "	0 6 0	0 12 0	(White) " "	0 2 6	Contro-
Shank Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chetal " "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		lied shop
			Crab per seer	0 10 0	0 2 0	(Med) " "		
			Koi per seer	0 12 0	1 12 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Singhas per seer	0 8 0	1 4 0	8. ft Coke per md.		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAH MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd June, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 14 0		Potatoes (Gauhati) per	0 2 6	0 5 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sujee		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country per		0 4 6	Atta Brown Do.	0 6 6	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	score			RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer			Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Banktulahi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0	per md.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato			(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	0 14 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Paray	0 14 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 8-12	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6	Almond	0 1 6	0 3 0	Katari Bhog (Attap)		
MEAT.			Lime per score	1 0 0		per md.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Orange 16 to 3	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rice-Coarse (Controlled)		
Mutton	0 14 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per	0 12 0	1 0 0	per seer		
EGGS.			score	0 1 0	0 2 0	Rice Medium (Controlled)	0 8 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 2 0	1 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per	0 1 6	0 3 0	" (fine)		
Fowl's eggs	1 2 0	1 4 0	doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 0 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sugar cane each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Brinjal	0 2 6	0 3 0	Pomegranate per seer			Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each			Apples 6-8			Gur per seer		0 2 0
Cauliflower each			Pears			DAL.		
Tomato per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	BUTTER.			Arahar per seer	0 10 0	
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Madras			Masoor	0 10 0	
Garlic	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee			Bhangra		
Green Chilly	0 1 6		Do. Bhadwa			Khasaree	0 8 0	
Onion		0 4 0	Do. Sree			Kalai	0 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		3 8 0	Biuli	0 8 0	
Potato (Nainital)	0 3 6	0 5 0	Milk		0 6 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 6 0	
						" (Fried) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
						Mattor	0 4 0	0 4 0
						Salt	0 2 0	
						COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal	1 5 0	
						Fuel		2 0 0
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th May, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)	0 8 0	
Do. (out pieces)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Green Chilly	0 4 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer	0 12 0	
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion	0 2 6	0 3 0	Atta white No. 1		0 12 0
Lobster	1 0 0	1 2 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Raddish)			Atta Brown	0 8 0	
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 6 6	without
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Deshi)	0 2 6	0 3 0			
Other Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Pulbul	0 4 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	Ladies finger	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor	0 14 0	1 4 0	Raddish per score			Patna per seer		
Paray	0 14 0	1 2 0	Squash	0 2 6	0 3 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per md.	32 0 0	
Crab (each)	0 0 9	0 1 6	Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Attap)	35 0 0	
Mutton		1 0 0	White	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid		1 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 6 0		Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Do. (Country)			md.		
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.	24 0 0	
Fowl	0 14 0	1 6 0	Almond per seer			Golap Soru	30 0 0	
Chicken	0 9 0	0 12 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 0 0	
Pigeon			Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar	0 7 0	
Duck's eggs per score	1 2 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 0 0
Fowl's eggs	0 15 0	1 2 0	Bael each			Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 7 0
VEGETABLES.			Dates per seer			Cocunut oil	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer		0 10 0
Brinjal		0 2 6	Lime per score	0 1 6	0 2 0	Chana		0 8 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 2 6	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	0 10 0	
Cauliflower			Do. (Martaban)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer		0 12 0	Papaya each			Kalai	0 6 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli	0 7 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 0 9	0 1 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha	0 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Sugar cane each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Sana)	0 8 0	
			Oranges per score			Mattor		2 2 0
			BUTTER.			Salt (fine)	0 2 0	0 3 0
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.	0 9 0	0 10 0
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Pearl 1 lb. tin.	0 15 0	
			Do. Bhadwa			Robinson's Barley		0 14 0
			Do. Sree			Jelly		2 0 0
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd June, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	—	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 6	0 3 6	Paal 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	—	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Prins S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	—	—	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Sugarcane each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	0 8 0	1 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 2 0	2 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	—	Atgarh per lb.	2 12 0	2 4 0
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	2 8 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 6 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	—	1 14 0	Apricot "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 6 0	—
Fowl's "	—	1 14 0	Apples "	—	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer	2 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pons per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 6	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster "	1 4 0	—	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	0 2 0	0 4 0	Atta "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Shangaur "	1 0 0	—	Cocconut each	—	—	Sujea "	0 11 0	0 8 6
Bhetki "	1 2 0	1 4 0	Mustard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab pair	0 10 0	0 20 0	Almond „	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bankulshi (Mandi) per sr.	—	—
Shila "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Grape „	—	—	Do. (Korai)	—	—
Kal & Magoor "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Shadret per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	1 4 0	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	0 12 0	0 14 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 8 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz „	—	—	Sugar	0 7 0	—
Do. (Desi) „	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0	Cocconut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „	—	—	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal „	0 1 6	0 2 0	Oranges 12 to 20	1 0 0	—	Arhar per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 5 0	0 10 0	Pesta per seer	6 8 0	7 0 0	Chana „	0 7 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 4 0	0 8 0	Khari Masoor „	0 7 6	—
Cauliflower „	—	—	score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga „	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Harl) „	0 8 0	—
Gally per set.	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) „	0 8 0	0 9 0
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Mattor „	0 6 0	—
Do. per seer	0 8 0	—	Raisins „	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt „	—	0 2 9
Do. per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger „	—	—	Tamarind per seer	0 4 0	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion „	0 1 6	0 2 6	Walnut „	2 0 0	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	—	0 3 0	Langra 16—20	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) „	0 4 0	—	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 2 6	0 3 6	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul „	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	—	—						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
5	25 0 0 Monthly	Business to be approved by the authority.	22B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
23A	0 4 0 Daily.		22-23	0 2 0 "	
24 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		25	0 2 0 "	
25 "	0 5 0 "		26 & 27	4 0 0 "	
26 "	0 1 0 "				

N. M. SENGUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 94)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 1	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.	Egg 3	0 4 0	Egg
" 2	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 4	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 3	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 15	0 4 0	Do.	" 5	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 7	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 33-35	0 22 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 11	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 12	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery				" 14	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 15	0 3 0	Do
" 21-27	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 16	0 3 0	Do
" 28	2 0 0	Do.				" 17	0 4 0	Do
" 29-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 18	0 4 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 19	1 0 0	Flowers
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 20	1 0 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	33	25 0 0	" 21	0 8 0	Sporting goods
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 34	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 22	0 8 0	European Vegetable.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 35	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	25 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 25	0 8 0	Do
" 28-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 26	0 8 0	Do
" 29-1	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 27	0 8 0	Do
" 30-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 28	0 8 0	Do
" 31-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 29	0 8 0	Do
" 32-1	1 12 0	Mudl.	" 46	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 8 0	Do
" 33-1	1 12 0		" 47	28 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0		" 48	28 0 0	Tailoring.	" 32	0 8 0	Do
" 35-1	1 12 0		" 49	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 8 0	Do
" 36-1	1 12 0		" 50	28 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 34	0 8 0	Do
" 37-1	1 12 0		" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 8 0	Do
" 38-1	1 12 0		" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 8 0	Do
" 39-1	1 12 0		" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 37	0 8 0	Do
" 40-1	1 12 0		" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 8 0	Do
" 41-1	1 12 0					" 39	0 8 0	Do
" 42-1	1 12 0					" 40	0 8 0	Do
" 43-1	1 12 0					" 41	0 8 0	Do
" 44-1	1 12 0					" 42	0 8 0	Do
" 45-1	1 12 0					" 43	0 8 0	Do
" 46-1	1 12 0					" 44	0 8 0	Do
" 47-1	1 12 0					" 45	0 8 0	Do
" 48-1	1 12 0					" 46	0 8 0	Do
" 49-1	1 12 0					" 47	0 8 0	Do
" 50-1	1 12 0					" 48	0 8 0	Do
" 51-1	1 12 0					" 49	0 8 0	Do
" 52-1	1 12 0					" 50	0 8 0	Do
" 53-1	1 12 0					" 51	0 8 0	Do
" 54-1	1 12 0					" 52	0 8 0	Do
" 55-1	1 12 0					" 53	0 8 0	Do
" 56-1	1 12 0					" 54	0 8 0	Do
" 57-1	1 12 0					" 55	0 8 0	Do
" 58-1	1 12 0					" 56	0 8 0	Do
" 59-1	1 12 0					" 57	0 8 0	Do
" 60-1	1 12 0					" 58	0 8 0	Do
" 61-1	1 12 0					" 59	0 8 0	Do
" 62-1	1 12 0					" 60	0 8 0	Do
" 63-1	1 12 0					" 61	0 8 0	Do
" 64-1	1 12 0					" 62	0 8 0	Do
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" 68-1	1 12 0					" 66	0 8 0	Do
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" 79-1	1 12 0					" 77	0 8 0	Do
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" 81-1	1 12 0					" 79	0 8 0	Do
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" 84-1	1 12 0					" 82	0 8 0	Do
" 85-1	1 12 0					" 83	0 8 0	Do
" 86-1	1 12 0					" 84	0 8 0	Do
" 87-1	1 12 0					" 85	0 8 0	Do
" 88-1	1 12 0					" 86	0 8 0	Do
" 89-1	1 12 0					" 87	0 8 0	Do
" 90-1	1 12 0					" 88	0 8 0	Do
" 91-1	1 12 0					" 89	0 8 0	Do
" 92-1	1 12 0					" 90	0 8 0	Do
" 93-1	1 12 0					" 91	0 8 0	Do
" 94-1	1 12 0					" 92	0 8 0	Do
" 95-1	1 12 0					" 93	0 8 0	Do
" 96-1	1 12 0					" 94	0 8 0	Do
" 97-1	1 12 0					" 95	0 8 0	Do
" 98-1	1 12 0					" 96	0 8 0	Do
" 99-1	1 12 0					" 97	0 8 0	Do
" 100-1	1 12 0					" 98	0 8 0	Do
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" 108-1	1 12 0					" 106	0 8 0	Do
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" 111-1	1 12 0					" 109	0 8 0	Do
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" 117-1	1 12 0					" 115	0 8 0	Do
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" 147-1	1 12 0					" 145	0 8 0	Do
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" 165-1	1 12 0					" 163	0 8 0	Do
" 166-1	1 12 0					" 164	0 8 0	Do
" 167-1	1 12 0					" 165	0 8 0	Do
" 168-1	1 12 0					" 166	0 8 0	Do
" 169-1	1 12 0					" 167	0 8 0	Do
" 170-1	1 12 0					" 168	0 8 0	Do
" 171-1	1 12 0					" 169	0 8 0	Do
" 172-1	1 12 0					" 170	0 8 0	Do
" 173-1	1 12 0					" 171	0 8 0	

ENTRANCE MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 9 0	Mudi.	30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 4 0	"	31 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	35 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	36 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 5 0	Vegetables.
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	"
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	41 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	42 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	43 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	44 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0	"	45 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	23 W. B.	1 0 0	"	46 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	47 "	0 5 0	"
5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	48 "	0 4 0	"
6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	49 "	0 4 0	"
7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	50 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-11	0 7 0	Do.	A-18-17	0 14 0	Do.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.	B-16	0 5 0	Do.
A-15	0 7 0	Do.	Onion-3	0 3 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

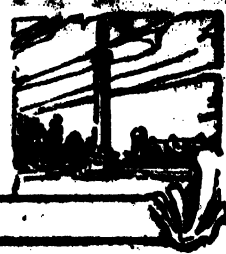
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	Do.	Potato-1, 3, 7, 9, & 12	As. 4 each	Do.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	" 6	" 3 "	Do.
B. 13	" 4 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 23	" 4 "	Do.	Betal-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.
E. 2, 3 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	C. & H. 2	" 4 "	Cloth & Hosiery.
G. 5	" 9 "	Do.			
" 8 & 9	" 7 "	Do.			
" 11 & 13	" 8 "	Do.			

GARIANAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 4	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betal-3-4	0 3 0	Betal leaves.
			Onion-3-4	0 3 0	Onion and Hosiery

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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The Week In The Corporation

Re-Arrest Of Councillor B. S. Nahar The Corporation Condemns Government Action

AS a protest against the arrest of Councillor Bijoy Singh Nahar immediately after he had been set at liberty by the Calcutta High Court following the 'Habeas Corpus' application, the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its Special Meeting called on Wednesday, the 9th June, without transacting any business.

The resolution which was tabled by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee ran as follows:—

That this Corporation condemns the action of the Government in arresting Sj. Bijoy Singh Nahar, Councillor of the Corporation immediately after he was ordered to be released by the Calcutta High Court which declared his detention illegal.

The motion for adjournment of the House was moved by Mr. Shamsul Huq.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, having moved the resolution, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury (nominated) contended, on a point of order, that the matter being sub judice pending before the Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, could not be discussed at the present stage by the Calcutta Corporation.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduza, pointed out that the case Mr. Roy Chowdhury had referred to, was with regard to the charge of contempt of court, and had nothing to do with the resolution before the Corporation; the Mayor, therefore, ruled the point out of order.

In moving the resolution, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that he was asking the representatives of the Corporation to record their protest against

the manner in which one of the respectable Councillors of the Corporation had been treated by the Government. He had no doubt that the Corporation would enter its condemnation against the action of Government. Mr. Nahar, the speaker said, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules in October 2, 1942. Recently, there were some proceedings in the High Court relating to his detention and the High Court declared his detention to be illegal. They were happy to feel that at least in this country, amidst lawless laws, amidst the greatest menace to human liberty, there was one institution, namely, the Calcutta High Court, the Federal Court of India, which stood against executive encroachment upon popular liberty. But after

the High Court had delivered its considered judgment and declared his detention illegal he was again arrested although no charge was formulated against him by the Government.

So far as they knew, Mr. Chatterjee proceeded, no charge had yet been formulated by the Government against Mr. Nahar. From October 2 last since when Mr. Nahar had been placed under arrest Ward No. XIV, the Ward he represented in the Corporation with a population of more than 70,000 rate-payers, had been without its representative. Was that the way, Mr. Chatterjee inquired, to fight totalitarianism?

Mr. Chatterjee next appealed to the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, who was also the Chief Minister, to redeem his pledge regarding the release of security prisoners. He said that men who were ordered to be released by the High Court were again arrested within a few minutes after their release without giving them any opportunity to know what their crimes were. Was this the way to fight totalitarianism? If there was any political consistency the Chief Minister ought to redeem his pledge which led people to believe that men like Sj Sarat Chandra Bose and Sj. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar would be set at liberty.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES GREET THEIR MAYOR

Address Of Welcome Presented

On Tuesday, the 8th June, over 5000 employees including the labour staff of the Calcutta Corporation assembled at the Central Municipal Office lawn to present an address of welcome to the Mayor. Mr. Dwijendra Nath Ganguli, the Assessor, presided over the function. The address drew the attention of the Mayor to the grievances of the employees and requested for their redress by (i) opening controlled shops specially for Corporation employees, (ii) enhancing the dearness allowance at an uniform rate of Rs. 14 per month to all the employees, and (iii) by suspending deductions on War advance.

Messrs. J. C. Banerjee, Sukhen Chatterji, Secundar Alam, Sham Narain Sharma, Surendra Nath Dey, Sukkur, S. M. Hyder Ali and Sk. Sahid spoke on the occasion.

The Mayor in his reply said that he was well acquainted with the grievances of the Corporation employees for a pretty long time. He added that the grievances of the Corporation employees were his own grievances, and though he was not definite how far he would be successful, he would always stand by them and do his best and exert all his endeavours to redress their legitimate grievances. He was of opinion that the Councillors should try to remove the genuine grievances of their employees and he repeated what he had once said before at the Corporation meeting that they (the Councillors) had no right to hold their chairs if they could not redress the grievances of their employees.

Mr. Ganguli in his presidential speech said that the employees and workers of the Corporation justly felt proud to see one of the ex-employees occupying the exalted position of the first citizen of Calcutta. They could legitimately claim that the Mayor would always strive for the amelioration of the hard lot of the employees and workers about whom he had intimate knowledge. He assured the Mayor that the employees and workers did not want to press for any unreasonable demands and that they should always seek for remedy of their grievances through appropriate channels and they would never as a body support any manifestation or demonstration of indiscipline and license in any form.

They were told, Mr. Chatterjee continued, that Sir Nazimuddin was not in Calcutta when the order to arrest Mr. Nahar was issued, that some underling of the privileged bureaucracy had issued the order and that Sir Nazimuddin had been treated shabbily.

If Sir Nazimuddin was true to his pledge, then they on behalf of the Corporation demanded of the Government of Bengal and Government of India that their civic right and individual liberty were not interfered with in the manner which they were being interfered with now. Mr. Nahar was the representative of the biggest Ward in the city having a population of over 70,000 and had been serving the citizens in diverse capacities for years together and they ought to enter their protest against the manner in which he was arrested.

Kayra Satyabrata Sen seconded and Mr. Satish Chandra Bose supported the resolution.

COUNCILLOR SUDHANGSU KUMAR MITTER

ELECTED CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVE ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Councillor Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter was elected a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in place of Mr. Md. Rafique by defeating Mr. Abdul Matin by 82 to 17 votes at a meeting of the Councillors elected by the Constituencies other than the Special Constituencies held in the Council Chamber early on Wednesday afternoon. Two other candidates Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal and Khan Bahadur Mohammed Sultanman withdrew their candidature.

Pulta Strikers' Pay

The Corporation decided to pay wages for three days during which period the labour staff at the Pulta Pumping Station had been on strike last month.

Food-Supply To Labour Staff

The Corporation at its special meeting on Friday, the 11th June resumed consideration of the question of supplying foodstuffs to its labour employees at concessional rates.

In a letter to the Chief Executive Officer the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government, Civil Defence Branch, stated that Government desired to correct the view apparently held by the Corporation that the cost of such concessions to the Corporation was or should be a provincial liability and, in the circumstances Government regretted their inability to undertake that they would reimburse to the Corporation the amount of any loss that the Corporation might incur on account of the supply of foodstuffs at concession rates. "The measure of financial assistance that Government will afford," the letter added, "to the Corporation will be determined after consideration of the recommendation of the Special Officer in his report inquiring into the financial position of the Corporation."

In a reply to a query from a Councillor, the Mayor stated that he had no information about the findings of Mr. Gurner, the Special Officer.

The Food Supply Special Committee of the Corporation considered the letter from Government. They pointed out that the finances of the Corporation did not permit them to meet this cost to be incurred every month and recommended that Government be requested to make advances

from time to time to meet the difference pending the decision of Government on the report of the Special Officer.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman who placed the Government letter before the House remarked that they must supply food-stuffs to the labour staff at concessional rates if they wanted to avoid any deadlock.

Mr. Kabitish Chandra Chakravarty suggested that the matter be referred back to the Food Supply Committee. He said that he had formulated a scheme which might help the Corporation in solving the problem. He wanted the Corporation

FILTERED WATER SUPPLY

Henceforth the hours for the supply at high pressure of filtered water in the city will be from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. to 6 p.m.

to approach the Civil Supplies Directorate to open controlled grain shops throughout the city exclusively for the labour staff of the Corporation. His scheme was before the Food Supply Committee.

The discussion was not concluded when the House was adjourned.

War Risks Insurance

The meeting also took into consideration the question of effecting insurance of all the different pumping station buildings, workshops, etc., of the

Corporation together with the machineries therein, as required under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942.

The House decided to request the Government of Bengal to sanction as soon as possible a subvention equal to the amount required (Rs. 11 lakhs) for paying the premiums payable under the War Risks (Factory) Insurance Ordinance, pointing out that in view of the depleted finances of the Corporation it was not possible for them to meet the liability. They deferred further consideration of the matter until the Government's reply was received.

The Chief Executive Officer, on the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed to consider the matter, had applied to the Government for the subvention. No reply had yet been received, and meanwhile the Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bengal, wrote to the Chief Executive Officer pointing out "that the insurance of factories of the Corporation is long overdue", and calling upon the Corporation "to complete the insurance by paying all the instalments by June 15 at the latest." The letter further pointed out that every case of late insurance was an offence under the Ordinance and that the Government of India had asked the Special Officer to investigate each case with a view to the imposition of the penalty for default.

United Nations Day

In response to a request by the Government of Bengal to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of "United Nations Day" on June 14, Calcutta Corporation yesterday decided to hoist United Nations flags on all Corporation buildings on the occasion.

The War At Our Doors

THE BURMA CAMPAIGN

Jap Plans For India Upset

The *Daily Mail* Military Correspondent summing up the Burma campaign now ended owing to monsoon says: "Brigadier Wingate's foray into Burma upset Japanese plans for penetrating Indian territory, while India has been left in comparative peace to retain men and build up supplies for the future" according to a June 5 news from London.

A famous R. A. F. squadron operating from India almost ceaselessly against the Japanese will soon have dropped 1,000,000 lbs. of bombs and made 1,000 sorties over Burma, the Air Ministry announces in a London message on June 6 last. The ground personnel and flying crew have reached a fine pitch of co-operation.

The R. A. F. official photographer, Pilot-Officer Moss, who recently went on operation flights with the squadron, said: "It has more credit hours to its credit over Burma than any other squadron. It was also in action in the first and second phases of the Libyan campaign and Greece and Crete.

An India Command Joint War Communique states on June 7 last, towards the end of May, the weather over Burma began to deteriorate and operations during the last few days were somewhat restricted. With the onset of the

monsoon it is probable that the scale of effort against the enemy will be reduced, but throughout the rainy season the

RAID CASUALTIES IN INDIA

816 Killed, 878 Injured Over One Year

New Delhi, June 7.

From the date of Pearl Harbour to April 30 this year, the total number of civilian casualties in all Japanese air raids on India was 1,694, it is officially stated. This figure is made up of 816 killed and 878 injured.

Attacks were made in three provinces and two States. These were the provinces of Bengal, Assam and Madras and the States of Tripura and Manipur.

The first bombs fell on Indian territory during April of last year.—A. P. I.

R. A. F.'s attack against the enemy will be maintained as strongly as conditions permit.

DAY TO DAY ON ARAKAN FRONT

The India Command Joint War Communique gives the following reports on land operations on the Arakan front:—

June 1.—Heavy rain has been falling in Arakan and there is no military activity to report.

June 3-4.—Of land operations in Burma there is nothing to report.

June 5.—No report.

June 6.—Land operations in Arakan are now restricted to patrol activity chiefly in the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area.

June 7.—No report.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES ANTI-HOARD DRIVE

Complete Census Of Food-Stock To Be Taken : Equitable Distribution Of Foodstuffs Envisaged

THE Governor of Bengal issued on Friday, the 4th June, the Bengal Food-grains Enquiries and Control Order, 1943, under the Defence of India Rules, in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Order extends to the whole of Bengal and comes into force immediately.

Under this Order the Government of Bengal launched an anti hoard "drive" throughout the province on Monday, the 7th June.

The "drive" in the main consists of organisation of Food Committees in every village, which will take a complete house-to-house census of food-stocks available within the province and of actual food requirements and introduce, where necessary, a more equitable system of distribution of foodstuffs.

The "drive" is intended to be completed within a fortnight.

Calcutta and Howrah are left out of the scheme for the present, but the Government is shortly promulgating an ordinance calling upon residents in these two places to declare their stocks of rice.

THE Bengal Food-grains Enquiries and Control Order, under which the anti-hoard drive has been launched lays down that any person, who is an adult, on demand made by an authorised officer or a Committee shall furnish forthwith full and true information of the stocks of all food-grains in the possession of such person together with such other information as may be required in this connection. On receipt of this information and such other enquiries as may be considered necessary, the authorised officer or the Committee shall compile a return and shall forward a copy of the said return to the Regional Controller of Civil Supplies of Calcutta and industrial areas and to the Sub-Divisional Officer elsewhere.

If the stocks of any food-grains other than seeds of paddy in the possession of any persons exceeds the quantity of such food-grains actually required for the use of its owner and his dependants including servants up to the 31st December, 1943, or if the stocks of seeds of paddy in possession of any person exceeds the quantity of such seeds actually required for the growing of paddy on the lands of the owner during the next agricultural season for the "amon" paddy crop, the authorised officer may by a notice require the owner or the person in possession of such food-grains or seeds not to dispose in any way any amount of such excess without the permission in writing of the Regional Controller of Civil Supplies of Calcutta and industrial areas in the case of Calcutta or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate elsewhere until any further order is issued by such Controller or Sub-Divisional Magistrate in respect of the amount of such excess.

The quantity of food-grains actually required for the use of their owners and their dependants and the quantity of seeds of paddy actually required for the growing of paddy on the lands of the owner shall be determined by the Provincial Government.

The order further states that an authorised officer may, together with such persons as he may consider necessary enter upon any premises where he has reason to believe that food-grains have been stocked or purchased for sale of food-grains in whole-sale or in retail is carried on and inspect such premises and any stocks of food-grains thereon and require any person to furnish to him such further

information as he may consider necessary; provided that in entering upon or inspecting any premises the authorised officer shall have due regard to the social and religious customs of the persons occupying the premises.

Conference Of Party Leaders

The scheme prepared by the Government of Bengal in connection with the anti-hoarding drive was discussed at a Conference of leaders of various parties in the Bengal Legislature held in the Committee Room of the Assembly House in the morning of June 4. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, presided.

After Mr. Suhrawardy had explained the scheme and the procedure Government proposed to adopt in carrying it out, the leaders present expressed their views.

The Conference was attended, among others by Mr. Tanizuddin Khan, Education Minister, Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. David Hendry, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mr. R. S. Pursell, Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. W. A. M. Walker and Mr. Abdulla-Al-Mahmood, Parliamentary Secretary.

Minister Explains At Press Conference

The proposal of the Government of Bengal to promulgate shortly an ordinance calling upon residents in Calcutta and Howrah to declare stocks of rice was announced by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, addressing a Press Conference in the Directorate of Civil Supplies on Friday, the 4th June.

Mr. Suhrawardy explained the food drive launched on June 7 in the rest of Bengal and also the manner in which they intended to proceed with it. He said that the main idea behind the drive was to utilise their own internal resources to the full. They could not ask other provinces to give from their surplus if they themselves did not work in such a way that whatever they gave did not go into hoards but that it went actually to the people of the province. The second principle was that in a very large measure they were mobilising the whole of the non-official elements in the province in their food drive.

Mr. Suhrawardy hoped that this aspect of the Government scheme would come to stay inasmuch as the Committees that they would set up would always be at hand for the purpose of solving the various problems that arose.

Giving the reasons why Calcutta and Howrah would at present be left out of the scheme, Mr. Suhrawardy said that these places were trading centres and they did not wish to kill the trade because trading ought to go on, otherwise the life of the whole province would be affected. In this connection he also said that Calcutta and Howrah were not inhabited by agriculturists but were purely consumers' areas.

Mr. Suhrawardy emphasized that supplies were of much greater importance than even prices at the

moment. They must have supplies in this province and after that they would try to distribute food so that it came within the reach of every body.

Mr. Suhrawardy asked the Press to co-operate with the Government in this drive and to see that it was a success.

The proposals drawn up by the Government in connection with the food drive were also discussed at a meeting of the supporters of the Ministry in the Bengal Legislature held in the Committee Room of the Assembly House. Mr. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, explained the Government's scheme in detail and asked for co-operation of the members in the drive.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ANTI-HOARD DRIVE SCHEME

The following are the salient features of the scheme of anti-hoarding drive that the Government of Bengal launched on Monday, June 7, under the slogan :

"Do Not Grind Faces Of The Poor"

A general anti-hoarding drive simultaneously throughout the province; the taking of a complete census of food stocks available within the province and of actual food requirements; the organization of food committees on a territorial basis, and the introduction where necessary of a more equitable system of distribution through the above territorial committees.

The whole province will be divided into units more or less equivalent to two unions, further sub-divided into villages or in the case of very small villages, into groups of villages as may be found convenient and necessary. The urban areas will be divided into wards or blocks each consisting approximately of 3,500 to 4,000 houses, sub-divided into 30 to 40 sub-units of 100 houses or so each. Each unit will be placed under the charge of a squad, consisting of one officer, four official subordinates, and, if at all possible, four enthusiastic young men or other non-officials to work jointly with the officials. The squads will organize village, *mohalla* or sub-unit committees consisting of 12 representative members each and ask the committees to undertake immediately a systematic house-to-house enquiry and detailed and accurate stock-taking according to instructions.

For the purpose of this census, no house, shop, godown, boat or any other place whatever where stocks may be kept and to whomsoever it may belong, is to be left out.

THE FOOD COMMITTEES

The Food Committees will have a legal status and will be authorized "to demand of any householder within their jurisdiction to furnish correct information about his stocks of foodgrains, seeds, lands and cattle, etc., and to supply such other relevant information as may be required for the due performance of their duties in this connection". They have been asked to take a house-to-house census of food requirements and of food stocks and by inducement and consent to actually verify these stocks. In this manner, they will prepare a complete balance sheet of food requirements, of food stocks in hand, of food stocks that will be available on June 16, of lands sown, etc. They have also been asked, relying as far possible on their own local resources, to prepare a complete plan of feeding the population within their jurisdiction and for this purpose to borrow stocks from surplus families at 1½ and to loan it to the most needy families at 1½ in such regulated and controlled manner and according to such scales as would enable their locality somehow to pull through the crisis till the next harvest.

On the basis of stocks available, as a result of this drive, the Committees will be instructed to work out a complete plan of feeding the population, till the harvesting of the next principal crop, three months in *aus* and 6 months in *aman* areas, if necessary on more subsistence rations which shall be as follows : males or females up to the age of four, four seers of rice or 6 seers of paddy per person per fortnight; below four years, nil.

HOARDING DEFINED

Simultaneously with this stock-taking, information about "hoards", which may be defined as stocks in excess of a family's six months' requirements, and will include stocks of known traders and dealers licensed or unlicensed, agriculturists or otherwise, shall be collected confidentially and a campaign for verifying and unearthing all such hoards especially the big ones, launched between the 2nd and the 4th days of the drive. At least five respectable local residents should accompany each squad officer or his pair of workers in this investigation.

ANTI-HOARDING DRIVE MATTERS LIKELY TO INCITE OPPOSITION TO BE PRESS ADVISED

Calcutta, June 4.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Governor of Bengal has ordered that any matter intended or likely to incite opposition to, or non-participation in measures to be taken in Bengal to prevent, detect or deal with hoarding and hoarders of foodgrains shall, before publication, be submitted for scrutiny to the Press Advisers.

It is intended to complete the work in a fortnight, at the end of which, each District or Sub-divisional Officer should have before him a complete picture of the food position and consolidated balance sheets of requirements and stocks for the whole area.

For the purpose of the drive, the District and Sub-divisional Officers are empowered temporarily to requisition the services of the entire staff of certain departments. They should also endeavour to avail themselves of the fullest possible co-operation and services of the local bodies. Every possible effort is to be made to secure the voluntary services of enthusiastic and public-spirited young men or other similar non-officials and to attach one such person to each official subordinate as his colleague and partner in the drive.

OBJECT OF THE DRIVE

The real object of the drive is nothing more and nothing less than to help the local people themselves particularly the poorer sections and there is no intention whatever to remove a single grain from the locality unless it can be conveniently spared.

In the section containing detailed instructions regarding duties and functions of the Committees it is stated :—In case the owner resents and refuses to allow proper check and verification, he must immediately be noted as a hoarder. Committees are empowered to demand and to collect correct information required for the census. But they are not empowered to demand entry and verification also. The entry and verification, they must arrange by persuasion and consent.

Squads are empowered not only to demand correct information, but also to demand entry and verification and technically to attach the stocks and to stop their removal.

Those who refuse to comply with the demands will on conviction be liable to punishment. But, neither during verification nor in the stopping of the removal of hoards should actual physical force be used. The person who refuses to furnish correct information demanded by the committee or the squad or who refuses to allow entry or verification by the squad or who removes the hoard contrary to the order served on him by the squad shall suffer the consequences of his own act.

To make their plan a success the committees must develop their influence and increase their moral hold on the people. They will get all the necessary backing and support from the Government officials but they must depend in the first instance entirely on their own moral authority and spirit of social service.

THE COMMON POOL

It is also recommended that these committees, wherever possible, should establish preferably while the drive is on, their own co-operative *dharma-golas* or granaries to stock grains coming to the committees' common pool. If the village as a whole be deficit with no available surpluses whatever with any family, acute shortage generally and poor families in dire distress—to arrange co-operative borrowing from neighbouring surplus areas, as far as it may be possible. If co-operative borrowing be not possible to arrange co-operative purchasing from traders and merchants.

After the balance sheet has been prepared and the committees are in possession of the information about both surplus and deficit families, they are expected to induce the surplus families to lend their surpluses in an equitable manner and to the extent to balance the shortage. But since the deficit families shall not require food loans all at once nor should it be distributed except by fortnightly instalments calculated at subsistence rates these surpluses should be collected and preserved in the committee's own granary or *gola* or, until such *gola* is made available, kept with the surplus families themselves, but on the definite understanding that these surplus quantities stand borrowed and shall be made available for distribution by the committees when required.

In the scheme 'hoard' is defined as stocks in excess of a person's requirements of seeds for land under his own cultivation, including such lands as are cultivated by his *bargalars* and of food for himself and his dependants till December 31, 1943, and includes stocks of known traders or dealers licensed or unlicensed, hoarded for purposes of sales. Hoarders have been divided into several categories and different procedure laid down for dealing with each class. There is no intention to treat as regular hoarders such genuine agriculturists or other householders who may have hoarded small surplus—say three months' stocks in excess of genuine requirements as a safeguard. Such persons will be dealt with

by the committees themselves who will collect these surpluses by mutual agreement and arrange for a more equitable distribution of food stocks amongst their members according to need.

TREATMENT OF THE HOARDERS

Though the word 'hoard' was very wide application, the special procedure laid down for treating hoards will apply only to such hoards which are known in the locality as real hoards.

Treatment of the different classes of hoarders will be as follows :—

If the hoarder be a regular licensed trader, retail or wholesale, and it appears on verification that he has been declaring his stocks under the Food Grains Control Order regularly and correctly, he will only be requested to continue to sell at least such quantities in the local markets as

CONCERN FOR BENGAL

MR. AMERY IN THE COMMONS

London, June 8.

“India has just reaped a bumper wheat crop, but the rice situation is causing anxiety, and hoarding is adding to the difficulties,” declared Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons to-day answering a complaint by Mr. A. Sloan (Lab.) that the primary food prices in India were at least ten times the pre-war level.

Mr. Amery said: “Latest reports from India are that the wheat just reaped is a bumper crop and other spring crops are good. The crop is moving slowly to markets and prices are still high. The rice situation still causes anxiety and must continue to do so as long as the Burma crop is lost to us. The chief concern at present is for Bengal, and especially Calcutta, where the price of rice is over eight times the pre-war level, though this is not true of India generally. The Government of India have taken into their own charge the adjustment of supplies between surplus and deficiency areas throughout the country, divided into six regions, each under a Central Government Commissioner and each comprising several ‘food provinces.’”

He added that hoarding was largely the main difficulty. Price control was very difficult in India but every effort was being made to bring down the prices.—*Reuter*.

he may have been doing during the last fortnight or if the situation so demands to increase it. Where the committees have been constituted, the trader may be requested further to restrict the local sale or at least may give preference to the food committees as against individual buyers. The quota for each village committee should, in such cases, be definitely fixed in accordance with the urgency of their needs and made known to the public. If there be more than one trader in a locality, the quotas shall naturally be fixed on the sum-total of the quantities likely to be available for local sales.

If the hoarder be a licensed trader who has made a declaration of stock which is found on verification to be palpably false or a trader who has no licence or is an agriculturist who is also a trader doing both buying and selling

and should have therefore obtained a licence and declared his stock under the Food Grains Control Order, but has not done so yet, the squad office or his men, as the case may be, should after necessary enquiries and verification of stocks, send a special report to the Subdivisional Officer for necessary action. Pending the Subdivisional Officer's instructions regarding the disposal of such hoards, the local committee should be instructed to see with the help of the rural police that the hoards are not clandestinely dissipated.

MORAL PRESSURE

If the hoarder be a non-trader agriculturist, moral pressure should be brought to bear on him and he should be induced to sell certain quantities into the local market or to the various village committees or to loan it out as food loan on $1\frac{1}{2}$ basis. The committees in their turn should distribute their purchases or loans equitably amongst those who may need it most. Recoveries of loans should be made by the committee in kind at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity lent and lender repaid in due course.

Simultaneously with the census of food stocks, it is also proposed to have an approximate census of *aman* seeds available for sale.

"MIGHT LEAD TO GROSS ABUSE OF POWER"

EX-MINISTERS AND PARTY LEADERS ON THE MEASURE

Messrs. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Kiran Shankar Roy, Santosh Kumar Basu, Shamsuddin Ahmed, Hem Chandra Naskar, and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee have issued a statement on the Bengal Ministry's scheme to deal with the food situation in the province.

MR. NALINI RANJAN SARKER ON FOOD-PROBLEM

Meeting At Calcutta Town Hall

Presiding over a largely-attended public meeting held on June 6 last at the Calcutta Town Hall to consider the food situation, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker said that in tackling the problem the Government should seek the fullest measure of co-operation from the public, and instead of merely asking for it, should be active in creating the atmosphere in which co-operation would be possible.

The problem could never be solved except by the efforts of the Government, and it was the duty of the public to extend their sincere co-operation to any genuine endeavours on the part of the Government.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta views with grave alarm the continued deterioration in the food situation in the province and places on record its emphatic opinion that the "Food Drive" proposed to be inaugurated by the Government of Bengal from to-morrow the 7th June, 1943, seeks to evade the real issue by shifting the responsibility for handling the situation on the people from the Government and by laying undue emphasis on hoarding and profiteering as the principal cause of the present crisis.

(2) This meeting is further of opinion that the Government of Bengal ought to have consulted all parties and organisations and secured their co-

operation before launching on a province-wide campaign contemplated in the Food Drive Scheme and should have given leaders of various groups and parties an earlier opportunity to point out the many drawbacks in essentials with which the Government scheme appears to be vitiated.

(3) This meeting notes in particular that the Government accepts no responsibility for replenishing the deficit noticed in this province through imports from other surplus areas or from outside India, nor makes any financial provision for the purchase and distribution of the surplus discovered in any part of Bengal or outside. It views with misgivings the plan of compelling surpluses to be lent out on loan inasmuch as such a measure is likely to weaken the incentive to growing more food and it has grave doubts regarding the ability or suitability of the proposed territorial food committee to undertake the task of acquisition and distribution of local surpluses.

(4) This meeting favours action being taken against big stockists, hoarders and profiteers but the persons against whom the "drive" is proposed to be undertaken, at least in the first instance, are not this class of the privileged few, but will include ordinary consumers, agriculturists, producers and persons of comparatively modest means in the rural areas. In the absence of a proper definition of "hoarding" making due allowances for the amounts required by villagers for obtaining essentials of life other than food in exchange, and for want of any

"We cannot approve of the propaganda carried on by the Ministry that there is no real shortage of rice and paddy in the province. We deprecate this attempt to shift the responsibility from Government to the people themselves without proper data and investigation. That stock-taking is desirable and necessary no one can deny. But in the instructions issued, Government have laid down criteria as to hoarding which are vague, incomplete, misleading and in certain important respects self-contradictory. These instructions, we are afraid, might lead to gross abuse of power and cause widespread hardship and suffering.

"In our opinion the Ministry should face the present crisis boldly, acknowledge that there is shortage and guarantee that rice or wheat and preferably both will be brought to the province in sufficiently large quantities before it is too late.

"All exports must be stopped. Purchase by Government and big employers at fancy price must be effectively checked. The rice that is coming or may come from outside must be made available to the suffering consumers at a reasonably low price and must not disappear into the black market or be controlled by influential profiteers."

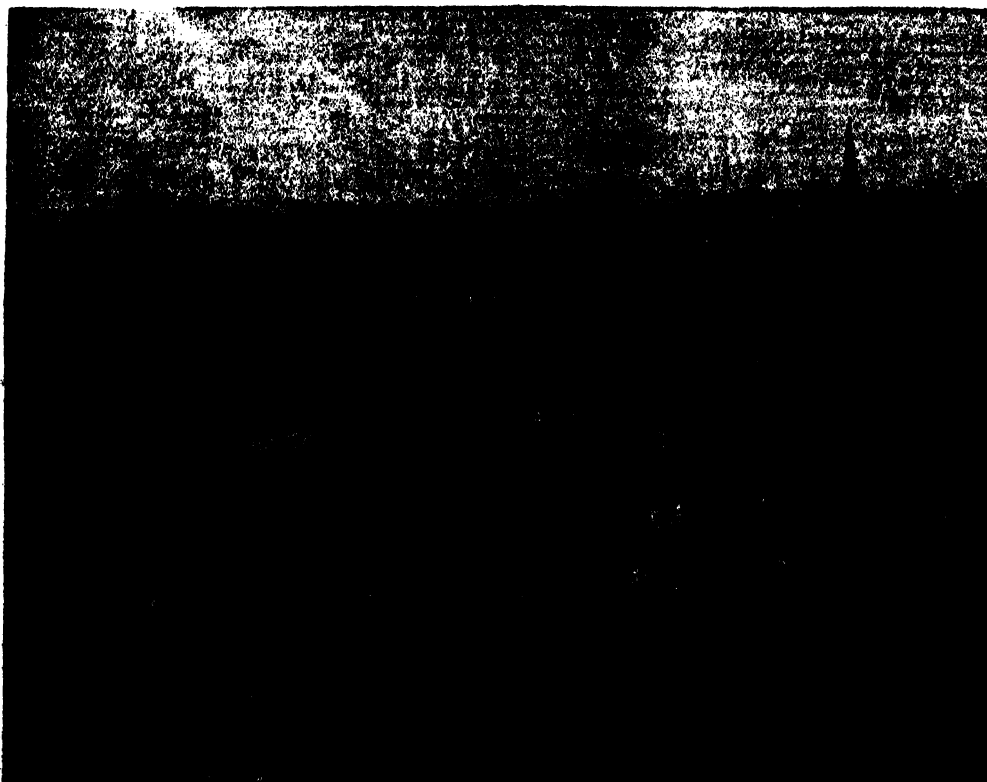
Engineering

How New York City Is Clearing Out Its Slums

The Red Hook Project

THE community known as Red Hook Houses is not the largest of the 14 completed projects which have enabled New York City to re-house 59,000 of its poorer population in the last ten years, but it is typical of the larger projects already completed, and also of the further projects on which

The big Red Hook project, which was completed in 1939 and now houses 9,800 persons, stands in the Brooklyn section of New York City's waterfront. Its area of 40 acres used to be a non-descript stretch of dump and quasi-industrial dreari-



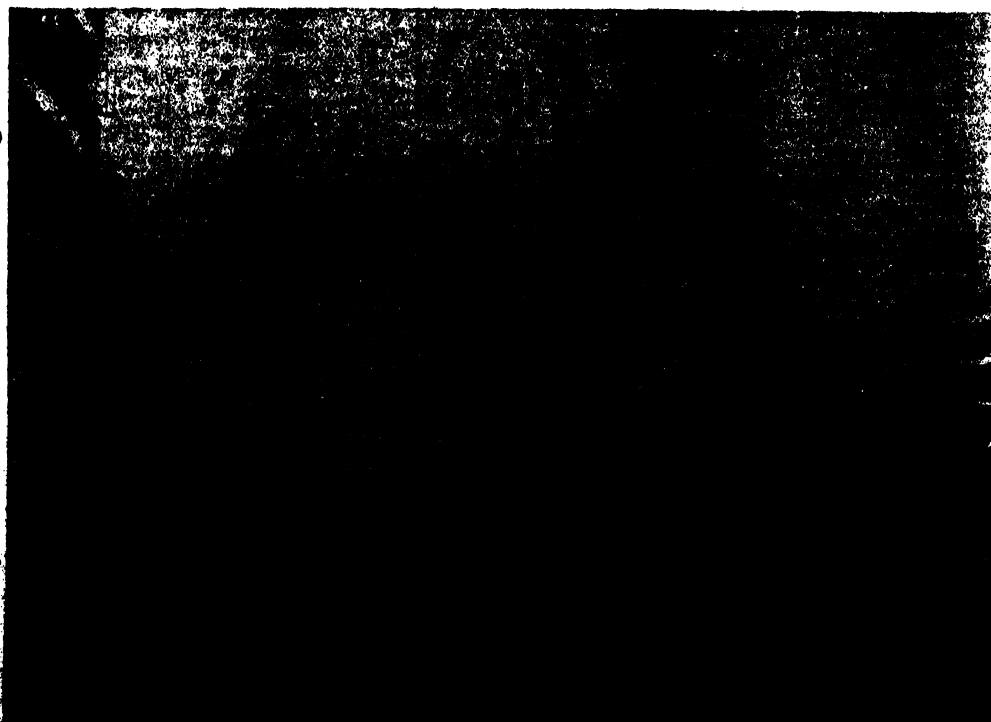
Williamsburg, a poorer section of New York City is shown here as it appeared in 1935 before being torn down to make way for new living quarters provided under the Government-subsidized low-cost housing programme for the city. As the section stood, it bred delinquency, infant mortality and sickness.

New York City is preparing to spend the equivalent of Rs. 86 crores of its public funds after the war. At the moment, construction of further housing projects has been interrupted by the war, but 14 additional community plans will be ready for the builders as soon as the war ends.

ness scarcely relieved by 846 bleak slum buildings, practically all in bad condition.

The U. S. Federal Housing Authority had ruled that land for re-housing projects must cost not more than \$1.50 (about Rs. 4/8) a square foot

Williamsburg, as it was rebuilt under a government low-cost housing plan. The buildings stand well apart, separated by parks and playing fields which are open to all the residents of the neighbourhood.



unless the local housing authority was willing to put up part of the excess. Anywhere but in New York City and Chicago, in midwest United States, this was a reasonable limit. In New York City, however, such areas as the Red Hook site in Brooklyn commanded \$8 to \$4 a square foot, and on the island of Manhattan they ran as high as \$10 a square foot. The New York City Housing Authority thus had to work under a severe limitation. It acquired the Red Hook site for an average of \$1.41 a square foot, a remarkably low price considering the size of the site.

NON-ESSENTIALS REDUCED TO CUT COST

The project was begun early in 1938 and by autumn, building was well under way. The New York City Authority proudly announced that the total cost would be about \$12,000,000, or \$4,500,000 below its first estimate. In the completed buildings to-day, it is easy to note where much of the saving was made. The 25 apartment houses now known as Red Hook Houses are plain, pinkish brick structures six stories high, put up in cross and T shapes which have been joined to form great L's and Z's. They cover about seven of the 40 acres gross, and adjoin a large city-built park and playground to which 30 acres more is being added. The buildings contain 2,545 apartments ranging from two to six and a half rooms (a dining alcove is a half room), of which 1,127 are four and a half rooms and 852 are three and a half rooms. The apartments have no entrance halls, using the dining alcove for the purpose. The ceilings are not plastered but are concrete with casein wash. Only one of the closets in each apartment has a door. The lifts stop only on the ground floor and the second and fourth floors. The six-storey height was chosen for economy reasons, and for the same reasons all the buildings are of the same height.

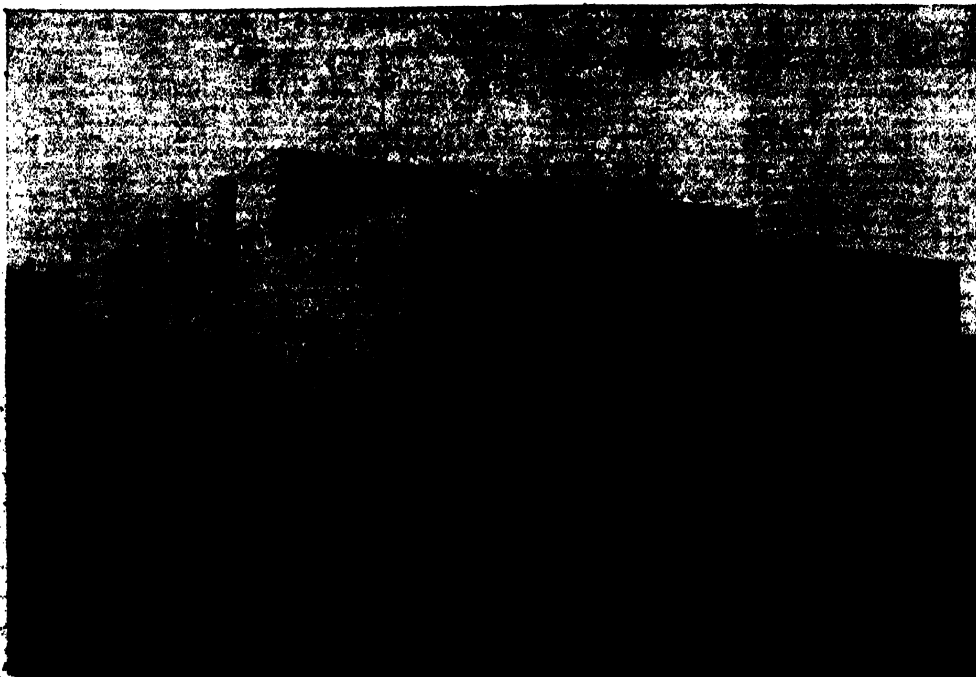
Safety and decency fully provided for, it was the ambition of the New York City Housing Authority to bring down costs on non-essentials, and as things finally shaped up the whole scheme was completed in December, 1939. The cost of providing housing in the Red Hook project is computed at around \$11.93 (Rs. 36/12) per room per month, and the rents averaged \$5.41 (Rs. 17/8) until June 20

of this year, when rents were made dependable on income and the average per room per month rose about 20 per cent. Federal and municipal subsidies thus originally came to about \$6 (Rs. 19/8) per room per month. Under the rules of the U. S. Federal Housing Authority, subsidized housing of this type was available only to the lowest income group; and maximum incomes of \$1,399 a year were originally fixed for the five-and-a-half and six-and-a-half room-apartments, \$1,388 for the four-and-a-half, \$1,298 for the three-and-a-half, and \$1,196 for the two-and-a-half.

1,00,000 APPLIED FOR NEW APARTMENTS

If there was ever any doubt that Red Hook's 2,545 apartments could be filled under such restrictions, it was soon dissipated. The New York City Housing Authority was presently swamped with over 1,00,000 of applications for the 5,700 apartments in the Red Hook and Queensbridge projects, the latter of which was completed in March, 1940. The choice of tenants was made on a basis of need. There was no attempt to set up standards of character and reputation, except that dipsomaniacs, degenerates, and other people with notoriously bad habits were barred. About a third of Red Hook's 9,347 tenants depended in part or wholly on some form of public relief during the year before they moved in. Before the war, nobody was evicted from Red Hook because his income had risen beyond the limit, and in most cases there was plenty of room for income expansion before the limit was reached. Since the United States entered the war, however, large war industries have sprung up in the Red Hook neighbourhood; and since June 20, a new income scale has increased rents as much as 75 per cent. in some cases.

Now that Red Hook has been a going concern for more than three years, there is not the slightest doubt that it fulfills its purpose superbly. It has rehoused some of the worst housed. It has given them healthful, clean and modern though simple surroundings. More than that, it has given them for small extra fees communal laundries, nursery schools, swimming baths, playgrounds and a community centre with clubs and classes of its own. It has cleaned up and brightened a whole district



Shown here is the community building of the Red Hook Government-subsidized low-cost housing project in New York City which displaced a slum district—Completed in 1939, the project houses a population of 9,300, covers about 40 acres and adjoins a large city-built park and play-ground.

A crafts class in the community building of the Red Hook Government-subsidized low-cost housing project in New York City. The project displaced a poor district and provided clean, modern homes for people in the crowded neighbourhood.



which desperately needed cleaning up and brightening.

On the financial side, the Red Hook project's income just covers operating expenses, leaving nothing over to retire the original investment. The latter cost is paid by the tax-payer at a rate which is at the discretion of the federal and New York City governments. The idea is this: in the long run it costs the nation less to build adequate housing for the poorest dwellers than to let them go on living in the worst houses; private capital cannot afford to erect adequate housing for the lowest income groups; therefore the tax-payer must pay the difference between what the poorest can pay and what adequate housing really costs. In this belief, the equivalent of Rs. 80 crores has already been

spent in re-housing the worst housed New Yorkers, and Rs. 86 crores more is to be spent after the war.
—U. S. O. W. I.

Letters To The Editor

Tram-Cars And Trenches

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,

Allow me to point out the following grievances of the rate-payers of Calcutta:—

(1) The over-crowding of tram cars is a crying grievance of the Calcutta passengers. The exits and entrances are the same and they are so congested that old men, ladies and young children experience great difficulty to get off or get into the cars. The Conductors ring the bell at a moment when passengers are not all off the car or have not got into a car. Cars ought not to stop at stoppages when the car is full. The number of cars ought to be increased *pari passu* with increase in the number of passengers. Transfer tickets ought to be restored. Bugs in the seats ought to be exterminated. The hand of the Corporation is long enough to remedy these defects.

(2) The trenches and vaults ought to be looked regularly by the Conservancy Department of the Corporation. They have been converted into urinals and water closets.—Yours etc.

KRISHNA LAL BANERJEE,
President, Kardata Sangha.

CITY OF NEW YORK

PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The City of New York can boast of the first municipal public health research institute in America and since its establishment on July 1, 1941, it has devoted its energies to a fight against the various diseases that beset mankind.

The Public Health Institute of the City of New York has made its first Annual Report, recently submitted by the president, David M. Heyman. Working in close co-operation with the Bureau of Laboratories of the Health Department, it endeavours to improve the techniques and processes developed through the past fifty years, and to assure to the citizens of this metropolis protection against the perils of disease. Research is devoted to diagnosis of malnutrition and problems of nutrition with a view to promotion of public health; a Division of Infectious Diseases is making researches on influenza and common colds and whooping cough; human serum work is another important research.

The City's yearly appropriation of \$100,000 supports the Public Health Institute, initiated by Mayor LaGuardia, and it has also attracted some small grants from various Funds. Interestingly enough the sale of serum for infectious diseases returns an amount of \$14,000 to the Institute.

TO CONTROL FLOODS IN DAMODAR

BENGAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTS A COMMITTEE

The Bengal Government has appointed a Committee with the Maharajahdhiraj Bahadur of Bardwan as Chairman, to advise on measures to control floods in the Damodar and on the utility of the scheme for flood regulating reservoir prepared by Mr. E. L. Glass, Executive Engineer, in 1939.

The Committee includes Dr. M. N. Saha, Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, Mr. C. C. Ingia, Director, Central Irrigation and Hydro-Dynamics Research Station, and Rai Bahadur Kanwar Singh of the Punjab.—1.5.48

SIR JOHN HERBERT PASSES AWAY

Death And Funeral In Calcutta

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir John Herbert, until lately Governor of Bengal. The death occurred at 8-50 p.m. on Saturday, December, 11, at Government House, Calcutta.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral of Sir John Herbert took place quietly on Monday afternoon (December 13) in the private portion of the park at Government House, Barrackpore.

The Service which was conducted by the Most Rev. Archbishop Dr. Ferdinand Perier, S.I., was attended by The Lady Mary Herbert, Major R. Herbert, His Excellency the Governor and past and present members of the personal staff. A large number of floral tributes was sent by several organizations and individuals.

Monday was observed as a public holiday and flags were flown half-mast as a mark of respect to Sir John's memory in all Government, Calcutta Corporation, trade and mercantile buildings. The Calcutta Corporation meeting fixed for the day was also not held.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

A black-bordered *"Gazette of India Extraordinary"* dated December 12 says: "The Governor-General has learnt with profound regret of the death of Sir John Herbert. For nearly four years, until he was compelled by illness some weeks ago to resign his office, he bore without intermission the burden of a Governorship, the cares and responsibilities of which throughout his tenure were much increased by the war, especially after the adjoining territory fell into the hands of the enemy."

The Hon. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council desire to associate themselves with this expression of sorrow and of appreciation of the services which Sir John Herbert rendered in the performance of his high office."

BRIEF LIFE SKETCH

Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E., assumed charge as Governor of Bengal on the 18th November, 1939.

Born in 1895, he was the son of the late Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O. of Abergavenny, Monmouth. He was educated at Wellington and Harvard University, U. S. A. He served in the Great War with the Royal Horse Guards in 1916-18. He married in 1924 Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, daughter of the 6th Earl of Ilchester. He was A.D.C. to Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India in 1926-28. He entered Parliament as a Conservative from Monmouth in 1934. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary Admiralty, in 1935 and to the Under-Secretary of State for India in 1936. He was Assistant Whip to the Conservative Party in 1937.

Sir John Herbert who assumed charge when the war had broken out had to face the first Ministerial crisis, the first under the new Constitution when the Huq Ministry which had been in office from the commencement of the new Constitution, resigned. Mr. Huq formed a new cabinet in December, 1941 in coalition with the Nationalists and the Bose party. He had to face a fresh crisis when Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee resigned from the Ministry in November, 1942, and a bigger one when Mr. Huq tendered his resignation on 28th March, 1943.

The closing period of his tenure was unfortunately marked by the greatest calamity the province has ever seen the Bengal famine. He broke down under the strain of work and took leave. He was too ill to leave Government House and after a time he resigned his office.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ'S HEALTH

The setback in the condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq reported on Saturday (December 11) continued till Monday last and his condition caused anxiety. Dr. B. C. Roy examined Mr. Huq twice on Sunday.

Although there was slight improvement noticed on Monday the condition of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, continued to cause anxiety. Dr. B. C. Roy again examined the patient on Monday.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Premier of Bengal, was reported to maintain progress in his condition since Tuesday last.

Mr. Huq's condition took a better turn on Tuesday and it was reported both on Wednesday and Thursday that he has been maintaining his progress.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

The authorities of the Calcutta University have considered the question of shifting the dates of the ensuing Matriculation,

Intermediate and Degree examinations and decided not to postpone these examinations, it is authoritatively learnt.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL CLOSED

The Bengal Government have decided to close the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, *sine die* until a sufficient number of students apply to the Superintendent for permission to resume their studies, with an expression of regret for their unauthorized absence from classes for three weeks from November 22.

Announcing the decision a Press Note says that on November 26, the students were asked to return to work on November, 29, but they did not. Being, however, given to understand that the students were considering resumption of work at an early date, Government allowed them further two weeks' time. In the interval those who desired to resume their studies had been prevented or discouraged by those who did not.

The medical staff of the Hospital who struck work on December 12 returned to work on December 14 morning.

NEXT GOVERNOR FOR BENGAL?

London, December 13.

The appointment of a successor to the late Sir John Herbert as Governor of Bengal has been under consideration since Sir John resigned last October but the final decision has not yet been reached and no announcement is expected before Christmas.

It has been traditional to select the Governor of Bengal from outside the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. The search for the best man for this extremely important post, however, has embarrassed the Indian Civil Service as well as the usual political circles.

The aim will be to appoint a Governor equal to the great tasks created by the famine as well as the normal administrative duties of the province.—*Reuter*.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE FIRST AID EXAMINATION

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The undernoted candidates have passed the examination (St. John Ambulance Association) in First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of Tollygunge Sub-Area A. R. P. Committee at 23-A, Sardar Sanker Road attached to the office of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, Esq.

(1) Shambhu Nath Banerji, 56; (2) Kamala K. Pramanik, B.A., 56; (3) Arun Pr. Chatterji, M.A., 57; (4) Gopika Kanto Pramanik, 53; (5) Anil Kumar Pramanik, 54; (6) Santosh Kumar Sett, 54; (7) Sushil Chand Sett, 55; (8) Bimal Ghosh, B.A., 56; (9) Paramanando Mallik, 52; (10) Gouri Kanto Pramanik, 53; (11) Buddhadab Gupta, B.A., 55; (12) Ramakanto Paramanik, B.A., 55; (13) Mahadeb Banerji, 54; (14) Ganendra Nath Ganguli, 57; (15) Bibhu Prosad Barua, 55; (16) Sushil Kumar Chatterji, 52.

Calcutta Improvement Trust

Purchasers are permitted to leave half the purchase price outstanding on mortgage for a period of 12 years.

Valuable Freehold Building Sites

Are available for sale by private treaty in the Belgachia area facing the Cossipore-Chitpore Open Space (Sections I, II, III & IV), in the Beliaghata area (Scheme IIM), in the Narkeldanga area (Scheme IIIM), on Chittaranjan Avenue and neighbourhood (Scheme VIIIE), in the Chandui Chak Street area (Scheme XLI), in the Harrison Road and Kalakar Street (Burra Bazar) area (Scheme XLII). The sites are eminently suitable for the erection of shops, flats, dwelling houses, etc.

Offers will also be considered for a few selected plots in Scheme No. L (Canning Street to Strand Road) in advance of construction of the Scheme.

For rates and further information apply personally to the Chief Valuer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

O. W. GURNER,
Chairman.

5, Olive Street, Calcutta.

Dated the 19th August, 1943.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th December, 1943. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 15th December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Satya Narayan Saha, recorded occupier of

Stall No. 72 in Block "D" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Gehimal Tahiram, Udharam Tahiram and Khialdas Tahiram. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1943.

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for 4 stalls to be constructed by the applicants as per plan, which may be seen in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market Office, under the supervision of the District Engineer, District III, Corporation of Calcutta, at their own costs on the space south of the gate leading to Block 'R' from Bortram Street. The rents of the stalls and the nature of business to be carried on therein may also be stated for approval

of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 7th December, 1943.

Notice To Charity Performance Organisers

It is notified for the information of those interested, that whenever any cinema or theatrical performances are intended on sale of tickets to the public in aid of charity or for other purposes in any public stage, college, school, restaurant, club, institute, private building or parks, the organisers should take out a Corporation License, under Section 361 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on payment of the prescribed fees, and observe the rules and regulations made thereunder. Any one acting in contravention will be prosecuted and fined, the fine may extend up to Rs. 500.

In deserving cases the Corporation License Fee may be excused, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer, but the Theatre Bye-laws etc., must always be observed.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 14th December, 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on 11th December, 1943.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1806 against 1599 and 1728 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 1089. The general death-rate of the week was 46.19 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 11th December, 1943, was 1482 against 1248 and 1386 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 22 in the two preceding weeks. There were 15 deaths from small-pox during the week against 12 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 153 and 159 respectively against 170 and 229 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 41.72 per mille per annum.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 41.16.

There were 191 deaths from respiratory diseases against 208 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

There were 196 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32).

The number of deaths registered was 324 against 351 and 342 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 17 were from cholera, 11 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 54 from fevers, 71 from bowel-complaints and 40 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 64.28 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 62.50.

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths of infants under one year.

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Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

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Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

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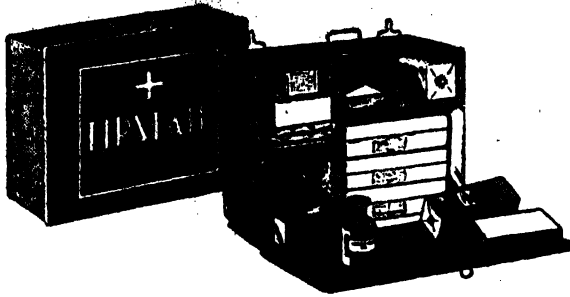
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CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RISE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Bhanguar	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	—		Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each	—		Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana		0 6 6
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 16 0	0 20 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		0 8 0
			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai		
EGGS.			Almond	1 0 0		Bituli		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 13 0	
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 10 0	1 8 0	COKE & COAL		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	0 10 0	1 8 0	Coal		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0				
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras	—		BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee	—		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa	3 4 0		Do.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
Pean (Daryooling)	—		Pure Cow Ghee per seer	—		Do.	2	
Do.	—		Milk	—		Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley	—	
			Flour per seer	—		Cobra Root Polish	—	0 12 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0		Jelly	—	1 0 0
			Atta Brown per seer	—				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
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Sound Plumbing
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1948.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	---
					Lion "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0					
Round "	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Fore-quarter per seer	---	---	---	---
Suet (Kidney)	1 8 0	2 0 0	---	---	Hind-quarter "	2 0 0	---	---	---
Do. Salted per seer	---	---	---	---	Saddle	2 8 0	---	---	---
Do. Melted "	1 4 0	1 8 0	---	---	Leg per lb.	2 8 0	---	---	---
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	---	---
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	---
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	---
					Curry Mutton per seer	1 14 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	---
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	---
Brain each	0 8 6	0 4 0	---	---	Saddle per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	---
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Shoulder per lb.	0 12 0	---	0 12 0	---
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0	---	---	Kidneys each	0 1 6	0 2 0	---	---
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0	---	---	Heart "	0 1 0	---	---	---
Skrirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0	---	---
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Brain "	0 2 0	0 3 0	---	---
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	---	---	Tongue "	0 8 0	0 3 6	---	---
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0	---	---	Trotters "	0 0 6	0 0 9	---	---
Beef Dripping	---	1 2 0	---	---	Head (without tongue and	---	---	---	---
					brain) each	0 1 6	0 2 0	---	---
					Head (entire) each	0 5 0	0 6 0	---	---
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	---	---
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0	---	---

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the Building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	---	---
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	---	---	---	Shrimps with shell per seer	---	0 12 0	---	---
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	---	---	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	---	---
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	---	---	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	---	---
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	---	---	---	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	---	---
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	---	---	---	---	Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	---	---
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	---	---	---	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0	---	---
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	---	---	---	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	---	---
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	---	---	---	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	---	---
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	---	---	Do. large per "	6 0 0	---	---	---
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0	---	---	---	Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	---	---
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 8 0	---	---	---	Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	---	---
Roasted Pork	1 8 0	---	---	---	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	---	---
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 12 0	---	---	---	Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	---	---
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	---	---	---	---					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 30	0 40	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	—	1 80
Chicken (Broth)	1 80	1 120	Do. Nagpur	0 30	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 8-4	1 00	—
Capon	3 80	6 00	Do. Lahore	0 80	0 100	Do. S. Africa	—	—
Duck (curry)	2 80	2 120	Do. Darjeeling	—	—	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	10 00
Do. (roasting)	2 120	—	Do. Fyzabad	0 80	0 100	Do. Nainital	8 00	10 00
Do. (special)	3 00	—	Do. Country	0 80	0 40	Do. White Pearman	—	—
Fowl (curry)	1 120	2 00	Brussels Sprouts per doz.	—	—	Do. American	—	—
Do. (outlet)	2 00	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling	0 80	—	Do. Cashmere	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	—	—	Cucumber per score	1 40	1 80	Do. King David	—	—
Do. (special) each	1 120	2 40	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 100	Do. Jonathan	—	—
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 40	2 80	Ginger	0 80	0 100	Do. Lutan per doz.	—	—
Goose	16 00	18 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta	—	—
Pigeons	0 120	0 140	Turmeric	0 26	—	Do. Delicious	—	—
Turkey Cook	48 00	50 00	Indian Corn each	0 20	—	Do. Rawalpindi	8 00	10 00
Do. Hen	20 00	25 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 20	0 30	Amra per score	—	0 100
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in	—	—	Ladies finger per seer	0 80	0 100	Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 100
heavy lots	1 20	1 40	Do. Do. per score	0 10	—	Bedana Kabul per seer	1 120	2 00
EGGS.			Leek Darjeeling each	0 30	0 50	Black Berry per score	—	—
Ducks per score	1 80	1 120	Lettuce per score	0 60	0 80	Cocoonut each	0 20	0 26
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 00	2 40	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	—	Country Apples	—	—
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—
Dove each	—	—	per seer	0 80	—	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	—	—
Guinea fowl	5 00	6 00	Onions, Madras per seer	6 120	0 180	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	—	—
Portridge	4 00	4 80	Do. Patna red	0 120	0 130	Do. Kabul per box	—	—
Peacock	—	—	Do. " white	—	—	(large)	—	—
Peahen	—	—	Do. Country red	—	0 120	Do. Black per lb.	—	—
Plovers per dozen	0 50	0 70	Parasip each	0 30	—	Do. Spain per lb.	—	—
Quail each	0 120	—	Peas Modhupur per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. S. African per lb.	—	—
Rabbit	6 00	—	Do. Darjeeling	0 120	1 00	Grape Fruit per doz.	9 00	—
Snippets per each	0 40	—	Do. Hazaribagh	—	—	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 80	3 00
Snipes	0 60	0 80	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 100	0 120	Anar per seer	—	2 00
Teal (large)	0 80	0 140	Do. Kagbanga	—	—	Guava (Benares) per doz	0 140	1 00
Teal (cotton)	0 80	0 140	Do. Country	—	—	Jack Fruit each	1 40	2 00
Wild Duck each	1 40	1 80	Potatoes (Nainital) per	0 140	1 00	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	—
Sand Grouse each	—	—	seer	—	—	Khurbane	1 80	—
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 110	0 120	Do. (large) per lb.	—	—
Canary (Cook) each	15 00	20 00	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 120	0 130	Kesur China per seer	—	—
Do. (Hop)	—	—	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	—	—	Lime patty per score	0 40	0 80
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 00	3 00	Do. (Old) Nainital	—	—	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	3 00
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New)	0 80	0 100	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-	—	—
Artichoke Darjeeling each	—	—	Do. Madras	0 120	0 130	pur)	—	—
Do. Ground per seer	—	—	Do. (Small)	—	—	Do. (Country)	—	—
Artipeach per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Shillong	0 140	0 150	Locket per score	—	—
Beetroot Darjeeling per	—	—	Rhubarb each	0 40	—	Monkey Lichees per 100	—	—
seer	1 00	1 40	Pulbul (Fatal) per seer	0 120	1 00	M. Melon Jaunpur	—	—
Do. Country per seer	0 120	1 00	Radish English per bundle	0 16	0 20	Mask Melon per seer	—	—
Bean Country per seer	—	—	(large)	—	—	Mask Melon (Lucknow)	—	—
Do. French (Darjeeling)	—	—	Do. Country per bundle	0 80	0 120	Mangoes Affonso per doz.	—	—
per seer	0 140	1 00	Spinach per lot of 20	0 30	0 40	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	—	—
Do. Butter per score	0 30	0 40	Squash per seer	0 30	0 40	per doz.	—	—
Brinjal	—	—	Country Spinach per score	—	—	Do. Do. (Madras)	6 00	6 00
Cabbage each	0 30	0 40	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 50	0 60	Do. Langra per doz.	—	—
Do. (Darj.) per seer	—	—	Do. Pumpkins, each	—	—	Do. Sipia 5-8	—	—
Do. (Country)	0 140	1 00	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 120	Do. Fazlie 1	—	—
Do. each	0 60	0 100	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 80	0 120	Do. Kissen Bhog	—	—
Carrots Darjeeling per	—	—	Do. Country	0 40	0 60	Do. Green per score	—	—
bundle	—	—	Do. Ranchi	0 80	0 100	Do. Golapkhaskh	—	—
Do. per seer	1 00	1 40	Do. Shillong	0 120	1 00	Do. Himsagore	—	—
			Turnip Darjeeling per	—	—	Do. Green per score	—	—
			bundle	—	—	Do. Kanchan	—	—
			Do. per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Bombay	—	—
			Vegetable marrow Country	—	—	Do. Madras 6-8	—	—
			each	0 50	0 60	Do. Lilam per doz.	—	—
			Do. Darjeeling each	—	—	Mangosteen per doz.	—	—
			White Pumpkins each	0 60	0 80	Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
			Red	0 100	1 80	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 00	2 80
						Poons	2 40	2 80
						Bombay	3 80	—
						Oranges Sylhet	—	—
						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 00	—
						Do. Darjeeling 12-16	1 00	—
						Do. Madras per doz.	—	—
						Do. Nagpur 10-12	1 00	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-35 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Guavas per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Gomgranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond " Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galasia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 8 0		Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American lb. ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flowers	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 127)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Jales per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	2 0 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0		Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
*FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 2	Control		to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 12 0	4 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		Bhasmanik rice per seer			Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0		coarse per md. ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			per lb. ...	2 6 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with ros 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			packet ...		
Do. without ros 8—10			Do. per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Kamini rice „ ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	*SUGAR			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Large) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	white) ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)			PEAK FREARS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Glaxo „ ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (cut) ...	2 8 0		Kalai per seer ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arabar „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND			Chola „ ...			per lb. ...		
CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khasari „ ...			per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		*Salt			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 3 6					per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. „ ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. „ ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0		*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Overland „ ...			Castor Oil ...			Cheese „ ...		
Do. Cheddar „ ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Gem „ ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			„ „ „ No. 2			Gem Iced „ ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Marie „ ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk „ ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			No. 1		led	hold) „ ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Nice „ „ ...		
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 63-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 60		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 20		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petis Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Biscuits			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	2 8 0
der 1 lb. loose			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 60		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Selous per pkt.		0 2 6	O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			per tin		
(magnum)			DUST TEA					
Gold Flake "per packet			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Red Assam Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Coccoa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 4 0	2 0 0	Ene's Fruit Salt		
Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Elmer's Embrocation		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanian Pain Balm		0 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Oriental Balm		1 1 0
per packet		4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			saucers, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Med) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	6 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese)		
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Bangalore Branch: 232, Fraser Street, Bangalore.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showrooms: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1221) 152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sankar Bha.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 3 0 "	Milk.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	1 12 0	2 12 0	Patal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Fennel		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 6 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil		1 1 0	FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hills	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 10 0	1 0 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patna) whole		0 12 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 12 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	(Fresh)		2 0 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 13 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		5 0 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		3 8 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhanga "			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Cocoa Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		3 8 0	Apples 2-6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi			Alubakra per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16-22	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Budana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Dates		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Do. B			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Country)			rettes, 1 tin.		
			" (Langra)			Local Marley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			cago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
do, Block "G" 3 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchabala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Desi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pona		1 4 0			
Block "G" 4, Mr. Puro			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	2 12 0			
Food Supply Corp.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0			
144 Block "G" 6 and			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0			
6A, Mr. Abhir Ch.			Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "G"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0			
15 to 17, Landowners			Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			
Market Block "G" 2,								
to B. A. M. M. Market								
Building, Calcutta.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1948

ARTICLES		From	To	ARTICLES		From	To	ARTICLES		From	To
MUTTON				FRUITS—(Contd.)				RICE			
Mutton 1st class per seer	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Safata 12—20	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rice	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Do. 2nd " "			1 12 0	Mango (Local)				Dinajpori Khatari Bhog			
Goat per seer			1 8 0	Begamfully				Deshi (Nagra) per md.			
			4 4 0	Bombay (Local)				Do. (Medium)			
EGGS				Alfanzo Kanehan				Patnai (Atap) " md.			
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0		Mango Bhastara				Hilly (old) per md.			
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0		Do. Madras 4—8	1 0 0			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.			
VEGETABLES				Do. Langra				Jhingasal per md.			
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0		Do. Bombay (Pairi)				Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1			
Cucumber each	0 1 0	0 2 0		Do. Nilambari				Do. No. 2 per maund			
Garlic per seer		0 8 0		Do. Totapuri				Chamormoni			
Ginger "		0 10 0		Do. Sapeda				Balam (old) per md.			
Fati Lemon per score	0 6 0	0 12 0		Do. Golapkhaz				Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per			
Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0		Do. Himsagar				maund (old)			
Kagdi Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh				Kalma (polished) No. 1			
Onions Patna red per seer		0 12 0		Kharbuza per seer				per maund			
Do. Bombay				Orange Ichhanagore 8—16	1 0 0			Kalma (polished) No. 2			
Do. Country	0 10 0			Do. Sylhet				per maund			
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0		Do. Darjeeling 10—20	1 0 0			Kamini per maund			
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0		Do. Nagpur				Peshwar Rice per md.			
Do. Madras	0 8 0	0 10 0		Do. Bombay				Dhaki Chata			
Do. Gauhati				Pesta Bagdad per seer				Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)				Do. Multan	6 0 0			Coarse "			
Fatal Murshidabad per				Do. Kabul				Medium "			
seer				Pears 12—25	1 0 0						
Do. Disi per seer				Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0			SUGAR, ETC.			
Do. Hilly "	0 8 0	0 10 0		Do. Assam	0 12 0			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Control-	
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0		Do. Country each				Java		led shop	
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0		Peaches	0 5 0			Oococnut Oil			
Peas Ranchoi per seer	0 12 0			Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0			Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling	0 14 0	1 0 0		Do. Martaban per score				Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0	
Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0		Musket per seer	1 4 0					Con.	
Beans	0 12 0	0 14 0		Pomegranate per seer	1 4 0			Flour		0 8 6	Control-
Squash	0 4 0	0 6 0		Do. Multan per seer	1 4 0			Atta		0 6 6	led shop
Tomato	0 5 0	0 8 0		Do. Kandahar	1 4 0			Sujeo			
Green Mangoes per score				Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0			Atta fresh per seer			
				Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 0 0			Chandausi Atta per md.			
				Do. Sultana	4 0 0			Til Oil per seer	1 5 0		
				Almond shelled	4 0 0			Fine per seer			
				Do. without shell	8 0 0						
				Do. do. large				DAL			
				Surdah Quaman per seer				Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0		
				Water melon Goalando	1 0 0			Mug Dal	0 11 0		
				Do. Deshi				Arhar	0 11 0		
				Do. Farukabad				Kalai	0 10 0		
				Do. Quetta				Khesari	0 10 0		
				Do. Bhagalpur				Mosoor (split)	0 10 0		
				Sarhati Lemon (Musembi)	8—16	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0		
				Walnut per seer		1 8 0		Mator		0 10 0	
				Do. Shelled "		2 8 0		Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0	
				Nut Ground "							
				Sharifa				TEA.			
				Nona (each)				Rose Mixture	1 12 0		
				BUTTER, ETC.				Golden Orange Pekoe			
				Darjeeling do. per lb.				Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0	
				Bombay "		2 0 0		Rose Orange Pekoe			
				Aligarh "				Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0	
				Jessore "		3 0 0	1 12 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0	
				Dinapur "		3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0	
				Pabna "		3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn			
				Darbhanga "		3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	
				Masafferpur "		2 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0	
				Cow's Ghee		4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.			
				Do. Milk		0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—			
				Shalva Ghee		4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin			
				FISH				In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle			
				Bagda per seer		1 8 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—			
				Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.		1 4 0	1 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin			
				Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle			
				Prawns (Gaida)		1 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)			
				Hilsa		1 4 0		Bulk			
				Rohi		1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin			
				Rohi (cut pieces)		1 8 0		Bulk			
				Small fish		0 10 0	1 4 0	Monkey Brand per tin			
				Chital				Elephant Brand per bot.			
				Crab per pair		0 16 0	0 20 0	(White)	0 8 6	Control-	
				Koi per seer		2 8 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop	
				Singhee per seer		1 0 0	1 8 0	(Red)			
				Magoor per seer (small)		2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin			
				Do. (large)				Soft Coke per md.			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5639. Telegram :—'REWARD', Cal.

PRICES IN THE SARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	FLOUR.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per seer		0 1 6	Sujee " "	0 6 6	
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0	0 8 "	RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 "	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 8 0	0 10 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				per md.		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 "	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes		2 0 0	Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer			Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer	1 12	0 3 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
			Almond "	0 1 6	0 3 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	2 8 0
EGGS.			Lime per score	1 0 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	0 14 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 22			Gur per seer		
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0			
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Arhar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Sugarcane each			Chana "		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer			Masoor "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Bhanga "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pears			Khasaroo "		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0				Kalai "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Bluli "		
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Garlic		0 10 0	Madras "			" (Fried) per seer		
Green Chilly		1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Onion		0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa			Salt "		
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Do Sree			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Milk		0 8 0	Coal	1 8 0	
						Fuel	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	FLOUR	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 2 0	1 4 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Bagda	0 14 0	1 0 "	Do. (Ranchi)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do (New)	0 6 0	0 7 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 14 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor	1 4 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " "		
Parsey	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
			Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	1 12 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer			Golap Sora		
Fowl	1 8 0	2 4 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Chicken	0 14 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0	1 14 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocunut oil "		
			Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arhar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaroo		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer			Bluli		
Carrot (Country) per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Do. (Darjeeling)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugarcane each	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. (Sona)		
Cucumber per score		2 10 0	Oranges per score			Mattor		
Ginger per seer						Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa			Jelly		
			Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0				
			Milk					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fask 8 to 16 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer ...	—	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	3 8 0	—
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD.		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Shangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) " ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbusa " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	0 7 0	—
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	—	—	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 6 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 2 0
Garlic ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 2	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	—	—	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
34A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		36-36 "	0 8 0 "	
36 "	0 6 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 120)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 1	10 13 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	3 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 2	8 10 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 3	Mon. rent	Do.	" 5	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 4	25 0 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 5	25 0 0	Do.	" 7	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 6	25 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 7	25 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 8	25 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 9	25 0 0	Do.	" 11	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 10	25 0 0	Do.	" 12	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoes.	" 11	25 0 0	Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 12	25 0 0	Do.	" 14	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 13	25 0 0	Do.	" 15	0 3 0	Do
" 21-26	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 14	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	0 3 0	Do
" 27	2 0 0	Do.	" 15	25 0 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 16	25 0 0	Jewellery.	" 18	0 4 0	Do
" 29	2 0 0	Do.	" 17	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 19	0 4 0	Do
" 30	2 0 0	Do.	" 18	25 0 0	Do.	" 20	0 4 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 19	25 0 0	Do.	" 21	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 20	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 22	0 5 0	Flowers
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 21	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 5 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 22	25 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 5 0	Sporting goods
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 23	25 0 0	Do.	" 25	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 24	25 0 0	Do.	" 26	0 5 0	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 25	25 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 5 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 26	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 27	25 0 0	Do.	" 29	0 5 0	Do
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 28	25 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 5 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 29	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 31	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 30	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 32	0 5 0	Do
" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 31	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 33	0 5 0	Do
" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 32	25 0 0	Do.	" 34	0 5 0	Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 5 0	Do
" 27-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 34	25 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 35	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 37	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 36	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	0 5 0	Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 39	0 5 0	Do
" 31-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 5 0	Do
" 32-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 5 0	Do
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ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 8 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 5 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-14	0 7 0				
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 12		Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 3	" 3 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.	Butel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Butel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
	0 3 0		Butel-1, 2, 3	0 3 0	Butel leaves.
	0 3 0		Onion-1, 2	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 25th December, 1943

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

CHRISTMAS

GREETINGS

to
all our Christian Friends
and
Well-wishers

"Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Men"

against Indians within the limits of the Durban Municipal Council, the Corporation should adopt, as a matter of administrative policy, the principle of not conveying, transferring, leasing or otherwise disposing of any lands or immovable property vesting in the Corporation to any European national of the Union of South Africa and not to employ or engage any national of the Union of South Africa in its services.

Also, that the authorities of this Corporation should convey this resolution to all other municipal and local bodies in Bengal requesting them to take similar administrative action with a view to placing on record the indignation and resentment of the people of India at the policy pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The motion has come not a day too soon. Of the three presidencies, Madras has already taken the lead to record its resentment against the Pegging Act in the Union of South Africa—the Durban City Council having won the notoriety to have applied the Act to uncivilized extent. The Madras City Corporation has resolved without a division to prohibit disposal of any land or immovable property belonging to the Corporation to any European national of South Africa. Though our Corporation is only going to repeat the motion, its

Chronicle And Comment

Indian Citizenship In the Union Of South Africa

Councillor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi has tabled a motion which is expected to come up before the Corporation at any of its recent meetings. The motion reads as follows:—

That this Corporation is of the opinion that in view of the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa

need cannot be overestimated since the malady is acute and dangerous, never forsaking the patient on an easy course.

When the United Nations are fighting a war of democracy and independence for all subjugated nations under the Nazism of Germany and the Imperialists of Japan, such an attitude of racial discrimination as displayed in the Union of South Africa can hardly be tolerated. Yet the Government in England have not said a word or stirred its little finger.

America has behaved differently. The Senate has passed the Magnuson Bill repealing the 61-year old Chinese Exclusion Acts and thus placing the Chinese immigrants on a quota basis and making them eligible for United States citizenship.

The Europeans in the Union of South Africa have forgotten the share of Indian toil in the building up of the cities of the Union. Racial arrogance has overstepped the limit. Jingoism has run amock. The Buksburg Town Council has decided unanimously to direct the attention of the Transvaal Municipal Association to the recent speech at Pietermaritzburg by the Minister for the Interior on municipal franchise on a communal basis being granted to Indians with property and educational qualification.

The Mayor, Mr. P. A. Venter, in a protest against the Minister's statement says: *"I am not prepared to sit here with Indians and coloured people and I don't think that any of my colleagues here would do it either. My opinion is that the Minister is completely out of touch with public sentiment, on this vitally important point, otherwise he would not have made such an extraordinary and revolutionary utterance. We must not allow the statement to pass without making a very vigorous protest. Hence my motion is that it should be brought to the notice of the Transvaal Municipal Association's executive so that the matter can be dealt with in a manner which will reflect clearly the European view."*

This is intolerable. We hope the Government of India will realize the need of an inquiry into the deplorable situation in South Africa and will render every protection to the Indians for whom the Government have special responsibility. We do not know what the Government will or will not do. But we hope that every other self-governing unit of India will record its resentment at the most undemocratic and revolting act of exclusion as is being practised in the Union of South Africa. That is the least we can do.

Bombay Corporation Asks For Adult Franchise

The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution last week increasing the present 19 polling divisions for the city to 34. The resolution, which provoked a lively debate, asked for the adoption of the principle of adult franchise for municipal elections from 1945. Minority representatives generally opposed the grant of adult franchise and pressed for the introduction of communal electorates.

Terminal Tax Raised In Delhi

The Delhi Municipal Committee has lately resolved that the terminal tax should be raised by a surcharge of 12½ p.c. on all articles proposed by the Executive and Finance Sub-Committee in order to meet the revenue deficit of Rs. 4,32,000 as calculated by the Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

In addition to the deficit, however, the Municipality has a charge, which amounts to Rs. 5,25,000, for dearness allowance next year. To meet this temporary heavy charge on account of the dearness allowance the Committee have decided to levy a 10 p.c. increase on certain items of terminal tax, which will be a temporary measure.

Salt Lake And Malaria

The need for the Bengal Government immediately taking up the scheme for reclamation of the Salt Lake area in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for combating the outbreak of malaria in the city is urged by the Health Officer of the Corporation.

In a Note to the Public Health Standing Committee, the Health Officer says: "The Salt Lake area is a standing nuisance to the health of the city. A sum of Rs. 38,000 is being spent annually for the survey and control of the area but this has not solved the problem. It seems that the reclamation of the area is the only feasible solution of the problem as the area cannot be inundated with salt-laden water. Malaria is now widespread in the city and some of the Wards, namely, Wards Nos. 18, 19, 28 and 29 are very badly affected. A definite scheme has been drawn up for the purpose and in view of

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

Mr. R. G. Casey Appointed

New Delhi, December, 23.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., at present Minister of State in the Middle East, to be Governor of Bengal, says a communique.

the urgency of the matter, Government should be asked to take up the scheme in hand as early as possible."

"Art In Industry" Exhibition

The General Secretary of the "Art in Industry" exhibition announces that over 2,000 entries have been received for the forthcoming exhibition, which will open on the 11th January, 1944 at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. The 1944 exhibition will be on an even larger scale than in previous years and the prize money of Rs. 20,000 represents the greatest ever offered in India for an art exhibition.

Leyden: Oxford War Atlas, 1942-43

The Oxford University Press will, we are asked to announce, publish this month (December, 1943) R. V. Leyden's Oxford War Atlas 1942-43, which brings up-to-date his previous revised edition of J. H. Stemberge's Oxford War Atlas, covering the first three years of war.

This small booklet gives a comprehensive account of the most important events in the world's battle-fronts during the fourth year from September, 1942 to September, 1943.

It contains 21 maps with explanatory text and is priced at Rs. 12.

The Week In The Corporation

Re-Appointment Of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji As Chief Executive Officer Term Extended First For Three Years And Then For Two Years

THE Calcutta Corporation, at a Special Meeting on Tuesday, the 21st December, passed a resolution re-appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as its Chief Executive Officer for a term of 3 years in the first instance and, on its expiry, for a further period of 2 years on his present emoluments. The Corporation also decided to request Government to accord its sanction to Mr. Chatterji's re-appointment for the further period of 2 years, Government having already approved his re-appointment for 3 years.

The Corporation recorded its strong protest against Government's 'interference' with its decision in the matter of the appointment and expressed the opinion that the reasons put forward by Government for curtailing the tenure of office of Chief Executive Officer from 5 to 3 years were "unsubstantial and unconvincing."

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the relevant resolution.

The Corporation, it may be recalled, at its meeting held on the 25th August, 1943, re-appointed Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a period of 5 years with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office viz., from the 24th December, 1943. As the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of the Local Government, Government were requested to accord their approval, under Section 51 (1) of the Act, to the re-appointment of Mr. Chatterji for a further period of 5 years. In reply, Government addressed the following letter dated 25th September, 1943 to the Chief Executive Officer:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. S.1504, dated 25th August, 1943, with which you forwarded the recommendation of the Corporation for your re-appointment as Chief Executive Officer for a further period of five years with effect from the 24th of December, 1943. In reply, I am to say that Government approve the proposal to re-appoint you as Chief Executive Officer on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month in the scale of Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 with the free use of a Corporation motor car for Corporation work, but would prefer that the term of re-appointment be limited to three years. I am to say that if the Corporation agree with this proposal, the approval of Government thereto may be taken for granted and no further reference to Government would be necessary."

The Corporation on the 3rd November, 1943, considered the above letter and resolved as follows:—

That this Corporation re-affirms its previous resolution appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for 5 years and assures Government that the said resolution was passed after fully considering the services rendered to the Corporation by the present incumbent.

The above resolution was duly forwarded to Government and in reply the following letter, dated the 16th December, was received by the Chief Executive Officer:—

"I am desired to refer to your letter No. S.2138, dated the 8th November, 1943, and in reply to say, as indicated in this office memo No. 974 C. M. dated the 25th September, 1943, that in view of the fact that Mr. S. Chatterji will attain the age of 55 in November, 1945, and in view of the strong probability that the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill may be passed into law within the next 2 years, Government are not prepared to approve of the re-appointment of Mr. Chatterji for a longer period than 3 years from December the 24th next."

At the Corporation Meeting on the 20th December, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose moved :—

That the Government proposal approving of the appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 3 years, be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. N. N. Dalal seconded.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri moved as an amendment :—

"That the Corporation do adhere to their previous resolution dated the 25th August, 1943 re-appointing Mr. Sailapati Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 5 years with effect from the 24th December, 1943."

Mr. I. B. Beed seconded.

A POINT OF ORDER

With regard to the substantive proposition of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri raised the following point of order :—

Mr. Bose has moved for the acceptance of the proposal of Government for re-appointing Mr. Chatterji as Chief Executive Officer for a period of three years. This militates against the previous resolutions of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943 and 3rd November, 1943. The point of order is that until and unless the Corporation resolutions in question have first been rescinded in the manner prescribed in the Rule 17 (g) of the Rules of Business, Mr. Bose's motion, which seeks to alter those resolutions, cannot be considered by the House.

The Mayor reserved his ruling.

THE MAYOR'S RULING

As soon as the item was called out, at the meeting held on the 21st December, the Mayor rose and said :—

"I reserved my ruling yesterday in view of the subtle legal implications involved in the point of order raised, because I wanted to be fortified by superior legal wisdom on a delicate question of such far reaching significance."

"I have very carefully looked into the proceedings of the Corporation in an analogous case in almost similar circumstance where sufficient light had been thrown by Sir N. N. Sircar—one of the highest legal luminaries of modern India. Before I proceed to the legal implications of Rule 17 (g) of the rules of business under which the point of order has been raised, I would refer to sub-section (1) of Section 51 of the Act, which definitely lays down that the Corporation shall appoint proper persons for such periods respectively as they think fit to be Chief Executive Officer—provided that the appointment, salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer—shall be subject to the approval of the local Government. It is quite clear from the section that the Corporation shall make the appointment and shall also fix the period, and none else. Hence appointments, fixation of period for modification or revision thereof shall be determined by the Corporation alone, and that the approval of the appointment, salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Chief Executive Officer rest with the Government. Government, therefore, can under no circumstances make the appointment or fix the period, except what the Corporation have failed to make the appointment."

"In the light of the provisions incorporated in sub-section (1) of Sec. 51, I would like to reiterate the point

of order raised under Rule 17 (G) of the Rules of Business."

"Rule 17(G) clearly lays down that no motion to alter any resolution or any portion of a resolution which has been passed by the Corporation within the preceding six months, shall be considered until such resolution or the portion sought to be altered has first been rescinded. No motion to rescind such resolution or a portion of it shall be considered, unless (i) previous notice has been given under Rule 17 (a) of the Rules of Business by a member supported by 9 other members."

"The opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar was sought in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee in similar circumstances on the very same point. Mr. J. C. Mukerjee had been appointed on the 28th February, 1941 for a term of two years with effect from 1st of April, 1941. The Government of Bengal on the 13th March, 1941, expressed regret that 'they were unable to approve under the proviso to Sec. 51(i) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the re-appointment of Mr. J. C. Mukherjee as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for a further period of two years from 1st April, 1941.' The Corporation, however, reaffirmed on the 22nd March, 1941 the resolution of 28th February, 1941. The Government again turned down the proposal of the Corporation."

"The opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar had meanwhile been sought in this connection when on the 22nd March, 1941, the Corporation reaffirmed their resolution of the 28th February, 1941. They did not certainly treat the resolution as dead. The very fact of the Government refusal as observed by Sir N. N. Sircar in Mr. J. C. Mukerjee's case does not make the resolution non-existent though it might not have been operative for reason or other. The same analogy applies with equal force in the case of Mr. S. Chatterji. He had been reappointed on the 25th August, 1943 for a term of 5 years but the local Government disapproved it on 25th September, 1943."

"It was further re-affirmed by the Corporation on 3rd November, 1943. With due deference to the opinion of some of the lawyer Councillors of this House that the resolution of the Corporation in the case of Mr. Chatterji's appointment has become inoperative as soon as it has been turned down by the Government, may I refer them to the opinion of Sir N. N. Sircar in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee that the resolution of the Corporation does not cease to exist by virtue of the disapproval of the local Government. If it were so, the resolution could not exist after Government disapproval on the 3rd November, 1943 when it was re-affirmed by the Corporation. A dead thing could neither be resuscitated nor revived, far less reaffirmed. The resolution only ceases to exist only by rescission or annulment under Section 19 of the Act, not otherwise."

"The resolution passed by the Corporation on 25th August, 1943 and re-affirmed on 3rd November, 1943 does therefore exist, not till it is rescinded. And the question of modification of the resolution of a portion thereof, as contemplated in the proposal of Mr. S. C. Bose, to accept the suggestion of the Government of Bengal for re-appointment of Mr. S. Chatterji for a term of 3 years instead of 5 years, as contained in the Corporation resolution certainly attracts Rule 17 (G) the requirement of which must be met as observed by Sir N. N. Sircar in the case of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee. The only course, therefore, left open is to table a motion for rescission of the Corporation resolution. In view of the above, I definitely hold and rule that the point of order raised by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri is quite in order and that the proposal of Mr. S. C. Bose is out of order."

Mr. Debendra Mukherjee moved:—

"That it having been ruled by the Mayor that under the Rules of Business of the House which have statutory effect the proposal for re-appointment of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji for a term of 3 years in accordance with the wishes of Government as indicated in their letter dated the 16th December, 1948, is out of order, this Corporation is precluded from considering the question at this meeting, and the Corporation has, therefore, no option but to refer the matter to the Services Standing Committee No. 1 and direct Mr. Chatterji to continue in the office till the matter is disposed of.

"The Corporation hopes that in view of legal difficulties involved, Government will allow Mr. Chatterji to continue as Chief Executive Officer till the question of his appointment is decided by the Corporation."

On a point of order being raised by Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, the Mayor held that Mr. Mookerjee's proposal was not in order, because it contained a request to Government to allow Mr. Chatterji to continue till the question of his appointment was decided by the Corporation, which was undoubtedly a modification of the term of appointment originally fixed by the Corporation by their resolution dated the 25th August, 1943.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved:—

(a) That Mr. Sailapati Chatterji be appointed as the Chief Executive Officer for 3 years on and from the 24th December, 1943 to 23rd December, 1946 on the terms and conditions mentioned in the Resolution dated the 25th August, 1943.

(b) That the appointment of the said Chief Executive Officer do continue for a further period of 2 years on and from the 24th December, 1946 to 23rd December, 1948 on the same terms and conditions as mentioned in the said Resolution.

That the Government be requested to accord its sanction to the appointment for a further period of two years.

(c) That this Corporation is of opinion that the reasons put forward by the Government for curtailing the tenure of office of the Chief Executive Officer from 5 years to 3 years are unsubstantial and unconvincing.

(d) That the Corporation places on record its strong protest against the interference of the Government with the decision of the Corporation in the matter of appointment of the Chief Executive Head of the Administration of the City.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee seconded.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: On a point of order, is it competent for Mr. Chatterjee to move

this resolution? The first part of the resolution, at any rate, is almost in the same terms as the resolution of Mr. Bose, which has been ruled out of order.

The Mayor: Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's proposal splits up the period into two, namely, 3 years and 2 years; whereas Mr. Satish Chandra Bose's proposal was definitely for 3 years. Mr. Bose's proposal was hit by Rule 17(G) because it was undoubtedly a modification of the original resolution of the Corporation. We have to look to the wording of Mr. Chatterjee's resolution. The intention of the resolution is that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji should be appointed for 5 years, but that, in the first instance, he should be appointed for 3 years and, on the expiry of that period, he should be allowed to continue for another 2 years. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's proposal does not seek to contravene the spirit or the purport or the real intention of the resolution originally passed by the Corporation on the 25th August, 1943. In that view of the matter, I rule that Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution is perfectly in order.

Mr. D. J. Cohen wished to add as a rider to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution, that the Government letter be recorded.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said he had no objection.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury wanted to know whether Mr. Chatterjee's proposition was a substantive motion or an amendment.

The Mayor said that it was a substantive proposal.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman wanted to know whether it would be permissible for members to move amendments to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution.

The Mayor: No.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: Why not?

The Mayor: Because I have already ruled that the resolution as has been moved by Mr. Chatterjee is identical with the original resolution of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943, in spirit, purport and intention; otherwise, it would have been treated as a modification or revision of the original resolution and declared to be out of order. But I have held that it is not a modification of the previous resolution because the intention, purport and the spirit are the same. It is not in conflict with the original resolution. On the contrary, it is in consonance with the spirit, purport and intention of the previous resolution. Therefore, any amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution, which will be a modification of the original resolution of the Corporation dated the 25th August, 1943, will be inadmissible under the ruling I gave at the very outset.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury: Under the Rules of Business, I have a right to move an amendment, and the Mayor cannot prevent me from moving an amendment. I would like to have a straight answer from the Chair.

The Mayor: I shall give a straight answer since you want it. I shall not allow any amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution for the reasons already assigned.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman: We want our protest to be recorded.

The Mayor: That will be done.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

After an interval of three months and twenty days a special general meeting of the Howrah Municipality was called on Monday last to reopen and reconsider the resolution withdrawing certain powers delegated to the Chairman and to sanction payments made by the Chairman which had already been refused by the Commissioners.

The meeting, however, fell through as three of the signatories to the requisition convening the meeting withdrew their support.

In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, the Mayor said that certainly it was open to any member to move any amendment he liked, provided it did not contravene the spirit, purport and intention of Mr. Chatterjee's resolution.

Mr. D. J. Cohen said that what the Mayor meant was, that there was nothing to prevent a member from moving an amendment to Mr. Chatterjee's resolution, but the Mayor reserved to himself the right to disallow such amendment if it ran counter to his ruling.

Mr. Siddiqi appealed that Mr. Chatterjee's resolution be put to the meeting and voted upon part by part, instead of the entire resolution being put and voted upon as one.

The Mayor ruled that the resolution as moved by Mr. Chatterjee must be treated as an indivisible whole and put to the meeting and voted upon as

such; otherwise, there was no point in putting it to the vote at all.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi: We record our protest against that ruling and with your permission we propose to leave the House, because I am compelled to say that we are not receiving that justice at the hands of the Chair to which we are entitled.

Mr. J. H. Methold: We also join in that protest.

At this stage, the Muslim Group and the European Group walked out *en bloc*.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's resolution was then put to the vote as one indivisible whole. After counting the votes for and against, the Mayor declared the resolution carried by 31 votes for and 4 against.

Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri dissented and wished his dissent to be recorded.

Street Accidents

A reference to the increase in the number of street accidents in the city was made by Councillor Satish Chandra Bose at the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Monday, the 20th December.

Complaining about the manner in which drivers of certain lorries drove the vehicles through the public thoroughfares, Mr. Bose referred to some cases in which accidents had occurred and suggested that a representation should be made to the Governor for bringing the seriousness of the matter to the notice of proper authorities.

Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European Group, said that cases of accidents which were on the increase were a matter for serious consideration. The Governor should be requested to see that the proper authorities held an enquiry into the cases of accidents.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, the 21st December, addressing the Mayor Mr. M. M. Burman said: "Mr. Mayor, you have viewed the dead body of a Corporation coolie lying on the quadrangle downstairs. He was run over by a certain ambulance while he was on duty. He was a young man of 32 and has left his widow, mother and children. The Corporation should take the matter up with Government and leave no stone unturned to secure adequate compensation for the family of the deceased. Something should be done about it at once, because the coolies are restive and there may be trouble."

The Mayor said that necessary steps would be taken.

Supply Of Quinine

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 22nd December, the House decided to request the Government to supply quinine to all chemist and druggist shops in the city and to supply it liberally to all charitable institutions.

Sales Tax

The Corporation meeting of Wednesday last directed that the Government should be approached again to exempt the Corporation from payment of the Bengal Sales Tax as other public bodies were enjoying this immunity.

White Traffic Control Lines

Another resolution passed at the same meeting was that it would not be possible for the Corporation to paint and maintain white traffic control lines in the streets even at the reduced cost of Rs. 2,400 a year, as suggested by the Commissioner of Police.

Grass-Plots And Footpaths

As it has been the experience of the Corporation that grass plots cannot always be maintained in good condition and they become a source of nuisance, the Improvement Trust was requested to have the entire width of footpaths paved with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch artificial stone in the interest of hygiene and cleanliness.

SEVEN CANDIDATES FOR UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP

The contest for the forthcoming election of three Fellows of the Calcutta University by its registered graduates promises to be the keenest in the annals of the University.

More than 1,400 graduates, the largest so far, are expected to participate in these elections. The registration of graduates as voters has reached the peak this year.

The elections have been necessitated by the expiry of the terms of office of Principal Pramatha Nath Banerjee and Mr. Sailendra Nath Mitra and the death of Sir Nilratan Sircar.

Eight candidates filed their nomination papers, of whom Dr. Phanindra Nath Brahmachari has withdrawn his candidature.

The seven candidates who are contesting in the elections are: Principal Pramatha Nath Banerjee (sitting), Mr. Sailendra Nath Mitra (sitting), Dr. Prem Nihar Roy, Dr. Subodh Mitra, Dr. Purnananda Roy, Dr. Hemendra Narayan Roy and Mr. Debabrata Basu.

The polling will take place on January 4 next.

ELECTRICITY CUT OFF

Dacca, Dec.—22.—The supply of electrical energy to the Dacca municipality was stopped yesterday by the Dacca Electric Supply Company, following a dispute regarding the payment of bills. As a result the streets are in darkness. The supply of energy to the municipal office has also been cut off.—A. P. I.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

THE VICEROY ON THE WAR IN THE EAST

No Security Until Japan Is Thoroughly Defeated

Speaking on Monday last at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce His Excellency Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, said: "The end of the war in the West is no more than the beginning of the war in the East on a scale required to bring about the defeat and unconditional surrender of Japan. The importance of the Eastern war not only to the East but to the whole world and to the future of civilization still needs to be brought home to some. There can be no security, economic or military, until Japan is as thoroughly defeated as Germany. It is not a matter of recovering lost portions of the British Empire or dividends in oil and rubber, it is the repulse of barbarism by civilization, which is at stake. The peace and happiness of the world depend on a complete and speedy liquidation of Japanese ambitions."

"The victories of Gen. Mac-Arthur's forces in the SW Pacific, the fighting here on the Indian frontier, and the resistance of our Chinese allies, have not only halted the Japanese advance but have already begun to thrust it back. The process will be continued and greatly accelerated. The enemy has tried to gain comfort and to make propaganda from the slowness of the Allied counter-offensive. All such great efforts are apt to be slow at first but as they gain momentum and resistance is weakened they sweep forward apace."

"I am sure that all India wishes success to the newly-established SE Asia Command, to its inspiring leader, Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, and to the able commanders are staff, British and American, who are gathering under him. The establishment of this new Command to control the offensive against Japan from India does not of course in any way lessen India's role, in fact it enhances it. India has to be organized as a base for a mightier force of warship, armies and air squadrons than has ever before been gathered in the East. We shall have ships, men and material in plenty, the difficulty will be to find space in our ports, on our air-fields, on our railways and in our depots to accommodate them."

LORD MOUNTBATTEN TOURS THE ARAKAN FRONT

The Supreme Commander, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, has returned to Delhi from a tour of the Arakan Front, according to a New Delhi message of December, 17. He rounded it off by flying many miles over Burma to see the country for himself, says a Press Note.

Lord Louis made the trip in an aircraft which took off from a runway amid the paddy fields and jungle of East Bengal and landed at another spot not far away.

Fighter escort was provided for the journey which included an area only a few miles from the much-bombed port of Akyab.

Before starting his flight, Lord Louis addressed airmen who had hastily gathered together at the airfield, his speech being punctuated by the frequent roar of aircraft coming and going on operational duties.

An Indian Army Observer writes:—Lord Louis Mountbatten was seen by thousands of soldiers, sailors and airmen on a lightning three-day tour of the Arakan Front. He travelled to the forward area in a big American transport plane which landed on a strip used by our fighters throughout the last monsoon. From that moment he scarcely paused in his quickfire round of visits and addresses given standing on a

RAID ON CHITTAGONG AREA

DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES SLIGHT

A 'communique' issued in New Delhi on December 21, says: An enemy aircraft dropped a very small number of bombs in the Chittagong area in the early hours on December 20. Reports indicate that damage and casualties were extremely slight.

box with a Hurricane as background, in natural amphitheatres amid the jungle, and on parade grounds which used to be paddy fields.

Here are some of the things he told them: "We have carried out our plan of finishing off the Italians. Germany comes next and everything possible is being concentrated against her.

"After that, vast resources—so vast that the problem will be their deployment—will be concentrated against the Japanese.

"The war does not end until Japan sues for peace. While you have an aggressor nation with a war-making potential which has not been crushed you cannot have enduring peace.

"All the resources needed will come out to you, and when they come I believe the war against Japan will move

(Continued on page 182 (d))

CURIOSITY IS THE MOTHER OF EVILS

—WHEN BOMBS DROP

All About Air Raids

CALCUTTA PROVIDED WITH THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE DEFENCES

Assurance Given By G. O. C.-in-C. Eastern Command

THE assurance that Calcutta is provided with the strongest possible defences subject "to our over-all strategic needs," was given by the G. O. C.-in-C., Eastern Command, Lt.-General A. G. O. M. Mayne, addressing a press conference in Calcutta on Monday (December 20) on air defences.

Lt.-General Mayne said that the threat of air attacks in Calcutta had been carefully assessed and there was little need to stress the importance of the city and port. Lessons had been learnt from experience and the raid which occurred on December, 5.

THE THREE MAIN FACTS OF AIR DEFENCES

"Air defences," he told the conference "are built upon three main facts: a complete warning system telling of the approach of enemy aircraft; offensive defence by fighter aircraft and A.-A. artillery, a well-organised 'passive defence,' that is A. R. P. service.

The air force requires and, in fact, receives, adequate warning to enable it to intercept the enemy raiders before they are even within sighting distance of their targets. The intention is to prevent the bombers from reaching their targets and to allow the A.-A. guns full scope to deal with the raiders which succeed in evading interception—ob-

viously they would not have such scope when fighter aircraft were operating over the target. It is for this reason that the public does not usually see fighters over the target.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT RAIDERS

Lt.-Genl. Mayne continued: People may ask why, if the warning system functions satisfactorily and if the defending fighters engage the enemy far from their target, it is possible for the raiding bombers to reach their objective. Practically

(Continued on next page).

—THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

(Continued from page 132 (c))

quickly. Meanwhile, we must keep on fighting the Jap to prevent him from getting himself dug in sufficiently to build up his strength and exploit the resources of the occupied countries.

"At present the Jap can still put in a daylight air raid on Calcutta. Until he has been pushed back a good deal further, that could happen again. We must make sure that all the cities in India are safe."

R. A. F. AND U. S. A. A. F. COMBINED UNDER ONE COMMAND

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten published a directive uniting all combat units of the R. A. F. and the U. S. A. Air Force under the Command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse as Air Commander-in-Chief, South-East Asia Command, says a New Delhi Press Note of December 19 last.

Initially all combat units of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force and the R. A. F. Bengal Command will be integrated into one air striking force to be known as the Eastern Air Command.

This will be commanded by Major General George E. Stratemeyer, who has also been designated by Lord Louis as Second-in-Command to Sir Richard Peirse of the Allied Air Forces in the South-East Asia theatre.

The Eastern Air Command will be composed of a Tactical Air Force under the operational control of Air Marshall Sir John Baldwin, who has been Commander of the Bengal Air

Command, and a Strategical Air Force under the operational control of Brigadier General Howard C. Davidson, who has been Commander of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force.

On the occasion of this integration of the two air forces the Supreme Commander states:

"The South-East Asia Command has been established as an Allied Command because experience in this war has shown that this is the most efficient weapon for defeating our common enemy. I feel certain that the U. S. and British Air Forces will prove far more effective now that they are united into a single Allied Air Force. The closer our forces draw together, the quicker will victory be achieved."

Major General Stratemeyer's General Order No. 1 to the R. A. F. and U. S. A. Air Force in his new Allied Command contains the following message:

"A resourceful, able and wily enemy must be blasted from the jungles of Burma and driven from its skies in days to come. His lines of communication must be obliterated, his shipping destroyed, his will to resist crushed. Against the inevitable day of retribution when Japan's cities will meet the fate of Berlin, our life-line to China must be strengthened and protected. Every ounce of energy of every man of this Command will be required to accomplish this purpose. We must merge into one unified force, in thought and in deed—a force neither British nor American, with the faults of neither and the virtues of both."

nothing can prevent some of a determined force of raiders from getting to their goal. In the case of London, which is probably the most heavily defended city in the world, it has never proved possible to prevent all German raiders from penetrating the defence and reaching the Capital.

BENGAL'S CAPITAL

"FURTHER RAIDS ARE CERTAIN"?

"Bengal's capital is, and long has been, much the most harassed in India. The world's attention is still focussed on it. During the autumn it was ravaged by famine; from this cause there is still great distress and abnormal mortality. Throughout much of the Province the famine's ugly after-effects continue to bear heavily on the poor, and there is widespread evidence of chronic civilian maladministration as yet unremedied. Medical relief and distribution of drugs are obviously in several respects unsatisfactory, and it appears to us problematical—despite the excellent crop of 'aman' rice—whether the food problem has been durably disposed of. Unless sure grip is kept on the helm of affairs last spring's troubles may in some form recur. There are also military hazards and stresses. On December 5, Calcutta was bombed in day-light by the Japanese. Its (sic) Premier last week declared that further raids are certain. The C-in-C, India Command, in a broadcast has virtually said so too."—THE STATESMAN (December 20).

Whether the enemy decides to repeat a particular raid largely depends on three considerations—his observations regarding damage inflicted on the target, reports he subsequently receives through his agents or the Press and on his own casualties. On this account it is of utmost importance that fire

fighting and medical aid are promptly carried out and that damage is repaired as quickly as possible.

WATCHING RAID FROM ROOF-TOP

It is also essential to discourage by every means the foolhardy person who watches the raid from a roof-top or stands in the streets where he might

CALCUTTA'S AIR-RAID OF DEC. 5

HOW MANY CASUALTIES?

"Calcutta's air-raid of December 5 was a relatively big affair, much the biggest yet experienced by any Indian city, bigger than the rest of India or the outside world realized. Astonishingly little structural damage of any importance was done; and the bomb-load dropped was by European standards small. But HQ in New Delhi admitted on December 6 that about 500 casualties had been caused, a third of them fatal; and the local disclosure on December 14, indirectly via the Calcutta Corporation's weekly mortality statistics, that 334 had died from the raid suggests New Delhi's 500 may need multiplying by about 2. Experience in other war-theatres shows one dead to 2½ wounded to be a normal air-raid ratio. The Bengal Premier by some strange slip on Wednesday marred an otherwise good speech at the Calcutta police parade by describing the casualties as 'few.' A death-roll of 334 in one raid would not have been so regarded even during 'blitz' of Britain."—THE "STATESMAN" (December 20).

be hit by falling A.-A. splinters. Further, it is evidently most necessary to dispel rumours that may arise regarding the number of casualties suffered or in connection with the working of the defences which might have a depressing effect on public morale and encourage the enemy to consider his raid worth while and repeat it."

Special Article.

CHUNGKING'S A. R. P. SYSTEM

[By S. UPADHYAY]

WAR is an organised slaughter of human beings, and its technique is perfected into various forms. Of all the deadliest form is an air-raid. Difficult to be prevented, air-raid is telling upon the people. Day in, day out they live on the rag end of the nerves. Days are dull, nights are grim. Death stalks in dark and life is wrapped up in uncertainty. This is a technique of the total war for a smooth run to victory. The theory is based upon the false notion of bombing into surrender. This is an impossibility. For years back Marshal Foch said: "Virile states cannot be awed into surrender by the destruction of their capitals." London, Moscow and Chungking have exploded the totalitarian myth. In fact, the safety of a state is guaranteed by the strong morale of the people. A strong morale is a tonic, and belief in a just cause begets it. So the people triumph, though every night death is hurled upon them. There are classical examples of morale being steelled by air-raids. Air-raid had only eliminated the elements of fear and created conditions stimulating to production. This did happen in Spain. People gathered in streets and demonstrated their resolution to continue war. In

Soviet Russia air-raid was a spur to great production. When the raiders were over Moscow factories worked at top-speed and out-distanced others. So air-raid cannot conquer the morale of a people. It can only accomplish temporary immobilisation of a city. This too, is possible when people are distrustful of the defence arrangements against air-raids.

Chungking illustrates the indomitable will of people to conquer death. This war-time capital of China is an ancient city and stands on the confluence of the Yangtze and the Kia-King. Around the city stand wooded hills, fields of rice and cotton stretching to the horizon. Its population numbers more than a million. When Japan started raiding Chungking early in 1939, the city had no air-defence except a few old anti-aircraft guns. So Chungking stood exposed to the wrath of the Japs. In the early days there was dearth of shelters; one-third of the population of the city had no protection from air-raid. Officials were panicky and on the receipt of an early notice of raid they motored to safe places. This was infectious. People bundled out when cars were found speeding out.

BE PREPARED!

It was almost stampede. Battling medley blockaded the main thoroughfares. The situation, however, improved later on and the people learnt to face the raiders. Chungking evolved a new type of shelters. These were hewn out of the rock and were called 'dug-out.' Each dug-out has two entrances, the second is only a protection against concussion from bombs. The whole city was soon ringed by the rock-tunnelled shelters. Thus in Chungking the record of death from air-raid was reduced to a minimum.

The Chinese Intelligence Department is very efficient in reporting the movements of the Jap planes very accurately. People were warned two or three

THIS MONTH'S BIG DAY-LIGHT RAID

"THE OUTCOME LOOKS VERY POOR"

"We did think that, in the war's fifth year, so important a city's defences, if tested in sunshine and a clear sky, would prove better than those of ill-prepared Rangoon in December 1941, or of Ceylon in April '42. New Delhi HQ has been singularly reticent, not yet disclosing whether any of our own planes were lost, nor (though this has been done after other raids) how many hostile planes came in. Calcutta citizens could count a large number however. Burma's capital on December 23, 1941, during her first experience of an air-raid, knocked down 10 enemy planes, and 17 two days later. By contrast only two of the many hostile bombers which paraded Calcutta's skies on that Sunday morning this month are known to have been destroyed. During the Colombo raid of April 5 1942, 27 of the 75 Japanese aircraft were destroyed giving a loss-rate of 36 per cent. Over Trincomalee four days later 32 of the 100 visiting planes were shot down. Against such figures, and the wonderfully efficient results obtained in Calcutta's night skies last January, the outcome of this month's big daylight raid looks very poor. So far as the public can judge, the loss-rate inflicted on the enemy was a single-figure percentage, and low down in that category."—THE "STATSMAN" (December 20).

hours earlier. Chungking has no air-raid siren. It employs the method of symbolic communication. Round the city there are some high peaks silhouetted against the sky. On each, there is a hangman's scaffold. When the Jap planes take off to bomb Chungking a large red ball is hoisted to the cross-bar of the scaffold. It is the first warning. When the Jap planes are an hour off the second ball is passed. In the centre of the city there is a big board painted to represent the objective. The ball's eye on the board indicates Chungking and concentric circles are scaled to represent 50-mile distance between them. When the Japanese planes take off little model planes are put on the perimeter of the board facing the ball's eyes. As the Jap planes come nearer the little planes are moved from one circle to another. This is done to help the passers by read the actual distance. And the number of raiding planes is indicated by the various colours of the planes on the board.

Raids are often followed by a lull, which is reported and a big black triangle goes up under the

ball. During the lull people are allowed to stay outside the dug-out but few like to go out. When the raid is over, a green cylinder goes up and the red ball comes down.

BENGAL'S AFFAIRS

"COMPLACENCY, MUDDLE AND MISFORTUNE"

"Complacency, muddle and misfortune (as we remarked in another connection yesterday) have been writ large, during the last year, over much connected with Bengal's affairs. On this month's evidence, even the R. A. F. seems to have been infected, though we believe this is true more of its organization at a particular moment than of its gallant young air-crews. Civilian administration throughout the Province has shown disgraceful shortcomings, some of them now in process of repair, largely through the new Viceroy's intervention. That Calcutta, of all India's cities, should at this stage in the war and after so much talk be still without food-rationing is amazing. The Province as a whole seems lacking in the sense of urgency which her plight requires. Unless hoarding, profiteering, corruption and general ineptitude can be checked, and food and medicines be distributed in decently humane fashion, her state a year hence, despite all outside effort, may be worse than now."—THE "STATSMAN" (December 20).

This is the life in Chungking. People are now used to air-raids. The end of each air-raid finds a Chinese family starting life anew. No Chinese family moves to the rest-centre in the event of its dwelling place being bombed. Dwellings though ruined are never abandoned by the Chinese. From the dug-out a family walks to its own place and starts piling up possessions and cooking meals. By the time a family is having its meals the demolition squad arrives and begins digging out the ruins. The family camps out in the ruins and stays there till the reconstruction of the dwelling is complete, which takes about three days. This is the life the citi-

CALCUTTA'S PROTECTION

"AMPLE TIME TO REMEDY DEFECTS"

"If Japanese aircraft can be knocked out of the sky now-a-days in large numbers over other war-theatres, that can certainly be done next time near Calcutta. There has presumably been ample time to remedy the defects in defence which the raid revealed. More than a fortnight has passed, citizens have since read with mixed feelings the two recent S. E. Asia Command communiques, reporting big numerical successes against enemy air craft over Burma or our forward airfields in Assam. They would have preferred (for they know their city's strategic significance) that some of the strength thus exemplified had been available for Calcutta's protection. Owing to the R. A. F.'s superb handling of last January's nocturnal raids, and the Army's exemplary work during recent weeks in famine relief, the prestige of the military services throughout Bengal has been very high. It must be kept so."—THE "STATSMAN" (December 20).

zens of Chungking live. The Japs thought of bombing the Chinese into surrender. They were wrong. China will never be conquered by air-raids, she knows how to pay the usual price for freedom.

CALCUTTA EXPECTS EVERY CITIZEN TO DO HIS DUTY

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S FAMINE RELIEF POLICY FOR BENGAL****The Viceroy Prepared For Drastic Action**

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WAVELL, addressing the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th December, emphasized that he was prepared to take drastic action to ensure support for the Central Government's famine relief policy for Bengal.

This policy entailed measures for the strict enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order, prevention of speculation, and the regulation and control of prices. In this task public co-operation was essential. There had been an improvement in conditions in Bengal, due to the ample aman crop, but it did not warrant complacency. The Army had done yeoman service in conveying supplies to the rural areas.

Lord Wavell sounded a note of warning that the generous assistance accorded Bengal by the Central Government could not continue indefinitely. The solution of the problem lay in the hands of the province itself and the Bengal Government's policy must be energetically pursued and its administration strengthened.

THE FOOD PROBLEM MUST BE OUR FIRST CONCERN

"The food problem must be our first concern" said the Viceroy, and added: "I do not propose to enter here into long consideration of how we reached our present difficulties; our business is not to look back but to look ahead."

Briefly, the main elements in the situation are these. India as a whole is normally almost self-sufficient in the principal foodgrains. But the majority of Indians are certainly under-nourished, rather than over-nourished, so that there is no margin or possibility of tightening the belt in an emergency.

Also the production of food in India is not evenly distributed, and the producers are mainly small men farming on a subsistence basis. The position was one which might easily be dislocated by an unexpected shock. The entry of Japan into the war, and our reverses in Malaya and Burma, which brought the war to the borders of India, provided the shock. Anxiety about the outcome of the war, and the loss of our rice imports from Burma caused the small farmer to hold more of his crop than usual, and the ordinary consumer to buy

more than he really needed for immediate consumption. Lack of consumers goods was a contributory factor to the tendency to hold on to food.

WIDE-SPREAD LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

In short, the first main cause was a widespread loss of confidence, which was natural enough, and in itself quite innocent. Unfortunately there are in India, as in other countries, people who are not innocent; who were thinking of advantages for themselves very different from a mere assurance of their daily bread; and who were prepared without scruple to make money out of food scarcity, careless of the misery and death they might cause. There was undoubtedly hoarding and speculation on a large scale by such people. So that the second main factor was human greed. The third was the difficulty in overcoming the tendency of each province, division or district to treat food as a local matter instead of as an all-India problem; in distributing food over vast distances; and in establishing control over prices. This was an immense problem of administration, for which the additional resources required were not easily available. It is small wonder that some mistakes were made in assessing the problem and in devising means to deal with it.

AGGRAVATING CAUSES

In Bengal, the above main causes were aggravated by the natural disasters of cyclone and floods; by nearness to the war; by the poverty of communications; and by the sparseness of the administration due to the permanent land settlement.

"I should like to express my deep sympathy to the people of Bengal on the sorrows that have fallen on so large a portion of a frugal hard-working population. The disaster has struck those least able to bear it, and the principal sufferers have been the weakest—the children, the women, the old men. It is the duty of us all not only to lessen their present sufferings but to take such steps as will ensure that such suffering does not occur again."

"I have tried to outline the main elements which led us to the present position. The main remedies are obvious; to restore general confidence; to deal sternly with those who attempt to withhold food from the people for purposes of undue profit; and to arrange for equitable distribution over India of the available food at a reasonable price."

"It is with the last of these aims that I want to deal in a little more detail."

SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA**Meets Chambers Of Commerce**

That normal trade channels should be utilized as far as possible in both the procurement and distribution of food-stuffs by the Government, was the opinion expressed by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, when the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, met him on Sunday last (December 19).

He also expressed the hope that a well thought-out plan would be evolved, which would leave sufficient surplus in the districts, restore confidence in the public mind and prevent the recurrence of the disaster which overtook Bengal.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Sugar Mills Association as well as the Calcutta Rice Mills Association and the Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association also met Sir Jamuna Prasad.

NOT A PROVINCIAL PROBLEM

"The first thing to get clear about food is that it is not a provincial problem; it is an all-India, and even a world problem. India must have the food she needs; and the other countries of the British Commonwealth and the U. S. are prepared to help her to import food to supplement her own production. But if by administrative negligence we are compelled to ask for more help from abroad than we really need, we are expecting other countries, whose people are already rationed and whose prices are properly controlled, to deny themselves unnecessarily, and to send us ships which are urgently required for direct war purposes. It is our plain duty to set up an efficient food administration, more or less uniform throughout the country. If we fail to do so, we may cause distress in other countries and prolong the Eastern war.

"The policy accepted by the Central Government is that recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee of last summer. The object is to ensure that foodgrains are available in adequate quantities all over the country at prices which will give the producer a fair, even a generous profit, and at the same time place food within the means of the poorest consumers. We must not aim to depress prices in favour of the town so as to deprive the agriculturist, who is the backbone of India's economy, of a profit which will encourage him to grow the maximum amount of foodgrains but he must not be greedy or he will cause distress amongst his less fortunate brethren. The middle-man is entitled to no more than a reasonable profit on his work; he cannot be allowed to make a fortune out of the cultivator's labour and the labourer's poverty.

FULL RATIONING IN LARGER TOWNS

"Key points in our plan are full rationing in the larger towns and control of prices, both backed by adequate administrative arrangements. You cannot control prices by the mere issue of paper notifications.

"I may say here in parenthesis that I hold personal touch a far better solvent for any problem of Government than paper. As a military Commander I tried never to issue instructions on paper where I could visit my subordinate Commanders and discuss operations with them face to face; and I encouraged my staff to do the same. So far as possible I hope to follow similar principles in civil administration.

"You can control food prices only if every dealer from the village up to the main market and down again to the retail shopkeeper is subject to personal supervision and inspection, if the procurement operations of Government are rationally conducted, and if movements are strictly regulated.

PROFITEER FINED RS. 1,000

Price Charged is About 128 Per Cent. More

Soni Sethani, a woman of 80 has been fined Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Y. A. Khan, a Magistrate of Barrackpore, on a charge of profiteering by selling of five seers of sugar at Rs. 1 per seer.

In passing orders the Magistrate observed:

The price charged is about 128 per cent. more than the prescribed rate. So it is clear that even at such an old age she is carrying on a business highly detrimental to the interests of the community. I cannot but be too severe on her. She has a grocer's shop and a building and hence it should not be too difficult for her to pay up the fine I propose to impose."

BENGAL FAMINE PICTURES IN AMERICA

"FAMINE-CRUSHED REGION OF CALCUTTA"

New York, December, 18.

The magazine "Life" publishes four pages of famine pictures in India, under the main heading "One million Indians die to point terrible moral of inflation." A caption referring to the death-roll reads: "All sorts of reasons were given for this horror. Actually India had more grain (53,567,000 tons) this year than in 1942 or 1941. There were local shortages, but there were two chief reasons. One was the partial breakdown of responsible Government between the British raj and native autonomy. The other was simple inflation."—Reuter.

New York, December, 18.

American newspapers displayed prominently to-day photographs depicting what the New York Journal "American" described as the "famine-crushed region of Calcutta."

The New York "World Telegram's" headline read "India's famine leaves trail of warped and broken bodies."—Reuter.

"It is said by some that urban rationing is unnecessary and impossible in India. This is nonsense. It is both very necessary and quite possible. In spite of all the difficulties of the past few months provinces such as Madras and Bombay and States such as Travancore and Cochin, have kept the situation under control by rationing and by control of prices. For these provinces and States, which are in deficit, stern necessity dictated these controls. In surplus provinces, the controls are necessary to enable India to be as self-supporting as possible and to stand the strain both of war and of the immediate post-war period, when the world food situation is likely to be tighter even than now. Sind, the Punjab, the U. P. and the NWFP have recognized the need, and have patriotically subordinated their provincial interests in the interests of India. Actually India's interests are their interests, since on this food problem we must stand or fall as a whole.

"But the Central Government cannot continue indefinitely to 'carry' a province to which Nature has vouchsafed so generous a crop, if through administrative inefficiency the province fails to secure that it is properly procured and distributed.

"I am in earnest in this matter. To my mind there can be no condemnation too severe, no penalty too stern, for those who attempt to make unauthorized profits out of food—or out of drugs—at a time of national crisis. Nor can lethargy and procrastination be tolerated; nor must political animosities be allowed to interfere with a fair food deal for everyone.

SYSTEM OF UNIFORM PRICE CONTROL

"Measures are being taken to introduce urban rationing all over India, and a system of price control uniform for groups of provinces. These measures will take a little time. We shall need all the support we can get from public opinion and from the Press. If all people could be induced to realize that war shortages must be evenly distributed, and that those who think only of themselves and their profits are despicable and unpatriotic we should make a great step forward.

"We have a food policy for India as a whole. I am quite clear that we can carry out this policy, to the great

benefit of India, if we have as I am convinced we shall have, the willing co-operation of the Provinces and States. I am prepared, if necessary, to take the most drastic action in support of our policy.

"In Bengal, the aid given by the Army coupled with the prospects of a bountiful aman harvest have eased the position perceptibly. But there are no grounds for complacency. We still have to fight lack of confidence and greed, and to see that administrative action is adequate for the future. The Army cannot remain indefinitely to do the work of the civil administration. Bengal has the sympathy of the world at present, but this will not continue unless it is obvious that she is making every effort to help herself. The next six months will be the testing time, during which the Bengal Government's policy must be energetically pursued, and its administration strengthened."

PRICE OF RICE AND PADDY

India Government's Direction To Bengal Government

Fears have been expressed in certain quarters of New Delhi that the price of paddy in some parts of Bengal might fall below remunerative levels.

It is understood that the Government of India have therefore asked the Bengal Government to consider the application for a minimum as well as a maximum price for paddy and rice, or alternatively grant a subsidy to cultivators, in order to ensure that the increased acreage under rice in Bengal this season does not decline.

FREE FOOD FOR 20,00,000 DESTITUTES

5,720 Free Kitchens

According to reports received up to December, 13, over 2,000,000 people are still being fed in 5,720 free kitchens in Bengal, says a Press Note.

The district figures are: Midnapore 672,208, 24-Parganas 254,000, Faridpur 148,140, Hooghly 105,000, Dacca 97,200, Bakarganj 98,414, Rangpur 86,801, Howrah 85,000, Chittagong 85,000, Noakhali 82,745, Burdwan 77,867, Mymensingh 70,000, Bankura 69,801, Birbhum 48,750, Murshidabad 26,700, Khulna 18,950, Nadia 11,749, Pabna 11,600, Tippera 11,150, Calcutta 10,850, (10,719 are local destitutes residing in bustees), Bogra 5,807, Dinajpur 2,800, Rajshahi 2,200, Jessore 1,890, Jalpaiguri 1,699, Malda 150, Darjeeling 100.

In addition, over 50,000 persons are being helped through cheap canteens, over 25,000 are being given cash doles, over 221,000 are receiving foodgrain doles, 46,000 are being helped through test relief work and 475,000 families are getting foodgrains at low prices from 1,081 cheap grain shops.

Many poor houses have been started including eight in Tamluk with accommodation for 8,450 and two each in Centsai and Sader South sub-division of Midnapore district.

There are 18 Milk Canteens in Calcutta serving 8,022 persons.

RATIONING OF CALCUTTA TO COME OFF IN JANUARY

Food Member's Statement On Food Problem

"The food situation in Bengal has improved and now rehabilitation problems are very much to the fore," observed Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, in an interview at the end of a conference he had with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Premier, and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal, on food problems in Calcutta on Tuesday last (December 21).

Sir Jawala Prasad added: I have applied my mind to studying the problems arising out of the 'Aman' crop procurement scheme and the scheme for the introduction of rationing in Calcutta. I hope that now when many difficulties have been removed, rationing will be introduced in the City some time in January.

"In conjunction with the Bengal Government I have gone into the plans of procurement of the 'Aman' crop, the underlying idea of which should be not to disturb public confidence by procuring large quantities. The requirements of the Bengal Government ought to be very small as the Central Government is now feeding Calcutta; so most of the rice produced in Bengal will remain in the villages for the use and consumption of the villagers."

"I have also discussed with the Bengal Government the question of remedying malnutrition among orphans and widows. The Bengal Government have been acting in collaboration with the Central Government and we hope, will go on so doing."

"I have laid very special stress on the enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order. Unless the Government of Bengal are able to prevent grains falling into the hands of speculators and hoarders there is a danger of last year's trouble recurring."

Central Government's Direction To Bengal Government

The Central Government have, the special staff correspondent of the "Statesman" understands, issued a directive under Section 128-A of the Government of India Act to the Bengal Government calling upon them to bring food rationing into force in Calcutta by January 31, 1949, and to arrange for distribution of food through 1,000 retail shops of which 55 per cent. should be private retail dealers and 45 per cent. Government-controlled stores.

This directive has been necessitated by the insistence of the Ministry on Government chain stores in preference to private retail traders.

In negotiations preceding the directive, the Central Government spokesman pointed out that the Gregory Report had advocated the maximum possible use of existing trade channels and that there were risks in depending largely on the untried and inexperienced mechanism of Government chain stores in handling an emergency situation.

RATIONING SCHEME FOR CALCUTTA

Criticism At Public Meetings

The Bengal Government's rationing scheme for Calcutta, particularly the plan for the distribution of foodstuffs through Government shops, was criticized at a public meeting held at the University Institute, Calcutta on Sunday evening last (December 19). Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemi, Deputy Speaker, Bengal Assembly, presided.

The resolution passed at the meeting stated: This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta welcomes the decision of the Government of India to take the responsibility for feeding the people of Calcutta and its industrial suburbs with supplies obtained from outside the Province, and expresses the view that in introducing a scheme for rational distribution the following should be taken into account:

(a) Provision of sufficient quantities of foodgrains of the quality suitable for different classes of consumers on the basis of accepted nutritional standards, (b) the prices at which the foodgrains are to be made available should be such as may be within the reach of all classes of people and in conformity with prices prevailing outside the rationed area, (c) the planning and supervision of the machinery of distribution should be arranged with the fullest co-operation of the public, and representative ward or "mohalla" committees should be constituted for each locality, and, (d) in selecting shops for the distribution of the rationed articles the existing channels of trade should be fully utilized subject to necessary safeguards.

The speakers included, Mr. Syed Badrudduza, Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Maulana Ahmed Ali and Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal.

UNAUTHORISED PROFITS OUT OF FOOD

"You are aware of the main outlines of that policy, which aims at the restoration of confidence, the strict enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order to prevent speculation and hoarding, and the regulation and control of prices. The solution of Bengal's food problem now lies in Bengal's hands. The Central Government has provided a generous measure of assistance in undertaking to supply food for Calcutta during the next few months.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS ACTIVITIES

In its relief activities the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar has spent Rs. 34,501-6-3 in relief work as per accounts: (1) Free Meal Centre—Rs. 22,598-13-6; (2) Shelter—Rs. 7,584-10-9; (3) Cheap Canteen—Rs. 4,317-14-0; Total—Rs. 34,501-6-3.

With the removal of the destitutes from Calcutta, the work of the Bhandar has now been confined to the poor middle class people and the destitutes residing in Calcutta. Free kitchen is still open to about 300 destitutes of Calcutta every day; the Bhandar is still supplying free milk to 500 children with the help of Indian Red Cross Society and the donation of Messrs. G. V. Swalka Oil Mills Ltd.; it is carrying on the supply of cheap food grains to 4,000 middle class people under the scheme and patronage of Marwari Relief Society; and catering cheap cooked food daily to 100 middle class people.

In addition to these a heavy rush of patients at Chittaranjan Databya Chikitsalaya and at the Kiranaskhi Sebaystan is being attended to. The number of patients that daily attend the Bhandar's several dispensaries now stand at 700.

ALL-CALCUTTA JANARAKSHA SAMITY

That food rationing should be introduced in Calcutta and industrial suburbs immediately, that people's committees should be the supervisory bodies over the shops or centres distributing food-stuffs and that local small traders' shops should also be included in the scheme for distribution were the demands put forward by several speakers at another meeting held on Sunday organized in Calcutta by the All-Calcutta Janaraksha Samity, Mr. P. N. Brahma presiding.

The speakers represented all sections of political opinion in Calcutta.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to make the details of the food rationing scheme for Calcutta available to the public without delay, ensure the regular supply of adequate quantities and approved quality of foodstuffs suited to the tastes and requirements of the people on the basis of accepted nutritional standard and to invite the active co-operation of the people in making rationing successful through the setting up of representative and popular "mohalla" or ward committees for the planning and supervision of the arrangements for distribution.

The speakers included Mr. J. C. Gupta, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, Mr. Md. Khairul Alam, Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghose, Mr. S. K. Acharya and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

FOOD MEMBER VISITS RURAL RELIEF CENTRES

Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Justice Braund, Regional Food Commissioner, Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of Food, Government of India, Mr. L. G. Pinnell, Commissioner, Presidency Division, and Mr. L. Llewellyn, District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, visited several rural centres in 24-Parganas to inspect relief operations that are being carried out by the military and civil authorities.

At the end of the tour Sir Jawala Prasad told a Press representative that the situation did not appear to be bad in these areas and seemed to be well in hand.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR RELIEF HOSPITALS

The twelve famine-affected districts in Bengal in which 212 new hospitals have been opened and equipped by the Bengal Government are Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, Faridpur, Midnapore, Noakhali, Howrah, Murshidabad, Tipperah, Mymensingh, Rangpur and 24-Parganas.

The Government of Bengal, says a Press Note, have taken full responsibility for the purchase and supply of medical and non-medical equipment for famine relief hospitals run by the civil authorities as well as for the medical aid given to civilians by military medical units. Adequate sums of money have been sanctioned for this purpose.

The major portion of the equipment and medicines has been already purchased and is being despatched to the affected districts as quickly as possible. The Government of India have placed their medical store at the disposal of the Provincial Government for packing medical equipment; they have also supplied free of charge one million tablets of vitamin compound, one million tablets of halibut capsules and 900,000 tablets of vitamin B1. A few items have also been released from the Medical Stores Depots of the Government of India and of the Army for the Bengal Government. These will be later replaced or paid for.

The Secretary of State for India has also been asked for help in obtaining certain items of essential drugs not available in India in large quantities.

The military authorities are helping in the transport of equipment to various destinations and the full co-operation of the railway authorities concerned as well as of landing frigs has been obtained. Supplies of stores generally are coming in in fairly sufficient quantities.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

A Short Note On Its Activities

The collection made so far exceeds Rs. 8 lacs and a further sum of about Rs. 50,000 is expected shortly. Besides this the unspent balance viz., Rs. 70,000 was made available for relief work in the Districts of 24-Parganas and Midnapore.

Supply of food through kitchen and by dry doles:—In the district of 24-Parganas, five centres have been opened, viz., Gorla, Mahisabathan, Kulti, Bhaduria and Karanjali. Except at Karanjali, where relief was through distribution of dry doles to about 800 persons a week, all other centres are still working. The total number of persons fed through the kitchens at the aforesaid centres is 3,500 approximately per day. Another centre has been opened at Jhikra in the District of Howrah, where 750 persons are fed daily and dry doles are given to 750 persons of middle-class families. At Bhola in the District of Bakarganj, another kitchen has been opened. This is managed by a Committee consisting of local people. Here also a large number of persons are fed daily. Dry doles are also distributed in some centres of Bankura District and these centres are managed by the Bankura Sammilani though the cost is borne by the Mayor's Fund. At Talibpur and Sijgram, in the District of Murshidabad, dry doles are distributed to about 1,000 persons—here also local committees manage the centres and the cost is borne by the Mayor's Fund. Besides the above a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been handed over to Dr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, President of the Food Committee of the Jessore-Khulna Seva Samity for opening kitchens in the district

in the name of the Mayor's Fund. At the Gorla centre medical relief is given to the needy as also milk and barley to about 800 children daily. The total cost under this head comes to Rs. 40,000 approximately.

Other forms of relief:—With the harvesting of the 'aman' crop there has been some improvement in the food situation in the rural areas particularly. The approach of cold weather simultaneously with the appearance of epidemics of Cholera and Malaria necessitated more attention towards distribution of clothings, blankets as well as towards the organisation of medical relief and accordingly the Committee decided to curtail expenses on food and concentrate on other forms referred to above. But the difficulty of organising distributing agencies in rural areas delayed the matter. The Committee have, now, been able to set up local committees in all the districts and in some cases relief has already reached the distressed while in some other cases it is on the way. For all these purposes the Committee have so far made allotments which total Rs. 2,70,000 approximately.

In order to facilitate the working of the local committees arrangements have been made to purchase in Calcutta cloth, lungi, blankets, children's garments etc., and up till now 10,000 blankets, 1,000 lungis and 20 bales of cloth have been despatched to centres in the Districts of Dacca, Chittagong, Mymensing, etc.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Mass Destitution And Deaths

"In Chittagong town 3,000 died in the last five months out of the total population of 30,000. In Noakhali District out of 21 lakhs, 2 to 2½ lakhs have already died and about 2 lakhs more are almost on the verge of death."

"About 50,000 people are reported to have died of starvation, malnutrition, malaria and other diseases each in Munshiganj (Dacca), Nilphamari (Rangpur) and Kandi (Murshidabad), during the last few months. In Faridpur 5,46,971 people have been affected by malaria in the last five months, out of which 80,057 have already died."

—CHOUHURY MOAZZEM HOSSAIN, M.L.C.,
Secretary, Bengal Muslim League Relief Committee.

679 in the corresponding week of last year; and an average of 630 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

The toll of malaria was appreciably less—there were 117 deaths against 175 in the previous week,—but deaths from small pox mounted to 72 from 26. Attacks from the diseases also rose to 103 from 31. Cholera attacked 76 persons, 35 fatally, as against 66 and 38 respectively in the previous week.

"Paupers" deaths recorded a rise, being 345 against 298 in the previous week.—THE STATESMAN.

DECEMBER, 16: Admissions 30; Deaths 36; Discharges 27.

DECEMBER 17: Admissions 28; Deaths 28; Discharges 31.

DECEMBER, 18: Admissions 48; Deaths 23; Discharges 10.

DECEMBER, 19: Admissions 28; Deaths 15; Discharges 9.

ADMISSIONS	...	311
DEATHS	...	170
DISCHARGES	...	148
(From December 16 to December 22)		

RECORD OF CITY HOSPITALS

FURTHER DECREASE IN DEATHS

Calcutta's health, though still shockingly bad by comparison with previous years, showed improvement in the week ending December 18. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,406 (including 16 who died from injuries in the air raid on December 5), against 1,806 (including 334 who died from air raid injuries) in the previous week; 1,550 in the week before that;

DECEMBER, 20: Admissions 36; Deaths 28; Discharges 16.

DECEMBER, 21: Admissions 77; Deaths 21; Discharges 22.

DECEMBER, 22: Admissions 64; Deaths 19; Discharges 35.

Special Article**Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—I****Modes Of Living And Prices**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THERE is a well-known Bengali adage that *Muri* and *Misri* can never be of the same price, *Muri* being roasted rice, which was a cheap popular food, while *Misri* or sugar-candy was a delicacy for the well-to-do. In the present topsy-turvy times the adage has not only been disproved but actually the price of *Muri* has risen above the price of *Misri*; the former selling at about Rs. 1-8-0 and the latter Re. 1 per seer (when last available). In these days of acute shortage and high prices of food-stuffs and all "essential commodities," it would be instructive to compare our lot today with life in Calcutta half a century ago, for in the days of our sadness and troubles, it is well to remember and dwell upon our past days of gladness and peace. During the "Nineties" as they are called, i.e., the last decade of the 19th Century (1890—1899), I was a school boy but I was old enough to see and hear what went on about me, and can therefore speak from memory on many aspects of Calcutta life as well as prices of articles in those days. Before speaking of what we had, I will first mention what we had not, as compared with present times. During the 'Nineties,' Calcutta had no electricity for domestic or other uses (the domestic supply did not begin until 1899, and electric tram cars first ran in 1901); for street-lighting, gas was used, while house-holders used kerosene or castor-oil lamps and lanterns of various kinds, including the ancient *pradip*. The well-to-do used paraffin or wax candles. There were no taxi-cabs, motor buses or rickshaws, the public conveyances in use being *ticca pharries* (hackney carriages), *palkies* (palanquins) and horse-drawn tramcars. There were hardly any motor-cars, no aeroplanes (and therefore—no bombs!), no gramophones, no radio, no cinemas, and no co-education. No Tallah overhead reservoir for supplying filtered water to the citizens (the reservoir was completed and put into use in 1909), no reinforced concrete for beautiful buildings, no Calcutta Improvement Trust, no Dhakuria Lake, only a single Corporation Market (the Hogg Market), and no Calcutta Municipal Gazette. . . . I need not go on swelling this negative list, but the modern reader born in this progressive 20th Century will, I am afraid, try in vain to visualise the quiet and serene life we led in those days, and will probably call it "vegetating" instead of "living". That, however, is a matter of opinion.

Before dealing with prices, I will take money first. Silver and copper coinage was in use, the silver coins being rupees, half and quarter rupees, and two-anna bits, these last being tiny coins less than half an inch in diameter. The copper coins were pice, double-pice, half-pice and pies (1/32nd pice). The double-pice was not the tiny square yellow coin it is now, but a big, heavy coin double the size and weight of a pice. There was no anna coin. Pay-

ments, specially of official nature were scrupulously made to the last pie, and if your dues included say, four pies, you would get a pice plus a pie. What happened to these infinitesimal coins? They were mostly given to children to play with, or some careful house-holder would save them up and exchange them for postage stamps or postcards, as Post Offices accepted them for such payments. (By the way, at this time postcards cost a pice each, and the letter postage upto half-tola was half an anna), also, thrifty housewives saved up pies against a possible journey to shrines or places of pilgrimage, as they were useful for bestowing as alms to beggars in these places, specially in Puri and Benares. . . . Gold coins, viz., British sovereigns (£ 1) and half-sovereigns were freely obtainable, and the exchange-value of a sovereign was Rs. 15 for a long, long-time, I think almost upto the last Great War. Sovereigns were (and still are) wrongly called "guineas" and we hear of ladies' ornaments being made of "guinea-gold" but the guinea is a British coin worth 21 shillings, while the sovereign is worth 20 shillings, and the former was not obtainable in this country.

I shall now come to the prices of what are called "essential foodstuffs" viz. rice, *atta*, *ghee*, sugar etc. Fine rice cost from 5 to 7 rupees a *maund*, while the finest "table-rice" did not cost more than 10 to 15 rupees a *maund*. The pulses (*dals*) such as *arhar*, gram etc. sold at about 2 to 3 annas per *seer*, the highest-priced being "moog" at 4—5 annas a *seer*. . . . *Atta* and white flour (*maida*) cost between 2 to 3 annas a *seer*. In this connection it is interesting to trace how *atta*, the staple food in Behar, U. P. and other provinces, gradually grew in favour in Bengal as well. It was during the 'Nineties' that Bengalis used to go out to salubrious places in the Santhal Perganas, Behar etc. (where the climate is drier) to recoup their health, at first under Doctor's advice. Gradually these journeys began to become the fashion, especially during the Puja and other holidays, and in course of time the Railway Companies woke up to the advantages of this fashion and offered inducements in the shape of cheap return fares and so on. I remember in the Pujahs of the year 1928, a friend came to me and said it would be a pity not to take a trip to Benares, as the 3rd class return "concession" fare was only Rs. 6-11-0, and so away we went to Benares the next day, with a suitcase each, and spent a week or so in the Holy City. I mention this only to emphasize the cheapness of the fare, because in the present day—a taxi ride from Ballygunge to Shambazar would probably cost as much. . . . Thus more and more people travelled out to Behar and further afield, and acquired this habit of taking *atta* at least as part-diet. This received a further impetus

during two Bari-beri epidemics which raged in Calcutta in the earlier part of the present century and took their toll of the lives of rich and poor alike. Physicians advised the substitution of *atta* for rice, as it was held that tainted rice was responsible for the disease. Even now, however, there is a large percentage of Bengalis who have not taken kindly to *atta* and prefer *maida*.....Coming back to food-prices, good Buffalo *ghee* did not cost more than Rs. 1-4-0. mustard oil 4—5 annas, sugar 2—3 annas per *seer*. Gur or cane-molasses sold at 6 to 10 pice a *seer*, and even upto 8 years or so ago I purchased *gur* at an average price of 10 pice a *seer*. Milk purveyed by *gowlan* sold at 6—7 *seers* per rupee; *rohi*, *cutlah* and other large fish at 6—8 annas per *seer*, good mutton at 8 annas per *seer*, eggs a pice each.

For many of our necessities and most of our luxuries, we were either completely or at least largely dependent on foreign importations, such as sugar from Java (8 annas a *seer*) or salt from Liverpool (1 anna a *seer*). The only biscuits available in tins were of foreign make, British makes such as Huntley and Palmers, Peek Frean etc. predominating. A 2 lb. tin of British biscuits cost between Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 and upwards.....Tea drinking had not assumed such enormous proportions as now, and the thousands of tea-shops and restaurants now dotted all over Calcutta did not exist. Coffee and cocoa were almost unknown in Bengali households. Cigarettes ready-rolled, in packets or tins, had not yet flooded the markets as now. "Hookas" were smoked at home, and cigars (imported) outside, and cheap varieties of cigars came from Madras. Dindigul, Burma etc. costing from 12 annas to Rs. 2 per hundred. Fashionable young men sported red-rubber pouches containing loose tobacco (imported) and cigarette-paper, and rolled their own cigarettes. Thomas Bears' "Golden Bird's-eye" tobacco was a great favourite, from which cigarette smoking came to be known among the lower classes as "Budshai" (i.e. "Bird's-eye" smoking).....For invalid foods, barley, sago and arrowroot, all imported, were chiefly in use, costing about 6 to 8 annas per pound tin. The enormous varieties of Radio-Malto, Vito-Pepto patent foods were unknown. In fact, even the theory of vitamins was unknown, but we managed to flourish nevertheless!

Coming to matters of dress, our dress of those days was characterised by a severe simplicity and absence of variety. Plain shirts, "punjabis," or coats of white longcloth, drill etc. were mainly in use, while fashionable young men affected the stiffly starched shirts with double breast-plates and cuffs. Neither the enormous varieties of striped or coloured stuff or of "ready-made" articles of dress, were in existence. Most of our garments had to be made to order, either by small "durzi" shops which existed in all localities, or from more pretentious tailoring establishments in Chandney Bazar or elsewhere. Almost all the cotton and woollen textiles used at this period, including "Dhotis" and "Saris" were of foreign importation, mainly British. White longcloth of fair quality did not cost more than 5 annas a yard. Bedsheets, towels, hosiery such as socks, undershirts etc. all came from outside India. Ordinary 10 cubits *dhotis* cost from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per pair. Handloom woven *dhotis* and *saris* of the

well-known centres such as Dacca, Santipur etc. were in demand for use on "special" occasions in middle class families, and common use among the rich. In middle class families, ladies also kept at least one *sari* made of Indian silk (Murshidabad "Garad," Malda "Mutka" or "Tussore" etc.) for "Pujali" and other ceremonial occasions, as well as perhaps a Benares silk *sari*, which sometimes gave service for two generations. The immense varieties, patterns and colour-combinations now to be seen both in Indian silk as well as mill-made cotton *saris* were undreamt of. "Jackets" with full or half-sleeves and a profusion of laces and embroideries were in vogue among Indian ladies, and the "blouse" had not yet made its appearance, not to speak of the sleeveless and other daring fashions to be seen nowadays.....Prices of warm dress-materials such as serge, flannel, worsted etc. (all imported) ranged from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 or 6 per yard according to quality, and serge "wrappers" costing 6 to 8 rupees each were in common use during the cold season. German and other makes came later and were cheaper than the English stuff. Even well up in the 20th century (about 1910-12) I had an English Suit—coat, vest and trousers—made of good warm material of the worsted class for less than Rs. 80. At the time I am speaking of, the use of English dress for office or business purposes had not become so general, only the higher class of officials or "England-returned" people using it in its complete form, i.e., with hats, ties, etc. Coats of the buttoned-up variety, trousers, and some form of cap as head-dress were used by some for office wear, and the ancient "chupkan" still had its day. Wrist watches had not yet come into vogue, and the pocket watch with long chain (of gold, silver or nickel according to means of the user) was in use, the watch being classed as hunter, half-hunter or open-face according to whether it had a full or half-lid over the dial or not. Wall or bracket clocks were kept in almost every household. "Seth Thomas" make being very popular. A Seth Thomas bracket clock about a foot high, purchased by my father in 1892, just 51 years ago, for Rs. 9 is still in use and giving good service, while an "Ansonia" wall-clock purchased by me in 1910 for Rs. 11 is still "going strong". . . . Fashions in footwear were very few, the plain Oxford (laced) pattern, or with side-springs, pumps and "grecian" slippers being mostly in use, while many elderly people wore "prunella" shoes with side-springs (prunella being a kind of strong black woollen stuff). Shoes were generally made to order by Indian "Muchis" or purchased ready-made from the limited number of Indian or Chinese shops. Imported shoes of foreign make were obtainable from the Chandney Bazar, or the few European Stores such as Whiteaways', Montoith, etc. Middle-class people purchased imported footwear as articles of presentation in marriage ceremonies, etc., and a pair of good "pumps" of English make cost from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 or so according to quality. Indian made "slippers" for home use cost from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 or so per pair, and were mostly sold in the "Thenthania" locality, the crossing of College Street and Mechubazar Street, where the present College Street Market stands. "Sandals" had not yet appeared, with their

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Health & Hygiene

WATER

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

FEW people ever stop to realize that water is being continuously evaporated from the skin and lost from the lungs. Sometimes the loss of water from the skin is in liquid form; other times it is insensible perspiration so that we do not realize the continuous loss. This phenomenon is the main cause of the loss of weight of the body that goes on each day and is compensated by taking water into the body.

Three hundred years ago a celebrated Italian scientist named Sanatorius suspended himself from one arm of a beamed balance and balanced himself with weights on the other arm. He observed that he lost weight progressively even though he merely sat and did nothing.

The amount of vapor that leaves the lungs is naturally dependent on the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, the amount of water breathed

"Get yourself vaccinated. Thousands of lives are lost in Calcutta every year from Small-Pox."

in, and the amount of air breathed into the lungs. The amount of evaporation of water from the skin is affected by the surrounding air, its humidity, its temperature and movement, the total circulation of blood through the skin, the clothing, and the general content of water in the body. Moreover, water can be lost from the skin even in the absence of sweat glands. There are certain areas of the skin where there are no sweat glands, yet even these areas will lose water.

Women lose water from the skin somewhat more easily than do men. A number of nude women exposed to the same conditions as a similar number of nude men in a special device built for the purpose began to lose water from the skin at a temperature of 29 degree C., whereas men did not begin to lose water from the skin until 31 degree C.

Clothing of any kind, as for example the wearing of pajamas at night, tends to stabilize the temperature at which loss of water from the skin will occur.

When the loss of water from the skin is less than it should be to maintain the body temperature,

the loss of water from the lungs becomes greater. A dog, which has practically no sweat glands, will pant to rid itself of heat, whereas a man under the same circumstances would perspire. The rapid fanning of the wet tongue helps to remove water from the body. A second increase of loss of water is made by shallow breathing at a rapid rate.—Copyright.

—Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—I

(Continued from page 141)

fearful and wonderful varieties. Rubber shoes or goloshes, either all-rubber or with brown canvas uppers and black-rubber soles, for use in the rainy season, cost between 1 and 2 rupees a pair, and I believe they were of Austrian make.

I cannot conclude about dress without mentioning that the immense varieties of toilet accessories, scents, powders, snows, creams, scented hair-oils, pomades, rouge, lip-stick and so on, which are so freely obtainable now-a-days and so lavishly used by the young (and not so—young) of both sexes, were not in existence during the period I am describing. Ladies certainly used powder, but very few, and those only the wealthier sections, used creams, pomades and such, of which a few kinds (imported) were obtainable, mostly from English firms. English lavender water and eau-de-cologne, priced at about a rupee or so per bottle, were the only "scents" of which I retain any memory. Imported scented soaps such as Pears', Gosnell's etc., (12 annas or so far a box of three cakes) were obtainable, while soap for washing clothes was also imported, such as Gossages' bar-soap, and I think a 2 lb. bar cost 6 annas.

In the domestic region I may mention that brass and bell-metal utensils were in common use then as now, of which the *Khagra* (Murshidabad) make was famous, and I believe brass-ware cost about one rupee, and bell-metal from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per seer weight according to quality. Enamelled iron-ware utensils were rarely used, while aluminium-ware had not yet made its appearance. Most of the enamel-ware came from Austria and Sweden, while China tea-cups, as well as glass and similar ware were also imported from foreign countries. Indian or even Japanese makes in these lines had not yet made their appearance.

Considerations of space compel me to leave many things unsaid, and I conclude here, hoping to present other aspects of Calcutta life of half a century ago, in future issues.

EXTRA EPIDEMIC STAFF

1,000 Trained Men To Work In Rural Areas

Three hundred members of the extra epidemic staff recently sanctioned for carrying out intensive inoculation and vaccination work in the rural areas of Bengal have been already selected in Calcutta and similar selections have been made in the districts to make up the total of 1,000, states a *Press Note* issued on Wednesday last. Those selected in Calcutta will start on a short course of training for 10 days by the end of this week and they are expected to be posted to the districts after training. The whole staff of 1,000, it is expected, will have been trained and posted throughout the Province within a month.

Engineering

Prospects For Engineers In The Post-War Period *

[By T. R. S. KYNERSLEY, O.B.E., M.C., A.C.G.I., M.INST. C.E., M.I. STRUCT.E., M.I.E. (IND.)]

THE necessity for, and acceptance of, the engineer in modern national life is a commonplace, and it is probable that his service to the community, in the near future, will increase rather than decrease. It is not unreasonable that those who have to shoulder responsibility for direction of national life should look to engineers for information as to how that service can best be met.

The Engineer's service has to do with the use and adaptation of Nature's resources, in material and power, for the convenience of man in this national life. It is clear that there are many matters outside his sphere of operations and thought, the responsibility and initiative for which he must leave to others. His service, however, falls under two heads.

1. Advising other responsible authorities on what is possible and practicable, so that wise policies may be initiated.
2. Executive carrying out of those policies by constructions, their completion to the point of operation and their use.

The essential qualities required by the former are imagination and prescience, based upon experience which has been obtained in the latter. To make policy depend on any or every new minor contingency arising during execution, is to court disaster and failure.

The particular qualities of mind required for the latter are apprehension, quick reaction, co-ordination.

Language, like habit, is not permanent. A word, when first coined, may sufficiently make clear what is to be conveyed by it. As knowledge increases that word may take on a generic quality embracing a class, or it may become corrupted by habitual use and be applied to subjects originally intended. This is so in the case of the word "engineer." It is used, alike, in reference to the designer of a Sydney Bridge and the minder of a boiler and pump. It has become ambiguous due to both these causes.

"The Engineer has been described as a mediator between the Philosopher and the working mechanic, and showed a just appreciation of the Mechanic's part in the realization of the engineer's ideas and designs."

Samuel Smiles is responsible for the following statement:—

"The educated classes of the last century (18th) regarded with contempt mechanical men and mechanical subjects.... At a time when the Court, the Camp and the Church formed the principal occupations of the higher classes, engineering was thought unscientific and ungentle." And he goes on to say that none of the great mechanics of that time belonged to the educated classes. Notwithstanding this, they came to be recognised as engineers of great ability.

Natural philosophy or physics, in contradistinction to mental (intellectual) philosophy or metaphysics, and also to moral philosophy or ethics, was being opened up, and these great mechanics "by their habits of observation, their powers of discrimination, their constant self-improvement, and their patient industry" were becoming natural philosophers of the practical or executive type.

The author then proceeds to consider derivations and definitions concerning the profession of an engineer and quotes various Royal Charters. He then considers the present position of various engineering societies and winds up with suggestions for possible re-orientation of existing engineering institutions, which may be summed up in two distinct problems, namely:—

(1) The maintenance, without overlapping of societies which ensure the steady advance of the sum total of scientific knowledge and practical ability that can be drawn from, for the requirements of national life.

(2) The ready means for obtaining the most economic use of the individual services of properly qualified engineers.

Problem (1) need not concern us at the moment.

Problem (2) is, however, worthy of investigation.

The services may be enumerated thus:—

(a) Consultants—qualified engineers who devote themselves to advising the public on engineering matters or to the designing and supervising the construction of engineering works....and are "not directly or indirectly concerned or interested in commercial or

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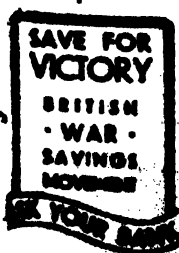
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manufacturing interests such as would tend to influence the exercise of independent judgement in the matters upon which they advise."

(b) Qualified engineering advisers to, and servants of, Government Departments, Local Authorities and similar Statutory Bodies or Corporation, whose services are remunerated by salary, and except in this particular would be classed as Consultants.

(c) Qualified Educationists and Research Workers in engineering sciences, whose services are remunerated by salaries.

(d) Qualified Engineers in the service of firms of Industrial companies such as Contractors, Manufacturers or Suppliers of Goods whose services are remunerated by way of profit, salary or commission.

(e) Qualified Engineering Assistants to any of the foregoing classes.

Although the services rendered, the responsibilities carried, and the values of remuneration received in these classes vary enormously, they all have one thing in common, namely, the service and the remuneration are the subject of personal contract (written, implied, or based on custom) between the particular qualified person and the employer."

Let us now turn to problems nearer home. There is an economic dictum that supply and demand usually balance but in the matter of technical education this does not appear to be true in India at present. There are many more trained engineers and subordinates than there are jobs, and while it appears to be the goal of nearly every young Engineer in this country to enter Government Service, I cannot help feeling that the time has come when the fallacy of this ideal should be brought to light. In the first place there are many more men being trained than there are jobs in the Public Works Department and similar services. It is a common thing now-a-days for young qualified engineers to work as subordinates to get practical training with a view to improving their position later on but unfortunately many stay as subordinates because there are no vacancies higher up. This in turn acts on those who may be termed natural subordinates, in other words men who never aspire to officer rank with a result that at the lower end of the scale there is a great deal of unemployment. Is this state of affairs likely to continue or not! The arguments in favour of a settled career under Government with fixed terms of service pension or provident fund at the end are very cogent but such jobs are not for all and we must consider the case of the majority.

After this war there must be reconstruction both in the minds of men and in actual fact: qualified brains and trained hands will be required both in the creation of new industries and for developing them. India is still a land of practically untouched resources, mineral wealth is vast, big schemes are still few and far between, the agriculturist is crying out for assistance from the engineer whether he knows it or not and the roads of this country are still practically undeveloped.

Mechanical Engineering alone must offer enormous scope to students who look ahead. If we follow the example of America, many industries will spring up on the sides of our new roads such as wayside garages, supply depots, rice-mills, flour mills, saw mills, pumping stations etc. It should be possible to start the small scale manufacture of thousands of different gadgets, which our enemies the Japanese are famous for. Then there are the heavier industries such as sugar factories, cotton, woollen and silk mills, iron foundries, smithies, steel rolling mills, paper mills, chemical works, automobile factories, rubber and tyre factories and so forth.

India is mainly an agricultural country and only partially developed. My own belief is that the reconstruction of our road system is the quickest and best method of opening up the country and the more the country is opened up the more educated will the people become and the more jobs there will be in feeding, clothing, transporting, lighting and generally catering for the increasing population. Today is the day of specialising; no one can hope to learn more than the rudiments of the whole science of mechanical, electrical or civil engineering and unless he concentrates on one particular branch or a section of a branch he cannot hope to get on. We must know a little bit more about the particular subject than other people and a man's value, which will probably go hand in hand with his salary, will depend upon just how much more useful he is to the community than the next man.

In this connection however we must not neglect the physical side of a man's equipment. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is an old saying which should always be remembered. It is not the slightest use developing your mind at the expense of your body and the modern idea of cramming a lot of information into boys' heads at an early age in trying to get them to pass their matriculation or other examinations, when a large portion of their time ought to be spent in increasing their physical capacity, is all wrong and cannot make for a healthy nation. Another thing one notices about the young men of today is that they will not take their coats off and get on with the jobs themselves. For some reason or other, they think it is beneath their dignity to take part in manual work of any kind. This is complete nonsense and every engineer ought to be impressed with the dignity of work. There is nothing whatever dishonourable in working with the hands, and generally speaking no man can be in a position to say what ought to be done unless he can do it himself.

The true artisan is proud of the work he has done himself and rightly so.

Post-graduate work or research work in engineering should pay very handsome dividends to those with sufficient brains and determination to go on educating themselves after the ordinary college courses are complete. The more trained technical men there are, the greater will be the

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development of new industries; new factories, new processes, all of which will increase the market for the engineer.

Starting with transport the highway engineers in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities should be very busy men. Roads ought to form one of the main foundations of national reconstruction. There should be many appointments available to young engineers who can concentrate on the work of building more and better roads in India. The field of highway engineering has extended enormously in the last few years. This is especially true of America where new machines, new types of construction, new ideas for high speed road-transport forms what can be termed the industry of road making. There is no shadow of a doubt that the highway engineers of the future will have to be trained as highway engineers and not employed as part-time engineers from other jobs. The engineer who wishes to make a road has to have complete understanding of the materials of construction, knowledge of geology, modern chemistry (with particular reference to colloids), physics and soil mechanics. A knowledge of mechanical engineering with reference to petrol and diesel engines will be essential. Road architecture and town-planning will have to be studied and the public must be educated in the absolute necessity of employing only first class engineers on highway construction and maintenance.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the request of the Government of India the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association were asked to prepare two Pilot Surveys which will act as a 'yardstick' for large road-planning schemes covering the whole of India. The Pilot Surveys which have recently been made in Bombay Presidency show somewhat startling results of the amount of profit which can be made for the agriculturists by the improvement of a road system.

Irrigation, water-supply, sewage-disposal should offer large fields to the engineer after the war. Coal mining and electrical engineering need very specialised education. In agriculture there is room or should be room for engineers as the growing of food is one of the most important jobs that any man can turn his hand to. Unfortunately, owing to the age-old systems in this country and the partitioning of land into small holdings, general indebtedness and want of modern methods, engineering and agriculture seem to be, at present, far apart, except possibly in such things as large irrigation dams, water-supply schemes and works of that nature. Town-planning in urban areas should give much scope for those young men who can get training for such work. It is most important and should be taken in hand in all cities as soon as possible.

We have already considered briefly the relation of Instructor and Pupil, and there is no doubt whatever that each pupil who shows promise in one particular direction should be coached along those lines to the complete mastery of the particular subject for which his teacher finds him most fitted. We are in an age when specializing is absolutely necessary, for just as in medicine where the "G. P." or General Practitioner has had to give way to the Specialist so an Engineer must specialize in one particular branch to hope to attain to any sort of success.

Calcutta News & Views

THE LATE SIR JOHN HERBERT

The Viceroy and Lady Wavell, who arrived in Calcutta from Dacca by air on Sunday last (December, 19), attended a memorial service for Sir John Herbert, lately Governor of Bengal, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the same day. Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bengal, was also present.

The Metropolitan, who led the service, delivered an address, referring to Sir John's sincerity of purpose, his love for the people and his trust in God. Hard work had impaired his health and strength, bringing about his premature death.

The congregation included Ministers of the Bengal Government, Judges of the High Court, high military and civil officials, representatives of Consular services and leading citizens, Indian and European.

DEATH OF MR. MIRZA HASHEM ISPAHANI

The death has occurred in Teheran of Mr. Mirza Hashem Ispahani a well-known Muslim nationalist and businessman, according to a telegram received in Calcutta on Monday last. He was 81 years old. Entering the family business in Madras and Egypt at the age of 15, Mr. Ispahani was one of the founders of the firm of Ispahani in Calcutta, and was the partner-in-charge of the London office of the firm from 1914 to 1923. On his return to India he retired from the business and left for Iran and settled there in 1926.

OLD MISSION CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

The Old Mission Church, Calcutta, celebrated its 173rd Anniversary on Sunday last (December, 19). The oldest church in Calcutta after the Armenian Church, it was founded by John Zacharias Kierrander, the first Protestant missionary in Bengal. Originally it was a long narrow building of red bricks, from which it derived its former name of 'Lalzirja'. In the days of the European settlement around Dalhousie Square the church had a spire, which was taken down after the earthquake of 1857, and the garden extended to the Dalhousie Tank.

The work of the church is extensive. It is responsible for a Chinese Mission which works amongst 5,000 Chinese of the parish and many newcomers to Calcutta; a Hebrew Mission working amongst the Jews; a home for Anglo-Indian girls and a school which is now evacuated to Bhagalpur; and also a hostel for business girls.

The church was responsible for the founding of the first Church Mission in Bengal, the District Charitable Society and Christ Church in Cornwallis Street, which has since been rebuilt.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVES

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Branch of the English Speaking Union there was a largely attended reception in honour of representatives of the United Nations at the Calcutta Club last week. The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan was the host and among those present were the American Consul-General, the Consul-General for China, the Consul for the Netherlands, the Consul-General for Belgium, the Consul-General for Greece, the Acting Consul for Norway, the President of the Calcutta French National Committee of Liberation, the President of the Czechoslovak Society, the Acting Consul for Denmark, Poland was also represented.

**Being extracts from a talk given to students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, on the 17th of November, 1948.*

There was a musical programme which included Indian dances and Czechoslovak, Russian, Dutch, Greek, and English songs. A feature was the rendering of an East Bengal song by Mr. A. A. Bake (Netherlands), who also sang Greek, Russian and Dutch songs and an Old English ballad. Representatives of the Czechoslovak community contributed Czechoslovak songs and violin solos.

THE LATE MR. SUDHIR ROY

Reference was made on Monday last at the Calcutta High Court to the death on Friday of Mr. Sudhir Roy, a member of the Calcutta Bar. The Chief Justice said they were all grieved at the most untimely death of Mr. Roy who might have looked forward to many more years of successful practice. A message of sympathy has been sent to the members of the bereaved family.

UNIVERSITY COMPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

It has been decided by the University that immediate effect will be given to the Regulations for the compartmental system for the I. A., I. Sc., B.A., B. Sc., and B. Com. Examinations recently sanctioned by Government. Candidates who failed to pass the aforesaid examinations in 1943 in one subject only but obtained 40 per cent. of marks in aggregate in other subjects will be given the option of appearing at their respective examinations in 1944 in that subject only in which they failed subject to the provisions of the Regulations in questions. No supplementary examinations will be held for them but they will be allowed to appear at the forthcoming Annual Examinations along with other candidates.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

* Mr. Sriish Chandra Chatterjee and Capt. P. S. Marshall have issued a statement about the proposed establishment of a School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning for Calcutta, in which they say that the scheme proposes to train Indian architects and planners for reconstruction and regional developments on a national scale.

It is pointed out that this is not to be a scheme to impose alien ideals on the minds of students but one which, like any other branch of learning, will make use of the world-wide discoveries of science and technology to enable them to create a great cultural and economic regeneration of India and, at the same time, develop Indian indigenous architectural arts, crafts and industry consistent with modern conditions of Indian life.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The need for adequate raid shelters for workers in Calcutta was emphasized by Mr. J. K. Mitter, presiding at the third quarterly general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December, 17 last. He said, the Government should provide shelters on as wide a scale as possible. The importance of taking cover should also be impressed upon the people.

Mr. Mitter regretted the delay in rationing and suggested that the existing trade channels with Government control and supervision should be pressed into service. The decision to appoint only four or five chief food-purchase agents was liable to objection. He said that local traders ought to have been entrusted with this. In some cases the Government's anxiety to procure supplies might force prices up, and in others the chief agents' monopolistic position might depress the market. Bengali traders, in the business for generations, should have been given preference in the distribution of agencies.

He criticized the Government of India's intention not to meet the requirements of the Supply Department from certain types of industries—such as cottage—in order to release them for civilian demands. Having expanded their capacity to supply Government orders, they would now face considerable difficulty if the civilian demands were not adequate.

He protested against the reported suggestion of the Government of India to Provincial Governments to raise taxation since it was already at such a high level, both at the Centre and in provinces.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

The contribution of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, to the growth and development of Art in India since its inception in 1854 was referred to by Lady Mookerjee when opening the 16th Annual Art Exhibition at the school last week.

Mr. Ramendranath Chakravarty, Principal of the School, said that in the stress and strain of times when utilitarian values predominated people were apt to forget that artistic inspiration strengthened the spirit. It was a national duty that such inspiration did not die out for want of encouragement.

The exhibits include drawings, paintings, sculptures and engravings by the students, ex-students and staff of the school. The exhibition will continue till December 23.

THE BENGAL ASSEMBLY

The next session of the Bengal Assembly is expected to meet on February 1.

Besides the budget estimates for 1944-45, the House will have a heavy programme and the session may continue till the end of May. Nearly 20 official Bills—some of them new—including the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, and the Coroners and Criminal Procedure (Bengal Amendment) Bill will come up for consideration.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 18th December, 1943

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1405 against 1806 and 1599 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 726. The general death-rate of the week was 34.63 per mile.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th December, 1943 was 1117 against 1482 and 1248 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from cholera against 21 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 55 deaths from small-pox during the week against 15 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 114 and 182 respectively against 153 and 159 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31.45 per mile per annum.

There were 28 imported deaths. Excluding these, the deaths-rate of the Town was 30.67.

There were 199 deaths from respiratory diseases against 191 in the previous week.

There were 49 deaths from tuberculosis against 48 in the previous week.

There were 195 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 288 against 394 and 351 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 10 were from cholera, 17 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 34 from fevers, 54 from bowel-complaints and 44 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 56.13 per mile.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 54.75.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths of infants under one year.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Canvas Hose during the year 1944-45.
2. Construction of a godown at the Pulta Pumping Station.
3. Supply of Mother-binders during the year 1944-45.
4. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th December, 1943, for 2 on 11th January and for 3 and 4 on 14th January, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd December, 1943.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS.
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Construction of Salbulla Railing on the bridge approaches at Reflux Gate.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover endorsed as above will be received by me on the 3rd January, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd December, 1943.

Revised Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of

the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a schema and plan revising the portion of the alignment of the 16 ft. projected public Street in continuation of the alignment of Chakku Khansama Lane in Ward 9, towards the west to meet the 20 ft. alignment of Budhu Ostagar Lane, to a width of 20 ft. which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation dated 17th May, 1937.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st January, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st December, 1943.

Notice To Charity Performance Organisers

It is notified for the information of those interested, that whenever any cinema or theatrical performances are intended on sale of tickets to the public in aid of charity or for other purposes in any public stage, college, school, restaurant, club, institute, private building or parks, the organisers should take out a Corporation License, under Section 391 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, on payment of the prescribed fees, and observe the rules and regulations made thereunder. Any one acting in contravention will be prosecuted and fined, the fine may extend up to Rs. 500.

In deserving cases the Corporation License Fee may be excused, at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer, but the Theatre Bye-laws etc., must always be observed.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th December, 1943.

College Street Market

SHOPS TO LET

Applications are invited within 15 days from date hereof for allotment of the rooms Nos. E-88, (rent Rs. 137 per month) and E-41 (rent Rs. 1-15-6 per day) in the College Street Market for "Shoe Business" with offers of initial rent. The rent as noted above is to run upto August 1944 and is liable to modification thereafter by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent

College Street Market,
The 21st December, 1943.

Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that the Calcutta Improvement Trust Road No. 11 in Scheme No. XXXIII, a new 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 13 to Road No. 14, be named as Kunjalal Banerjee Road.

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th December, 1943.

It is proposed that the 20 ft. road leading to premises Nos. 110/9-A, 110/9-B, 110/10-B, etc. Lake Road on one side and Nos. 110, 111, 110/13-A etc. Lake Road on the other, be named as "Lake Place."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1943.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the name of Mr. Khalilur Rahman and Messrs. M. Ashrafuddin and M. Nasseruddin as occupier and occupiers of eastern half and western half of stall No. 58 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market respectively. Objections, if any to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1943.

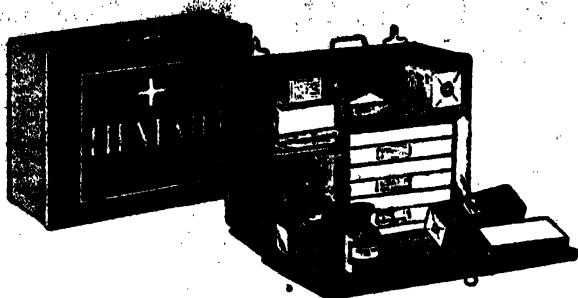
To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from M. Satya Narayan Saha, recorded occupier of Stall No. 72 in Block "D" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer his rights and interests in it above stall to Messrs. Gehlmal Tahilram Udharam Tahilram and Khuldas Tahilram. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th December, 1943.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE P.B. 1307
31, JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RISE.		
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer ...	1 0 0				
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	1 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 6 0	
Baghda ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	Sugar ...	0 7 0	
Bhanguar ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 14 0
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...			Gur per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hilaa ...	0 6 0	0 12 0						
Kol & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes ...			Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ohana ...		0 6 6
			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor " ...	0 11 0	0 13 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Bhanga " ...		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khasaree " ...		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Kalaj " ...	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Biuli " ...		
EGGS.			Almond " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer ...	0 14 0	
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25 ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mattar " ...	0 13 0	
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0			
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	1 8 0	
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	Coal ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0				Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.					
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer ...	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras " ...			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Do. ...		
Green Chilly " ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ...	3 4 0		Barley Pearl 1 " ...		
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 2 " ...		
Pean (Daryelling) ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 1 " ...		
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Milk ...			Corn Flower ...		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley ...		
			Flour per seer ...			Oben Scott Polish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1 ...	0 7 0		Jelly ...		
			Atta Brown per seer ...	0 7 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

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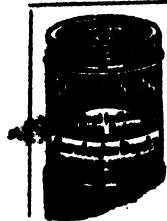
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	—
					Lion "	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	0 6
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	—	—	—	—
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—	Hind-quarter "	2 0 0	—	—	—
Do. Salted per seer	—	—	—	—	Saddle	2 8 0	—	—	—
Do. Malted "	—	—	—	—	Leg per seer	2 8 0	—	—	—
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	—	—
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	—	—
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per sr.	2 8 0	2 4 0	—	—
Brain each	0 2 6	0 4 0	—	—	Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0	—	—
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—	Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0	—	—
Oxtails each	0 2 0	0 3 0	—	—	Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 3 6	—	—
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0	—	—	Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0	—	—
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0	—	—
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—	Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6	—	—
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	—	—	Tongue "	0 2 6	0 4 0	—	—
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0	—	—	Trotters "	0 1 0	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	1 2 0	—	—	—	Head (without tongue and	—	—	—	—
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6	—	—
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0	—	—
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0	—	—
					Goat and Kid meat	1 2 0	1 12 0	—	—



USE—

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ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	—	—	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	—
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0	—	Shrimps with shell per seer	—	0 12 0	—
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0	—	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	—
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	—	—	Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	—
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	—	—	—	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	—
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	—	—	Pomfruts per seer	1 4 0	3 0 0	—
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	—	—	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0	—
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	1 12 0	—	—	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	—
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0	—	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	—
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 12 0	—	—	Do. large per "	6 0 0	—	—
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	1 8 0	—	—	Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	—
Roasted Pork	1 8 0	—	—	Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	—
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	1 12 0	—	—	Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	—
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	—	—	—	Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	—

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Silicate of Soda

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 80	0 40	Apricots (fresh) per lb. ...	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 80	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur ..	0 30	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 ...	1 00	
Capon ..	4 00	7 00	Do. Lahore ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. S. Africa ..		
Duck (curry) ..	3 80	3 12 0	Do. Darjeeling ..			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	12 00	16 00
Do. (roasting) ..	3 12 0		Do. Fyzabad ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Nainital ..	12 00	16 00
Do. (special) ..	3 80	3 14 0	Do. Country ..	0 80	0 40	Do. White Pearman ..		
Fowl (curry) ..	2 00	2 80	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. American ..		
Do. (outlet) ..	2 40	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 40	0 50	Do. Cashmere ..	16 00	18 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	2 12 0	3 00	Cucumber per score ...	1 00	1 80	Do. King David ..		
Do. (special) each ...	3 00	3 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Jonathan ..		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	3 40	3 80	Ginger ..	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Lutton per doz. ...		
Goose ..	18 00	20 00	Green Chilly per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Quetta ..		
Pigeons ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Turmeric ..	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Delicious ..		
Turkey Cook ..	48 00	50 00	Indian Corn each ...	0 20		Do. Rawalpindi ..	10 00	12 00
Do. Hen ..	22 00	25 00	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 80	0 40	Amra per score ...		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots ...	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each ...	0 80	0 10 0
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer ...	1 12 0	2 00
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score ...		
			Lettuce per score ...	0 80	1 40	Cocoonut each ...	0 20	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 60	0 80	Country Apples ...		
			Do. Do. (Large) per seer ...	0 80		Gooseberry per seer ...		
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	6 12 0	0 14 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ..	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Nask 1 lb. ...		
			Do. " white ..			Do. Kabul per box (large) ...		
			Do. Country red ..	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Paranip each ...	0 80	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Pearl Modhupur per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Do. Darjeeling ..	0 12 0	1 00	Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 00	12 00
			Do. Hazaribagh ..			Joffa Orange per doz. ...	2 80	3 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Anar per seer ...	2 00	2 20
			Do. Kagbanga ..			Guava (Benares) per doz ...	1 20	1 40
			Do. Country ..			Jack Fruit each ...	1 00	2 00
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 15 0	1 00	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 80	
			Do. Country do. ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Khurbanee ..	1 80	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Do. New p. a. (Nainital) ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ..	0 50	0 60	Lime patty per score ...	0 50	0 80
			Do. (New) ..	0 12 0	0 13 0	Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 00	3 00
			Do. Madras ..			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
			Do. (Small) ..			Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. Shillong ..	0 14 0	0 15 0	Locket per score ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 40		Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Pulbul (Patil) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 00	M. Melon Jaunpur ..		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow) ..		
			Spinach per lot of 50 ...	0 30	0 40	Mangoes Alfonso per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 30	0 40	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. ...		
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 30	0 36	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 00	6 00
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...	0 30	0 36	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...			Do. Sipia ..		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1 ..		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
			Do. Country ..	0 50	0 60	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Ranchi ..	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh ..		
			Do. Shillong ..	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Himsagore ..		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...			Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 60	0 70	Do. Kanchan ..		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay ..		
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Do. Madras 6-8 ..		
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 50	0 80	Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			Red " per each ...	0 10 0	1 80	Mangosteen per doz. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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D
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 12 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0		Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
Lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul " ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Gomgranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Galasia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond Irani per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 33	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 4	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 159)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	2 0 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 6 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaudaahi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...				to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer				0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Ised) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8-10			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
seer ...			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	1 12 0	2 2 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Crystal (best) ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			„ „		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (out) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Kalai per seer ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arahar „ ...			Glaxo „ ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Brand (White & Brown)			Khari Masoor „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 3 6		*Salt „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			per lb. ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. „ ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0		*Coconut Oil per seer ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland „ ...			Castor Oil „ ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar „ ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			„ „ „ No. 2			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. unmixtd, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Cheese „ ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem „ ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem Ised „ ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	Control	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			No. 1		led	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 2 9	rated.	Marie „ ...		
			No. 2			Milk „ ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) „ ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Mimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowles Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange	1 11 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Box 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 2 3
Cowles Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 6 0		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (8 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
			Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Darjeeling and Assam			per tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Salmon per pkt.		0 2 6	Red Knigh Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Capetan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Cococa 1 lb. packet			Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
(magnum)			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 4 0	3 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Gold "Flake" per packet			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Green	0 2 0		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Klerman's Embrocation...		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Chutneys 1	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Amrutjan Pain Balm		
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
50			Do. ½ lb.			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
per packet		0 2 6	Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Sausages Australian per tin			Do. (India) per doz.		
Oraven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2091) Rangoon Branch: 228, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. B-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butal 7	0 2 0 each.	Butal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SUB CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled prices)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Fatal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pear		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessora			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 6 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkaima			Cocoanut Oil		1 1 0			
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java)			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country)			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 6	Parsey	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Patnai whole)		0 12 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0	0 12 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)						EGGS.		
Arahar Dal	0 12 0		VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country)			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati)	0 12 0	0 14 0	(Fresh)		2 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 2 2						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangs		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa		3 8 0	Apples 3—6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 8	Pasta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
Fatal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Patal	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Deshi)			Pascal's Loganges		
Potatoes (Deshi)			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
Ginger			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
Onion					0 12 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 5 0			0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage per seer		1 8 0			0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
FISH						KEROSENE OIL		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0				Elephant Brand tin		
Pons		1 4 0				Do. per bottle		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0				Do. " "		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0				Shing Sun		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0				Do. per bottle		
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0						
Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0						
Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 15 0						

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "C" 4 and 6A, Mr. Akhoy Ch. Chatterjee Block "O" 15 to 16, Lakshmi Market from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. on normal working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 4 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-8	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger "		0 10 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Uhamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Kaghi Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 12 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay "	0 14 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country "	0 10 0		Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-20			per maund		
Do. Madras "			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Do. Multan	6 0 0		Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul			Coarse "		
Do. Dist per seer			Pears 12-25	1 0 0		Medium "		
Do. Hilly "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0	2 8 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Controlled shop
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each			Java		
Peas Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Peaches	0 5 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling "		0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Peas "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Musket per seer	0 12 0		Flour "	0 8 6	Con.
Squash "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta "	0 6 6	Controlled shop
Tomato "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee "		
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Australia 2-3	1 0 0		Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Do. Cashmere 3-5	1 0 0		Do. Sultana "	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. American			Almond shelled	4 0 0	5 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	8 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Japan			Do. do. large			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Peshwari 4-6	1 0 0		Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Gualando			Kalai	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Deshi			Khesari	0 10 0	
Apricot "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Beavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bedana (green)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	6-12	1 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0		Do. Shelled "			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Chilghosa	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground "			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab	2 0 0		Sharifa			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad			Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)	1 0 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay "	2 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Chaman			Aligarh "	1 12 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Jessore "	8 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khorma		2 8 0	Dinapur "	8 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kesur Deshi		1 8 0	Pabna "	8 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Singapore			Darbhanga "	8 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kohani			Masafferpur "	8 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Victoria" Swan—		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. Mozaffarpur per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bulk		
Plums per seer			Bheskee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0	1 8 0	Bulk		
Golapjam " score			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0		Monkey Brand per tin		
Panifal per seer	0 8 0		Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	1 8 0		(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
Score			Rohi (cut pieces)	0 10 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Small fish			(Red)		
			Chetal			Snowflake per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0				
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sujeo		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 6 6	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0				
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 8 0	0 10 0	Patna per seer		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				Banktulahi (Manja)		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			per md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0	2 0 0	(Kora) per seer		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer	0 0 6		Deshi (Boiled)		
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Bedana per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	per md.		
MEAT.			Beal each	1 12 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer	0 1 6	0 8 0			
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond "	1 0 0		SUNDRIES.		
			Lime per score			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
EGGS.			Orange 12 to 32			Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.			Gur per seer		0 14 0
			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0			
VEGETABLES.			Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Pomegranate per seer			Arabar per seer		
Brijal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples 4 to 8			Chana "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Masoor "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0				Bhanga "		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Khasaree "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Kalai "		
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Madras "			Bluii "		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa			(Fried) per seer		
Onion		0 10 0	Do. Sree			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Salt "		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Milk		0 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujeo		
Bagda	1 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown	0 6 0	
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do (New)	0 5 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor	0 14 0	1 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	"		
Paray	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banktulahi (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Attap) "		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
But	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Golap Soru		
Duck each	1 12 0	2 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
Chicken	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Gur per seer		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Grapes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arabar per seer		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0		Lime per score	0 8 0	0 4 0	Chana "		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
Brijal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer			Bink		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 8 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Bona)		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Oranges per score			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Do. (Darjeeling)	1 8 0	2 4 0				Salt (fine) "		
Cucumber per score	1 8 0	2 4 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin.	1 8 0	1 4 0
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Butter per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.		
			Ghee Lakhee "			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa "			Jelly		
			Do. Sree "			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Brand per bottle		
			Milk			Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 60	—	Faul 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 00	1 80	Prins S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	0 60	1 00	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20
Duck each	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	—	Aligarh per lb.	2 80	—
Pigeon	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur	1 12 0	2 00
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer	2 80	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	—
Fowl's „	1 12 0	2 00	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	3 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	—
Pona per seer	1 80	—	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb.	0 16	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 10	0 40	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 10
Silong	1 80	2 00	Beal each	1 80	2 00	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	6 80	0 86
Bagda	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Aita	0 60	0 64
Bhangaur	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each	0 40	0 60	Sujee	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	RISE.		
Other Fish	1 00	1 40	Dates per seer	2 00	2 40	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 20	0 40	Almond „	2 80	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Mila	0 12 0	1 00	Grape „	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 80	3 00	Do. per box	—	—	Chinitakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 00	—	Goosberry per seer	—	—	Deshi	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRINE.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 60	1 20	Kharbura „	—	—	Sugar	0 70	—
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 80	0 80	Lime per score	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 80	0 40	Lokote „	1 00	—	DAL.		
Brinjal	—	—	Oranges 10 to 16	1 00	—	Arabar per seer	0 90	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 80	1 00	Pesta per seer	2 80	4 00	Ohana	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor „	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower	0 20	0 60	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 20	0 40	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Khasaree „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Pineapple „	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) „	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) „	0 90	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 00	2 80	Mattor „	0 60	—
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 28
Garlic	0 50	0 60	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 12	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger „	0 40	0 50	Walnut „	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion „	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Redned	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „	—	—	Langra 15—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	—	0 80	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital)	—	—	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 50	0 60	Sipia	—	—			
Palhal	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. An. P.			Ra. An. P.	
MA	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 3 0 „		35-36 „	0 3 0 „	
35 „	0 5 0 „		36 „	0 3 0 „	
37 „	0 1 6 „				

H. N. SINGH.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 152)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 3	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 5	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 7	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 11	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 12	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 14	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 15	0 3 0	Do
" 21	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 16	0 3 0	Do
" 22	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 23	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 24	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 25	2 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 20	0 3 0	Do
" 26	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	Mon. rent	" 21	0 3 0	Do	
" 27	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	" 22	0 3 0	Do	
" 28	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	" 23	0 3 0	Do	
" 29	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	" 24	0 3 0	Do	
" 30	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	" 25	0 3 0	Do	
" 31	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	" 26	0 3 0	Do	
" 32	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	" 27	0 3 0	Do	
" 33	4 0 0	Do.	" 41	25 0 0	" 28	0 3 0	Do	
" 34	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	" 29	0 3 0	Do	
" 35	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	" 30	0 3 0	Do	
" 36	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	25 0 0	" 31	0 3 0	Do	
" 37	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	25 0 0	" 32	0 3 0	Do	
" 38	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	25 0 0	" 33	0 3 0	Do	
" 39	4 0 0	Do.	" 47	25 0 0	" 34	0 3 0	Do	
" 40	4 0 0	Do.	" 48	25 0 0	" 35	0 3 0	Do	
" 41	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	25 0 0	" 36	0 3 0	Do	
" 42	4 0 0	Do.	" 50	25 0 0	" 37	0 3 0	Do	
" 43	4 0 0	Do.	" 51	25 0 0	" 38	0 3 0	Do	
" 44	4 0 0	Do.	" 52	25 0 0	" 39	0 3 0	Do	
" 45	4 0 0	Do.	" 53	25 0 0	" 40	0 3 0	Do	
" 46	4 0 0	Do.	" 54	25 0 0	" 41	0 3 0	Do	
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" 55	4 0 0	Do.	" 63	25 0 0	" 50	0 3 0	Do	
" 56	4 0 0	Do.	" 64	25 0 0	" 51	0 3 0	Do	
" 57	4 0 0	Do.	" 65	25 0 0	" 52	0 3 0	Do	
" 58	4 0 0	Do.	" 66	25 0 0	" 53	0 3 0	Do	
" 59	4 0 0	Do.	" 67	25 0 0	" 54	0 3 0	Do	
" 60	4 0 0	Do.	" 68	25 0 0	" 55	0 3 0	Do	
" 61	4 0 0	Do.	" 69	25 0 0	" 56	0 3 0	Do	
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" 166	4 0 0	Do.	" 174	25 0 0	" 161	0 3 0	Do	
" 167	4 0 0	Do.	" 175	25 0 0	" 162	0 3 0	Do	
" 168	4 0 0	Do.	"					

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudl.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 2 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 2 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 2 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	35 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	36 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	41 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	42 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	43 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	44 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0	"	45 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	23 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	46 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	47 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	48 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	49 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

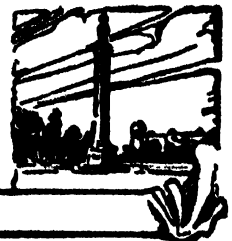
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 22B	" 4 "	Do.			Potato
D. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.		" 3 "	Do.
E. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
" 22	" 8 per day	Do.	Betal-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betal leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-2, 3 & 4	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 "	Fruit.
			Betal-3 to 5	0 3 0 "	Betal leaves.
			Onion-3 to 5	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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WE WISH

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR

to

all our readers and well-wishers

Special Article

A Ghost Village

Pen-Portrait Of Famine-Stricken Bengal

[By Dr. R. AHMED, Alderman, Corporation of Calcutta]

WE enter the village after passing through a big *bil*, now full of blossoming mustard plants and lentil fields, common to Bengal countryside at this time of the year. We pass under shady lanes arched by bamboo-groves on either side. Then we pass by several *dobas* full of water-hyacinth and the village-path winds amongst clusters of weeds, with pot-holes here and there. Suddenly we come across a roofless house, the bamboo walls of which still stand. The courtyard is unkempt and the usual *tulsi* plant now full of weeds, still stands on a pedestal in a corner. I am told this is Majhipara, once a prosperous village of fishermen and a few Muslims, which used to boast of a population of a thousand. I ask what had happened? Along about June of this year the scarcity and famine struck this small community. Up to about August or September the inhabitants first sold their cattle, then their tin-roofs, that is those that had tin-roofs, and thus carried on in a world of inflation and high prices. In an epidemic of cattle-disease of the hemorrhagic Cholera type most of their cattle were carried away. They made their frugal lives still more frugal, and when October and November came, most of them were so emaciated and run down, that when the epidemic of malaria set in, followed by cholera and then by small-pox, 500 died within a few weeks. When I visited the place in December, I passed through a tangle of roofless houses, dirty unkempt courtyards, saw skeletons of human beings, men and women, children literally grovelling in the mud, absolutely naked. I saw Mana, a man of about 45, covered with a "kantha" on the verandah of his mud-hovel and shivering. I saw the man suffering from an acute malarial attack. In between his shiverings he tells us that his four sons, his three daughters-in-law and his wife had died one after another in the course of the past few weeks. His neighbours had thrown their bodies into the nearby river—Ichchamati. Once or twice a day his neighbours come to give him a drink of water or a sip of rice-water. I enter his hovel and find a few earthenware pots, some dirty-looking torn pieces of cloth and in a corner a cocoanut hookah, loved by Bengal villagers. We call for his neighbours and leave a few quinine pills. But what chance has Mana? He has no food, no nourishing food or fruit-drinks of any kind. What can quinine do to such a "dead and goner"? We pass in silence to the next house and the next. Everywhere the same tale of misery and suffering. Our offer of quinine tablets is first refused, lest we ask the price of the same. Later on, when they learn that the magic pills may be had free, we are welcome in every hut and hovel. There is Ram Chandra lying groaning on the floor with fever. I am told he was a good foot-ball player once in the village team. His mother sits by his side and tends him and at the same time she tends to a "chula" with her

left hand on which she is cooking a concoction of a few grains of *bajra* and some vile-looking weeds. Poor Ram Chandra! Our quinine may do him some good, but his food will not. The same story is repeated in every roofless or wall-less hut. Dirty, unkempt humanity with drawn faces and sunken eyes who have lost their all and are in their last stages. Of the 500 living persons, fully 400 are lying on their mud-floors. I get a choking feeling in my throat, my eyes grow dim, and I pass along without words to the next mud-hut. I wonder, if I am living in December, 1948 and if this is the Bengal I was familiar with. There is Mazhar Ali, that is Mazhar Ali's house, where all the seven persons, the entire family of Mazhar Ali, have died, leaving behind them only a child of six. The child is being kept and fed, whatever little they have, by his Hindu neighbour. Strange, the Muslim League have not heard of Mazhar Ali and thousands like him who have disappeared from the pleasant fields of Bengal during the last three months.

I HAD heard of stories that women in some villages could not go to the village-pond to fetch water because they had hardly anything to cover their shame. A Calcutta friend once told me that these were all exaggerations. "Look at our crowded cinema houses," he remarked and continued, "people in Bengal are well off, they have plenty of money to spend in cinemas and restaurants. How can you believe these absurd stories?" I would ask my friend to come with me and visit Kartick in the obscure village of Majhipara, in the district of Dacca. Kartick was tending his ailing mother, in a half-roofed hovel through the chinks of which you could see the sun, moon and the stars, not to speak of the rain-god. I asked him how many children he had. He replied, none. To my question where his wife was, he kept silent. At first, I thought it might be *purdah*, but when I recalled I had seen other women in the village, and they had come before me, I repeated the question. He put his head down and said "she is hiding behind the jute-stick fence as she has hardly anything to wear and cannot come out before 'big gentlemen'". "Big gentlemen" felt ashamed that such a thing has been allowed to happen, in spite of their being "Big" and "Gentlemen". How small we felt! In spite of our hundred and one relief organisations we have not been able to reach Kartick and millions like him all over disease-and-famine-stricken Bengal. The call is "To the village," "To the village", and that at once. The Mayor's Relief Fund has reached this unknown Kartick, but other Karticks must be found and relieved of their shame and degradation. He did not ask for money, he did not ask for clothes and blankets, and what we gave him he took grudgingly and told us he could still work. He is one of the few healthy men we saw in Majhipara.

Believe it or not, that is the actual picture of a Bengal village I visited on Christmas Day, 1948.

Special Article

The South African Pegging Act

Denial Of Municipal Franchise To Indians

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

EVER since Mahatma Gandhi espoused the cause of his Indian fellow-countrymen in Natal after the South African War, commonly known as the Boer War, racial friction between India and the Union of South Africa has been sharp. Not only has the Pegging Legislation against the Indians in the colonies of Natal and Transvaal of the Union—expressing the determination of the white immigrants to deny the rights of citizenship to the non-white immigrants of the colonies—been definitely atrocious but the general racial policy and the treatment of the Indian immigrants in the Dominions is also open to grave objection. In an article published in the *Daily Sketch* (a London newspaper) of November 1, 1943, Sir Frederick Whyte, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, discusses India's relations with other members of the British Commonwealth. He is of opinion that India's position in the political field with respect to the Dominions is secure because India takes part in the Imperial Conferences, she has her own member on the War Cabinet, and she sends her representatives to the League of Nations. In the matter of trade treaties, Sir Frederick writes, like the Ottawa Agreement etc., India's position in the economic field is fairly consolidated. But "neither in political nor in economic relations can the Commonwealth evade the crucial issue which arises in the treatment of the Indian immigrants in the Dominions and especially in South Africa.....India can never be satisfied or be a satisfactory partner in the British Commonwealth unless and until statesmanship finds a tolerable *via media* between her proud self-respect and the unquestioned right of each Dominion to control immigration." While pointing to the British responsibility in the matter, Sir Frederick Whyte continues: "We are bound to support him (any statesman who will come forward with a solution for the present situation of estrangement between India and the Dominions) in any action he takes to maintain India's rights in the Dominions, and at the same time a Dominion by

its very nature has sovereign control over its own affairs and is not subject to any kind of dictation whatsoever from London. We can, and we must, play the part of a mediator whenever possible. We shall not forget that now that we have proved there can be a great co-operative society of the British nations living in active partnership together, the next test of statesmanship will be to find a place for India within its wide circle."

On December 1, Senator C. F. Clarkeson, the Minister of the Interior in the Union of South Africa met a deputation of the Natal Indian Congress which submitted a memorandum before him on the Pegging Act and its implications. During the month lying between the publication of Sir Frederick Whyte's article in the *Daily Sketch* and this deputation, the United States of America gave an outstanding example for the Union of South Africa to follow. On November 26, the American Senate passed the Magnuson Bill repealing the 61-year-old Chinese Exclusion Acts and thus placing the Chinese immigrants on a quota basis and making them eligible for United States citizenship. Now, the position is that the Chinese form an inseparable part of the United Nations, but the Indians have no individual share in this coalition other than what they have being dependent upon the British. Besides, India has not the same rights as the Dominions have in the political field. Whatever Sir Frederick may consider with regard to India's representation at the Commonwealth meetings, there is no gainsaying the stern fact that India has not the same paramount rights as the Dominions possess. What rights India apparently enjoys in the political field with respect to the Dominions amount to nothing else than an act of grace done to her by Great Britain. The position of India is still impressed by the Pegging legislation in the Union of South Africa. The differentiation of India from the Dominions can in no way be better exposed than in the following lines from a statement issued in Bombay (October 23, 1943) by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi and Mr. Mahommed Ahmed Jadwat, the two representatives in India of the South-African Indian Congress:—"Field Marshal Smuts refused to stay his hand in regard to the recent Pegging Act against Indians in South Africa, a fact which has thrown a slur on the dramatic page of world history he has personally written during the half a century of his public life. But Field-Marshal Smuts cannot be the apostle of a just and enduring international peace, guaranteeing equality of opportunity and the right to live to communities, people and countries without first conceding the Indian demand for a charter of rights, which is as follows:—

- (1) the recognition of Indians as South African nationals and the extension to Indians of citizenship rights including parliamentary, provincial and civic franchise; (2) the repeal of all legislation adversely affecting Indian nationals in

MRS. PRABHABATI BOSE

DEATH IN CALCUTTA

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Probhabati Bose on Tuesday last at her residence, at 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta. She was 75.

She was the wife of the late Janaki Nath Bose. She leaves behind her seven sons, the eldest of whom is Councillor Mr. Satish Chandra Bose. Her other sons are ex-Councillor and ex-Alderman, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Surendra Chandra Bose, Mr. Sadhis Chandra Bose, Dr. Sanil Bose, ex-Mayor Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Satish Chandra Bose.

The Corporation offices were closed on Wednesday for half the day in honour of her memory.

the Union of South Africa, and the removal of all statutory and administrative restrictions on their rights to ownership of land, trade and residence; (3) the inclusion of Indians in the Old Age Pensions Act, Blind Persons Act and in all other existing social welfare legislations; the inclusion of Indians on a basis of equality in all legislations based on social security and social benefits, including free hospitals and medical treatment, family allowance, unemployment and sick benefits; (4) the removal of all obstacles to securing of employment in industry, trade and agriculture at a living wage to enable decent family living standard; (5) the grant of free primary and secondary education and of admission of students to universities and technical colleges."

Though the above lines are charged with bitter feelings, the implication of the entire situation is explicitly revealed.

Field-Marshal Smuts nurtures a great plan for the Corporation of all the British territories in Africa. While on his mission to England and America for the last several occasions, he has won applause from the people of those countries for his democratic ideals. But what with all his good name and his propaganda on the larger question of the rights of Africans wherever they live, his failure to rightly tackle the South African Indian question will surely prove a fruitful source of racial misunderstanding. "It will be in the fitness of things if the people of England and America invite the Field-Marshal to first bring a regime of justice in his country for the Indians, the coloured and the Africans, before he presumes to chart the seas of international peace on an enduring and just basis, for such a canker of racialism within will not allow the body of world peoples to survive even two decades after the conclusion of peace (after this war)."

The Trading and Occupation of Land (in Natal and Transvaal) Restriction Act, commonly known as the Pegging Bill, which has gone so far as to change the ways of life for 250,000 people living in the two colonies and which has created a good deal of anger among the 40 millions Indians in India, has the following baneful effects: In Transvaal, this Act extends for a further three years the provisions of the interim legislation enacted for the year in 1939 and extended to another two years in 1941, by which purchases of property by Indians in areas not already subject to other restrictions are prohibited without the special permission of the Minister. In Natal it prohibits Indians from purchasing property and Europeans from selling property to Indians in predominantly European areas in Durban without the Minister's permission and provides for the extension of similar provisions to other areas in Natal on sufficient cause being shown after enquiry. There have been hitherto no statutory restrictions upon the acquisition of land by the Asiatics in Natal, though provision exists for insertion of an anti-Asiatic clause in title deeds.

As showing the effects that the Pegging Bill has produced in the two colonies of the Union of South Africa, I reproduce an item of news dated November 6, 1943 received in this country from Maritzburg. It reads as follows: "That the Indian municipal vote in Natal cannot be extended by the

acquisition of property was the effect of a judgment given by Judge President Hathorn of the South African Supreme Court. The Court had before it an application by way of a review to set aside the decision of the Ladysmith-Burges Roll Revision Court, which had refused to allow Mr. Abdool Karim, an Indian, to be enrolled as a voter in Ward 3, Ladysmith. Mr. Karim had acquired property in 1918, and had on that account been enrolled as a voter in Ward 1. In 1935, he acquired property in Ward 3 and applied in 1943 for registration as municipal voter in that Ward as well as in Ward 1. The Review Court refused the application and Mr. Karim appealed to the Supreme Court to set aside the decision. Giving judgment, Judge Hathorn said that Ordinance 19 of 1924 and Ordinance 21 of 1942 prescribed the rights of the Indians to the votes they already had. The object of the saving provisos was to save rights, and it would be contrary to commonsense to hold that they created rights. As it happened, it would also be contrary to authority. The application was dismissed with costs."

It is easily conceivable what a great gloom this has brought over the Indians in South Africa, who have sent their representatives to this country in order to secure support and sympathy from the motherland in their struggle for a repeal of

RE-APPOINTMENT OF C. E. O.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

The following letter dated 24th December, 1943 from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department (Municipal) Branch, to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta has been received:—

"With reference to your letter No. S-2627, dated the 22nd December, 1943, I am directed to say that the request for the approval of Government to the re-appointment of Mr. S. Chatterji, M.A., as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta for a further term of two years from the 24th December 1946, will be considered by the Government of the day at the relevant time."

the Act that denies the Indians in South Africa their right to self-respect and citizenship. These representatives have stressed upon the need for the Government of India to be represented on the proposed Commission to inquire into the Natal Indian question, which the South African Government is expected to appoint shortly. This Commission will possibly discuss the matters arising out of the Capetown Agreement, which has already imposed certain obligations on the South African Indians and in return for which certain benefits have been promised by the Union Government.

Field-Marshal Wavell is reported to have been in correspondence with Field-Marshal Smuts regarding the Union Government's policy towards the Indian nationals. And the delay in enforcing either the Reciprocity Act, which was passed by the Central Legislative Assembly in July last (1943), or the trade sanctions for which decision was taken in

August last (1940), has been conjectured to be caused by the said correspondence between the two Field-M Marshals. Again, unofficial quarters hold that Lord Wavell and Field-Marshal Smuts met in London, and the result has been the slowing down of the temper of the Central Government against South Africa although Dr. Khare attempted in the mean time to take effective action against the Union nationals. The rules under the Reciprocity Act have been formed but not acted upon.

When despair grows strong in this country in relation to the action, or better inaction, of the Government of India in discharge of its natural and moral responsibility towards the Indian immigrants in the Union of South Africa, Senator Clarkeson, the Minister of the Interior in the Union and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, India's High Commissioner in South Africa, have pronounced in favour of admitting Indians to municipal and parliamentary franchise. Though some people have found fault with Senator Clarkeson and Sir Ahmed Khan for side-tracking the immediate issue of the Pegging Act, the *Indian Social Reformer* fondly hopes that General Smuts may utilise the trust reposed in him to revise the anti-Indian policy of the successive South African Governments including his own and may place it on a footing more in harmony with his character as a philosopher. Between these hopes and fears, between a sense of relief and a sense of disgust, let us see whether Senator Clarkeson and Sir Shafaat, or those who want simply the immediate repeal of the Pegging Act, are in the right.

As a matter of personal opinion Senator Clarkeson says that the question of Indian representation must be faced first in town councils, then in provincial councils and the Union Parliament. It may be that it is his personal opinion and it has no official colour. The occasion for his address was no other than the meeting of the Natal Municipal Executives. "No doubt this will lead to a great deal of controversy", he said, "nevertheless, I am confident that municipal franchise on a communal basis will have to be granted to Indians on property and educational qualifications. I personally can see no reason why communal franchise should not also be granted on property and educational qualifications for provincial councils and the Union Parliament. We cannot expect the Indian population in Natal to be voiceless in the control of municipal and state affairs."

Some twenty years ago the Natal Provincial Council took away Indian franchise, and the greater wrong that the Council did to the Indians was that it did not allow an Indian to be a burgess on a communal basis instead of depriving him of municipal franchise. The new deal which Senator Clarkeson suggests, it is sure, cannot operate immediately, but he himself admits. "I am raising the matter now because it is one to which an earnest attention will have to be given." The good intention of Senator Clarkeson cannot be questioned.

The question of repatriation of the Indians cannot arise, for the scheme is long dead. Over 85 per cent of the Indians in South Africa are South-African-born, and they will certainly not think of leaving Natal in spite of the disabilities that they are labouring under. Again, there is a section of the European population which sees no virtue at

all in the Indian and is all out for any repressive measures that can be brought into existence to make things not only uncomfortable but degrading to him. Senator Clarkeson has paid his attention to both these problems. Except in two things Senator Clarkeson has given his full support to the Indian cause. These two differences may be stated in his words. "We in South Africa", he says, have got to settle the question without interference from outside." And, "there is also a very noisy section of the Indian community who does not wish a settlement at any time. They are out to cause as much trouble and inconvenience as possible." One should like to point out that before Senator Clarkeson thought of completely separating the Indians in South Africa from their mother-country he should have demanded the immediate repeal of the Pegging Act at least as a token of good feelings on the part of the Europeans to the Indian nationals. This omission in the Senator's speech is enough to curdle all his good wishes, as a drop of acid is enough to spoil a bucketful of milk.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan's advice to the Indians in South Africa is to conduct their daily relations with the Europeans in a spirit of friendliness and mutual adjustment. The Government of India will, however, be looked up to for safeguarding their legitimate interests both under the Capetown Agreement and in accordance with the conditions agreed upon in regard to early emigration from India. It is strange that the Government of India is not actually taking up the Indian question in South Africa after so much of hue and cry raised by the deprived Indians in the Dark Continent and after also such tumultuous discussions in the Indian legislature. And how can, on the face of it, the poor forsaken Indians in the Union of South Africa proceed to live in amity with the Europeans. If Sir Shafaat means that the Indians must carry any burden that the Whites choose to place on the coloured in South Africa he is utterly mistaken. If a patchwork of amity is effected, and if the main problem is left without solution, the Indians in South Africa are sure to sink into the depths of oblivion and disgrace. The Indians have won their right of citizenship in the Union of South Africa by dint of their toil and they must preserve that right at any cost, against any opposition or any undue demand upon them by the European nationals in South Africa.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN CALCUTTA'S HEALTH

Calcutta's health, though still abnormally bad, showed further improvement in the week ended December 25. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,124 (including three who died from injuries in the air raid on December 5) against 1,405 (including 16 who died from air raid injuries) in the previous week, 1,806 (including 334 air raid victims) in the week before; 634 in the corresponding week of last year; and an average of 638 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

The toll of malaria was less—there were 114 deaths against 117 in the previous week and 175 in the week before. Deaths from small-pox dropped to 55 from 72. Attacks from the disease also dropped appreciably, from 105 to 88. But cholera attacks rose from 76 to 85 as also deaths which were 28 as against 25 in the previous week.

"Paupers" deaths recorded a fall, being 260 against 345 in the previous week.

Special Article.**Some Titbits Of Calcutta Life As Seen In Warren Hastings's Minutes**

[By BISHNUPADA CHAKRAVARTI, M.A.]

OUR settlement has increased to a degree of magnitude and splendour which evinces the wisdom of your measures and the mildness of your Government(1)"—this was a part of the farewell address given by the inhabitants of Calcutta to Warren Hastings on the eve of his retirement in 1785. This eulogy inevitably points out to the grandeur and importance which the town of Calcutta acquired during the administration of Warren Hastings. Compare Calcutta which Hastings saw on his coming to India—a town "with its open cesspools, its unburied corpses, its filth and squalor"—with Calcutta after his retirement—a town "studded with elegant mansions" and magnificent 'palaces' in the Esplanade. The period of Warren Hastings signalled the dawn of a new era of reform. He was a creation of the new civilising forces which came over England in the beginning of the latter half of the 18th century. The same civilising forces inspired and guided his political ideals and activities in India. A man gifted with many talents, his genius was not spent up only in pursuit of foreign conquests and annexations but it also found an automatic course in different channels to meet different ends. The political and administrative achievements of Warren Hastings are fairly well known to us, and hundreds of scholarly pens have immortalised them in the pages of history. But this is not the end of the whole drama. A man of keen insight, he did not allow even the minor details and problems to escape his notice. The thirty-sixth clause (2) of the Regulating Act empowered the Governor-General to frame rules and regulations relating to the civic administrations of the Fort William, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Calcutta was the residence of Warren Hastings and the seat of East India Company's power. So naturally he could not be a dummy spectator of the daily-increasing needs and necessities of his metropolis. Few minutes of Warren Hastings, recorded in the Home Department Proceedings, bear ample testimony to the fact as to how some problems of Calcutta life interested him and how he attempted to solve them.

Among the many problems of the 18th century Calcutta which attracted the attention of Warren Hastings, the deplorable condition of roads and streets was one. Before his time there were no big roads like any of our modern days. The roads and streets were generally short and narrow. The breadth of the thoroughfares were still more reduced by the appearance of a large number of huts, sheds or stalls on both sides(8). Moreover, the roads in most cases were left unclean, dusty and out of repair. The drainage system even if it existed was practically neglected. The inhabitants frequently used to burn bricks on the highways with the result that the sky remained smoky during the day time. Nuisances of every kind were committed on the road-sides without the least hesitation. All these spoke of the general filthiness and insanitary condition of the town. For this reason Calcutta was called by a foreign visitor "one of the filthiest places of the world(4)." Warren Hastings was not an idle dreamer; he himself felt the effects of insalubrity produced by the

hopeless conditions of the thoroughfares. He was not slow to find the remedy. For the purposes of ventilations his plan was to construct and complete some big and extensive highways of forty feet breadth in straight and parallel lines at the distance of 200 yds each(5). He gave also some specific instances of this particular type of road. One of them was the plan of a road, on the western part of the town, leading from Baghbazar to the Cantonment at Chaurangi passing through Shovabazar, Mechnabazar, Lalibazar and Dharmatalla etc.(6) For the improvement of the condition of roads and streets, Warren Hastings suggested the appointment of a Surveyor whose duty would be "to keep the streets and roads clean and in repair and keep the drains in order, to prevent all encroachments on the streets and roads by buildings, huts, temporary sheds or bazar stalls, to remove incumbrances and nuisances of every kind(7)," with a view to indemnifying the properties of the grounds through which the roads were to pass. Warren Hastings hit upon a plan for raising a fund by levying one per cent. tax on the current value of all the grounds situated within Calcutta(8).

Outbreaks of fire with their terrible havoc were a natural feature of old Calcutta. The reasons for the sufferings of the inhabitants are not far to seek. The streets and lanes of Calcutta were congested; there was hardly any building of stones or bricks; almost all the houses were constructed of mud or 'matted' walls and of straw or thatched roof(9). The practice of constructing houses with thatched roofs probably came into vogue as early as 1758 when an attempt was made by the servants of the Company to rebuild the town(10). In a thickly populated and congested place with buildings of such type, fire can easily spread its havoc far and wide. In the 18th century the idea of a fire brigade was probably unknown. But still Hastings tried to check this natural calamity by legislation. His minutes (11) clearly shows that he diagnosed the thatched houses as the sole cause of this terrible havoc and therefore he wanted to remove them from the town. The measures which he recommended as remedy were :—

(1) No house, shed or building of any kind with 'matted' walls or thatched roofs should be constructed within the town and after the expiry of 2 years these should not be permitted to remain within the boundaries of Calcutta.

(2) The export of straw to Calcutta should totally be stopped.

(3) Two Committees of Indian and British inhabitants respectively, consisting of 10 members each, should be formed to deal with the measures for the future prevention of fires.

(4) A few commissioners be appointed who should ascertain and fix the particular space required by each proprietor of the shops on the roadsides. Warren Hastings in suggesting this particular item probably thought of removing the congestion of the streets.

In checking the practice of indiscriminate selling and use of spirituous liquors Warren Hastings was much troubled and perplexed. In his minutes he said "... for the restricting of the sale of spirituous

liquors which I had attempted but found so replete with difficulties and objections that I rather chose to postpone the further consideration of it.....(12)" Spirit drinking in the shape of *arrack* was very common in the 18th century. It seems to have been the "first beverage" to which the English men addicted themselves(13). Many stories are still told about the evil habit of wide spread *arrack* drinking. During the early days of Hastings's residence at Calcutta, multitudes of *arrack* shops existed throughout the streets. There was no license, no restriction for free drinking. Attempts to put a stop to this practice had been made before, but without any salutary effect. Hastings also realised the difficulty of his task, as *arrack* was considered to be a common drink. To destroy the *arrack* shops and to stop the practice completely seemed to him something impossible. What he wanted to do was to restrict the habit of indiscriminate *arrack* drinking and the practice of *arrack* selling and to check the excesses by subjecting the vendors to penalties. "To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in a large and intricate Town, where the call for it is so powerful and the Traffic so lucrative would be a vain attempt. All that can be done by any Government in case of this nature will be to confine it to certain bounds; to lessen the quantity of *arrack* which shall be sold by restricting the number and fixing the stations of the licensed shops and by granting the license on a pecuniary lease which will of course raise the price of the *arrack*, to make it the interest of the vendor to prevent excesses by subjecting him to penalties for them and to arm him with a power to the exercise of which his interest will be sufficient incitement to seize and confiscate all spirituous liquors which shall be exposed or intended for sale by others" (14).

Lastly much of Hasting's time and energy was spent in maintaining the internal peace and security of his capital. Dacoity, murdering, and stealing were committed with ruthlessness and ferocity. Armed dacoits with torches in their hands used to parade the streets at night (15). Rioting and hooliganism were regular features of the street scenes. Sometimes appeals were made even to the Board by the Police Commissioner for the issue of orders or proclamations for the prevention of these disturbances(16). The administrative machinery of the Company had not yet then passed through the first stage of evolution, it was only in the process of making. This explains the cause of insecurity of life and property. But Hastings tried to rectify it by overhauling the imperfect Police organisation of Calcutta. The different items of his minute(17) on the police organisation, although speak highly of his keen insight into the matter, are too broad

a subject to admit of their proper discussion in the little space here. The only thing which can be done is to refer to the important measures recommended by him.

They were—(1) To divide Calcutta into a number of Parishes, each under the charge of a certain number of *pikes* assisted by a *jumadar* and *thanadar*, who all in a body to be held responsible for the maintenance of the peace of the division.

(2) The *pikes* "to patrol the streets at night to seize robbers, thieves, drunken persons and all disturbers of peace."

(3) The *thanadar* to keep an account of every householder and family and to watch the movements of the strangers.

(4) To appoint a Regulator of Police, who should work as an intermediary between the government and the divisional police officers. He should also be put in charge of all the *chaukis* of the town.

To sum up, was Warren Hastings a success or a failure in tackling some crude problems of Calcutta life? It is difficult to draw any dogmatic conclusion. No doubt the evils, he tried so much to mitigate, continued to exist even to a much later date. We hear of stories of daring dacoity, rioting and *arrack* drinking for a long time over after Hastings' retirement. But this much can be easily said to his credit that some of the evil practices of his time were checked, if not totally stopped and confined to certain bounds. His plan for the removal of thatched houses was a partial success. Many buildings of stones and bricks with extensive lawns were constructed in Calcutta during his time. Hastings himself built his beautiful villa at Alipur. Moreover, a large sum of money was spent for improving the sanitation of the town, and the work of opening up of some big and extensive roads in the heart of the town was undertaken. Herein lies the success of Hastings. He had thus rightly taken the lead in making Calcutta the metropolis of the East India Company. "The city had begun to take on an appearance," says Mervyn Davies "worthy of the capital of an empire and for this improvement it was indebted . . . solely to the liberal and excellent taste of the late Governor-General (Mr. Hastings)."

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17. Home Pub., 9th June, 1777, No. 4.

BENGAL FAMINE PHOTO IN U. S. JOURNAL

The newspaper "World Telegram", which last week published a series of photographs of Bengal famine has recently published in the centre of the editorial a picture of a homeless young Indian mother sitting on the street awaiting the arrival of a burial party to take the baby's body away. The paper said: "The picture in our opinion is the most powerful cartoon that could be conceived as a commentary on famine in India."

The War At Our Doors

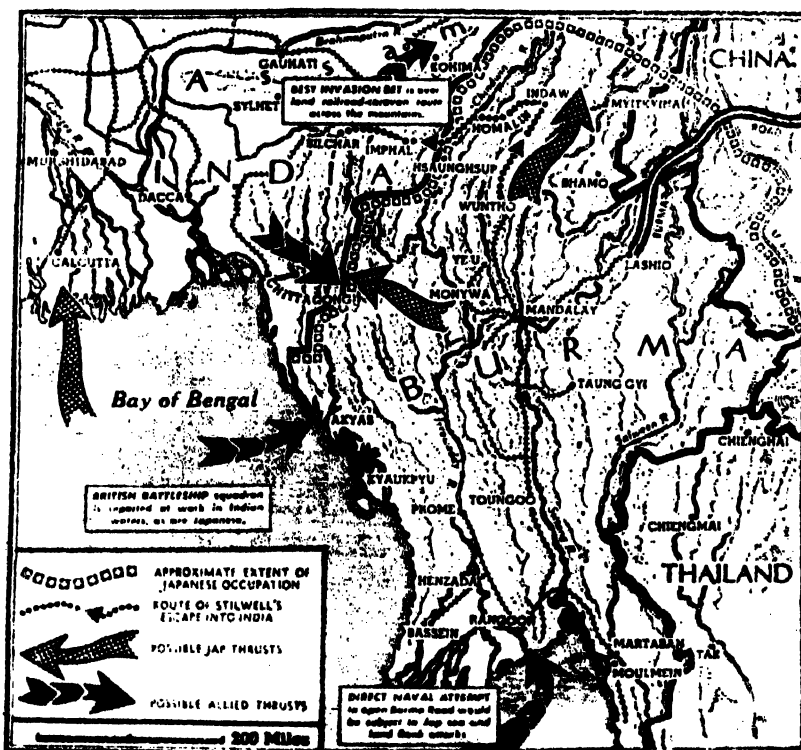
THE BATTLE-FRONT

PLANS TO STRIKE JAPAN FROM MANY DIRECTIONS

Result of The Cairo And Teheran Conferences

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in a Christmas Eve broadcast from New York on December 24, gave an indication of the plans for the subjugation of Japan and Germany drawn up at the Cairo and Teheran conferences. He promised the Japs "plenty of bad news in the not too far distant future. Increasingly powerful forces were now hammering at the enemy over an enormous arc curving down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma, forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan.

"Plans for striking at Japan with a decisive force from many directions were discussed with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek at Cairo and the Generalissimo had gone back to Chungking "with the positive assurance of total victory over our common enemy."



RAID ON CHITTAGONG

SIX PLANES SHOT DOWN

Japanese bombers with fighter escort raided the Chittagong area in the morning of December 26. Allied fighters engaged the raiders and shot down five of them and damaged three others.

Another raiding aircraft was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and one damaged.

Reports indicate that the damage and casualties caused were light.

A. R. P. SHELTERS IN CALCUTTA

THEIR DIFFERENT TYPES AND EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the different types of A. R. P. shelters in Calcutta was described by Mr. S. Bandopadhyay, Deputy Engineer, Improvement Trust, speaking on "Bombing and Civil Defence, with particular reference to Calcutta" at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on December 28 last. He said that the conversion of ground floor rooms into shelters was a move in the right direction, but close attention should be paid to certain points, such as strengthening of the walls and roof for debris load, choice of buildings etc. Old brick structures, even if substantial, should be avoided. He advocated a 20 ins. thickness for masonry walls.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****THE BENGAL FAMINE AT THE LEAGUE MAHASABHA AND LIBERAL CONFERENCES****A Grave Picture of Rural Bengal**

BOTH at the third and final sitting of the session of the Muslim League held at Karachi on December 28 last, and at the opening of the 25th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held on the same day at Amritsar, the famine situation in Bengal was referred to.

At the League Conference, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, in a review of the activities of the League referred to the famine in Bengal. He said that the Bengal Ministry had done everything possible within the limited power they enjoyed and deplored that the Government of India and the British Government had not taken proper steps to avert the calamity.

At the opening session of the All-India Liberal Federation in Bombay, the Hon. Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru who moved the resolution on Bengal famine (which is published elsewhere) charged the Provincial, Central and His Majesty's Governments with the responsibility for the famine. He was of the opinion that if proper remedial steps had been taken long before, the magnitude of the tragedy would have been far less than what it had proved. Recalling his tour of the distressed areas in Bengal Pandit Kunzru gave a graphic account of the plight of the poor people in Bengal.

"A Government which has completely failed to discharge its elementary duties" added Pandit Kunzru "still claims to be the guardian of the masses and keeps all powers in its hands."

He attacked the Provincial and Central Governments on their failure to keep the public for a long time informed of the reality of the Bengal situation.

Concluding Pandit Kunzru said that a subject India and a hungry India in conjunction with other nations in similar position would always be a threat to world peace.

DEMAND FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE PRICE-CONTROL

On the final day of the League Conference the Hon'ble Mr. Hussain Imam moved a resolution demanding immediate, comprehensive and effective price control on necessities of life and to ration commodities.

Mr. Hussain Imam criticised the Government of India for not taking effective steps to prevent profiteering, hoarding and to arrange for the proper distribution of food-grains. Inflation was largely responsible for the present distress and Mr. Hussain Imam urged for taking effective steps to rescue poor people who had been affected adversely.

Mr. Hussain Imam, concluding, said that unless the Government of India took energetic steps they would not be able to achieve anything in view of the fact that trade and industry were very well organised in this country. By passing this resolution, he said, the League would be standing by, and fulfilling its duties to the masses.

"SIND HAS MADE SACRIFICES"

A spirited defence of the Sind Ministry's food policy was put forward by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Premier of Sind, who, seconded the resolution. He particularly resented the charge that the Sind Government were out to win their favour at the expense of the vast majority of producers and consumers. He said that exactly the

opposite was the case. Our critics seem to forget that the Sind Government had the courage to turn down the Government of India's open invitation to drop price control which was tantamount to giving a free hand to exploit and make money at the expense of the consumer. If the Sind Government had done so then truly they could have been accused of zamindari domination, but actually they had made sacrifices, such sacrifices that they deserved well of the country.

"THANKS FOR HELP TO BENGAL"

Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Premier, who supported the resolution sincerely thanked the military and the whole country for the great help and practical sympathy they had shown to Bengal in her time of trial.

Dealing with the *Aman* crop in Bengal, Sir Nazimuddin said it was essential to get hold of the *Aman* crop in order to meet the situation better. But the Central Government was advocating a policy which may frustrate the object of getting hold of the *Aman* crop in Bengal this year. The Bengal Ministry had gone on with their scheme in this connection but objections were raised by a member of the Government of India only a few days ago.

If these objections were not quickly withdrawn there might be great difficulty in the procurement of the *Aman* crop, Sir Nazimuddin warned.

The Bengal Premier then painted a grave picture of the conditions in rural Bengal. Although the famine was being overcame, the situation from the point of view of clothing and health was giving cause for anxiety. In many villages as much as 50 per cent. of the population had been stricken down by malaria which was of a most virulent type. The lack of quinine and paucity of doctors added the complexity of the problem.

Sir Nazimuddin took the opportunity to issue an emphatical denial of the statement issued by Mr. Savarkar that conversions of starving Hindus had taken place. There was not an iota of truth in Mr. Savarkar's statement, said Sir Nazimuddin, and added that neither Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee nor any Hindu Sabha leader had mentioned such a thing to him either directly or indirectly. It was extra-ordinary, Sir Nazimuddin concluded, that a responsible leader of a section of the Hindus should give currency to such a baseless charge.

After Mr. Abdul Matin Chawdhury also supported the resolution it was passed unanimously.

LEAGUE AND FOOD POLICY

Earlier at the opening session of the Muslim League Conference held on December 24, Mr. M. A. Jinnah in course of his presidential address referred to the conference of Muslim Premiers which he had convened in Delhi in November last. He asserted that there was an entire agreement among the premiers and it was absolutely untrue to suggest that Lord Wavell took the wind out of the League sail by summoning the League premiers. The interview with the Viceroy came about only after the premiers and himself had fully discussed the food problem and desired to meet the Viceroy. Mr. Jinnah had no machinations whatsoever which Lord Wavell had upset. He had made it plain already that so far as the food policy was concerned the

League was willing to do its utmost in wiping out the scourge of famine and prevent its recurrence anywhere in India. However, Mr. Jinnah asked whether in dealing with the food question, the agriculturists, the producers of food grains, should be bled white to fatten the industrialists and whether there was going to be one rule of justice for one class and another rule of justice to another class. He was for total control of prices of not only food grains but also of essential articles necessary for the existence of the agriculturists.

LEAGUE RESOLUTION ON BENGAL FAMINE

The following resolution on the Bengal famine was passed by the Muslim League :—

"This conference records its opinion that the Bengal famine which is responsible for the loss of lakhs and lakhs of lives and for widespread misery, destitution and malnutrition affecting over a crore of Bengal's population, is a man-made famine. The food crisis and the sufferings of the people were accentuated by the bungling and inefficiency of the Muslim League Ministry, which was installed in office by manoeuvring on the part of the then Governor of Bengal. The price racket and the black market were encouraged by the policy of the League Ministry, which appointed its party supporters as Government agents for the purchase of rice in famine-stricken Bengal and who were given advances of more than Rs. 5 crores for such purpose.

"This conference offers its heartfelt sympathy to the victims of famine and their families and calls upon the British Government to appoint an impartial commission to inquire into the causes of the famine and to report as to how the persons responsible for this famine should be dealt with.

"This conference calls upon the Government to appoint a representative committee composed of the leaders of all parties to formulate a scheme of rehabilitation in order to restore the social and economic life of the Province."

"PRODUCT OF MALADMINISTRATION AND MISRULE"

At the 25th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Amritsar, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerji delivering his presidential address on December 26, the opening day of the session said :

"Let me in the first instance convey to you and through you to the rest of India the deep gratitude of Bengal for the spontaneous sympathy and solicitude displayed by one and all during the recent famine crisis. We have special reasons to thank the Punjab for what she has done for us. I shall not dwell at length on this great catastrophe which must have involved the loss of more than million of human lives.

"But let me emphasise that the famine was not due to any pranks of nature but was the product of mal-administration and misrule. It is indeed the greatest blot on British rule in India. If one thousandth part of the misery that fell on Bengal had taken place in

England or America, it would have shaken the very foundation of any existing Government.

"To-day there are hope and cheer in many quarters on account of the enormous rice crop with which nature has just blessed Bengal. Let us not forget, however, that if Government bungles in the coming months as it has during the past, even a bumper crop will not save Bengal. Again, the suffering people have become so devitalised and diseases are so rampant that death-roll will not decrease in any appreciable manner unless effective measures are forthwith taken for better nutrition and treatment. The entire social and economic structure of Bengal has received a terrible shock and Bengal must pass through an intensive and extensive programme of rehabilitation. This is a gigantic task which can be performed only by the joint efforts of Government and the people."

FREEDOM FROM FAMINE CAN BE SECURED BY FREEDOM FROM ALIEN BONDAGE

Presiding over the Second Session of the All-India Hindu Students' Conference, held at Amritsar on December 28 Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Working President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha said :

"Famine-stricken Bengal has special lessons to impart to the student world of Hindusthan. Due to starvation, malnutrition and disease millions of our people have perished. We are grateful to the Punjab and other provinces for the spontaneous assistance rendered to famished Bengal. Particularly, the splendid work done by the Arya Samaj deserves mention.

Bengal is now in the grip of Malaria and Cholera and there is paucity of Quinine and other drugs which can save human lives. In some villages in East Bengal more than half the population had been swept away by famine and its aftermath. In some places in Midnapore skulls are lying on the road side, the jackals having devoured the rest of the famished victims of the famine.

"This famine has clearly demonstrated that a strong Central Government is essential to cope with such a crisis and to co-ordinate the activities of the provinces. It will be a blunder to weaken the Centre in the future Constitution of India.

"The young mind in Bengal and different parts of India has been in a state of ferment. There is a feeling that the present political and social fabric has merely tended to perpetuate the wretchedness of the masses. The old slogans and shibboleths do not work any more. The young people, particularly the students, are demand-

ing a more realistic and more humane ideal. The idea of mere charity is repulsive to the poor masses. The starving and famished people demand justice upon this earth.

"Freedom from famine can be secured by freedom from alien bondage. India wants her freedom."

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CALAMITY

The National Liberal Federation which is meeting in Bombay passed the following resolution regarding famine in Bengal and food situation in India :—

"The National Liberal Federation of India shares the universal feeling of horror at the tragedy that has overwhelmed Bengal and has resulted in general misery and starvation in that important province and deaths on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the recent history of famines in India. It sympathises deeply with the people of Bengal and Orissa in their sufferings.

"The Federation is strongly of opinion that both the Central and Provincial Governments as well as His Majesty's Government are largely responsible for the serious mal-administration which has led to the calamity by lack of provision and effective planning and the shortage of food which should have been foreseen and prevented.

"The Federation is also deeply distressed at the fact that the disease has followed famine and is exacting an even heavier toll of life than starvation. It draws attention to the significant fact that in India alone of all countries at present within the British Commonwealth, has such a tragedy taken place

"The Federation considers that in order to ascertain the causes of the famine, to apportion responsibility and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, a commission of inquiry should be appointed by the Government, comprising independent responsible persons. It is further of the opinion that immediate measures should be taken to rehabilitate the stricken population and to prevent the spread of disease.

"The National Liberal Federation of India regrets that the Government of India failed to realise in time the gravity of the food situation throughout the country or to check the unprecedented rise in the prices of the necessities of life, resulting in the hardship and suffering among all classes of the population. It is strongly of opinion that His Majesty's Government should arrange for the import of foodstuffs into India as recommended by the Food Grains Policy Committee until the shortage has been removed and prices have sufficiently fallen.

The Federation urges the Government of India to enforce a policy of rationing in large towns with special attention to the provision of milk products for mothers and children and to insist on an equitable distribution of food in the best interests of masses.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF REHABILITATION OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE

Supply of Nourishing Food Free Or At Cheap Rates

THE Government of Bengal are now, it is learnt, examining the question of rehabilitating the various classes of people who have been affected by the famine of 1943, and by the cyclone of the previous year.

Besides the restoration of land sold by the petty cultivators, the Government decision about which was announced a few days ago, the measures under consideration of Government in this connection include rehabilitation of those who have lost their vitality and strength due to continued privations and part-starvation over a long period, who have sold their assets and migrated to other areas in quest of food and are at present homeless, who have sold or lost their houses, fishermen who have lost their means of livelihood by selling their boats, and artisans, agriculturists and others who have sold their professional requisites or agricultural implements and are consequently unable to earn their livelihood.

Cultivators who have lost their cattle or sold them, petty traders who have run through their capital or lost their occupations, lower middle class people, and others who have had to borrow money at high rates with or without mortgage of property, and labourers who have become physical wrecks and are consequently unable to earn living for themselves and their families are also proposed to be brought within the scope of the scheme.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO RYOTS

The Government of Bengal promulgated the Bengal Alienation of Agricultural Land (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1943 on December 24 last to provide for the restoration to ryots and under-ryots of agricultural lands alienated by them during 1943, as a result of the prevailing economic distress. The Ordinance, which comes into force immediately, will extend to the whole of Bengal.

Neither the High Court nor any civil court shall have jurisdiction in any matter which the Collector is empowered to dispose of under this Ordinance.

METHODS OF REHABILITATION

The methods of rehabilitation will mainly be the continued supply of nourishing food free or at cheap rates through existing relief organisations, collection of various classes of homeless people in work centres where appropriate occupation will be given to them and from where they will ultimately be sent to their home areas and re-established in life, house building loans and grants, loans and grants for purchasing cattle and agricultural implements and repurchase of professional tools and other essential articles. Long-term loans are also contemplated for persons whom it is intended to restart on their business or occupation as also to those who may have borrowed money from mahajans at high rates of interest.

CALCUTTA RATIONING SCHEME CRITICISED

Reference to Calcutta's food rationing scheme was made by Mr. M. L. Shah in his presidential address at the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta recently.

Welcoming the decision of the Government of India to undertake to feed Calcutta so as to enable the local Government to concentrate on better distribution of foodgrains in the interior of the Province, he said that the Calcutta rationing scheme contained some provisions which were likely to cause unnecessary hardships to the public. For instance, the Government had now decided not to recognise the consumers' co-operative societies under the scheme. It was surprising that the Government should have arrived at this decision in spite of the fact that the Gregory Committee was in favour of such societies being utilized for distribution of foodstuffs under rationing. Secondly, no retail traders would be allowed to sell rationed articles which would be distributed through Government stores or through employers' shops and thus the normal channels of trade would not be allowed to function. This was in sharp contrast to the Bombay scheme where there were about 650 private and 150 Government shops.

Now, when any false step might entail the sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives, it would be most unwise if the knowledge and experience of private traders was not fully utilized and if amateurish experiments were made by entrusting the work of distribution to inexperienced Government agencies. To ensure a smooth and successful working of the rationing scheme, the Government should without further delay revise their policy and supplement private trade where necessary and not supplant it. Another difficulty to which the public would be put would arise from the Government's decision that the consumers would not have the option to choose their dealers.

He urged the appointment of a small and compact food committee for Calcutta with representatives from each of the five local Chambers of Commerce and a bigger Food Council with representatives of the public so that Government might take advantage of their advice and have a proper appreciation of the needs of the public.

WINTER RELIEF IN BENGAL

About a million pieces of cotton blankets, wrappers or chaddars, children's garments, hessian blankets and quilts have been purchased and allotted to different districts in Bengal for free distribution to the poor, from the Central Relief

Fund, the Governor's Cyclone Relief Fund and the provincial revenues, says a Press Note. The total cost has been about Rs. 65,00,000, about 60 per cent. of which has been met by the Bengal Government.

A considerable proportion of these winter coverings despatched through the Department of Civil Supplies, has already reached the districts and more are being sent daily.

EXPORT OF MILK PRODUCTS BANNED IN BENGAL

The Government of Bengal have, under the Defence of India Rules, issued an order prohibiting conveyance of any commodity containing milk in any form as an ingredient outside the province of Bengal without a permit. Personal luggage is however exempted from the operation of the order.

ALL-INDIA FOOD CONFERENCE

A Press Note says: In pursuance of the policy announced after the fourth All-India Food Conference to extend price control of foodgrains throughout India proceedings through the stages of local and regional co-ordination of prices, the Government of India have summoned a conference on January 6, 1944, to decide the levels at which price of rice should be stabilized for the current crop, and of other kharif grains in relation to rice. Each of the 11 Provinces and the Governments of certain States have been invited to send representatives to the Conference, which is expected to complete its deliberations in a single day.

ALL-INDIA RICE FORECAST

India may produce this year a million tons more rice than her normal requirements. According to the first all India rice forecast, India's total rice crop will be a record one exceeding 28½ million tons as against her pre-war consumption figure of 27½ million tons, made up of 26 millions tons produced in the country and one-and-a-half million tons imported from Burma.

Every province will share in this increase. Bengal will lead with sixteen per cent. increase in acreage and forty-five per cent. in production. Assam comes next with three per cent. in acreage and ten per cent. in production, as against the All-India figures of six per cent. and sixteen per cent. respectively. Bengal should have a rice crop of 9.7 million tons and the final forecast may even show a crop of over ten million tons.

HELP FROM AMERICA FOR BENGAL

PEARL BUCK'S APPEAL

New York, December 28.

Pearl Buck and Richards Walsh have signed an appeal on behalf of the India Famine Relief Committee pointing out the urgent necessity of aid to Bengal and reporting that China has already sent a million of rupees, while the British Press are urging collections for relief. "What America is doing about this question is that the Friends Service Committee with characteristic promptness have shipped 25,000 cases of evaporated milk. With that one exception America has done nothing. A Calcutta newspaper speaks ironically of 'that democratic and humanitarian spirit that once made America so popular with the Indian intelligentsia'. Are the English and Chinese quicker in their sympathies than the Americans? Do the Americans alone listen avidly for the assurance that the 'peak' has passed. Or are they as eager as other United Nations people to see that wholehearted relief programme is put into effect in India? The people of America who have in the past always opened their hearts and purses to suffering everywhere should not miss this great chance to show friendship for the people of India. We must act—act quickly."

U. S. MILK FOR INDIA

Washington, December 28.

The U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull questioned at a Press conference on reports that the U. S. Government is planning to send milk to India for famine victims, said that the Government does not handle in ordinary conditions bulk commodities over such distance especially when such commodities are available in suitable quantities much nearer to the affected areas.

Mr. Hull recalled the American Red Cross announcement that the Red Cross is preparing to send tinned milk and vitamin tablets to India shortly.

U. S. RED CROSS HELP

Washington, December 26.

The American Red Cross has announced that it is preparing to send "very shortly" 500,000 lb. of evaporated milk and almost 2,000,000 multi-vitamin tablets to India for famine victims.

The consignment will go to Calcutta whence it will be sent to destitute areas. The milk shipment will be equivalent to a million quarts of liquid milk while the vitamin tablets will be sufficient for 10,000 children for three months.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

“A man, too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.”—Cicero

How America Ensures Clean Eating Utensils

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

“Journal Of The American Medical Association”

AND

“Hygeia”: The Health Magazine

EVERYBODY knows now that insufficiently washed table-ware can transmit disease. Indeed, the word has got around to such an extent that one sees people sitting in restaurants carefully re-wiping the knives and forks and even some of the dishes that have been put on the table.

In New York state there is a rule that all eating, drinking and cooking utensils in public places shall be so clean and disinfected as to be free from germs of the coliform group, and so that there shall not be more than one hundred bacteria on any single utensil. It might come as a surprise that any germs at all are permitted, but it is an exceedingly difficult task in modern life to have completely sterilized eating utensils in the home or anywhere else.

Practically complete removal of bacteria can be achieved by the use of the right kind of disinfecting soaps and materials. Many people think that the washing of utensils in chlorinated water or exposure of the utensils to ultraviolet rays will make them quite free from germs.

However, these methods cannot be completely relied on. The dangerously unclean dish is not the one in which visible dirt is present, because that sort of dish will not be used. Those that are dangerous are the ones in which there is an almost in-

visible film of food-material under which bacteria may be developing. A device has been developed, known as a grease-film viewer, which enables anyone who wants to inspect a dish to do so with the rays of light and to find out whether or not there is material present on the dish.

In all American cafes and restaurants dishes are washed by dish-washing machines. Tableware washed by hand usually shows more bacteria than that washed by machines. When dishes are washed by hand, soap and water cannot be used at high temperatures as can be done in machines. Some of the difficulty in dish washing with machines arises from the fact that the machine itself is not properly handled or suitably controlled.

When dish washing machines are used, the machines must be kept clean at all times, the water must be changed as soon as it is dirty, clogging of drains must be prevented, tableware must be washed immediately. All dishes must be scraped before being placed in the machine. The dishes must be put into the machines in such a way that all surface are exposed to the action of the water and the dish washing soaps or detergents. The detergents are washing materials which help to emulsify the fats and coagulate foods, and which will work equally well in hard or soft water and will help in the rinsing process.

These materials must be put into the machine in such a way that the quantity put in is regular and reaches all parts of the dishes. In such a washing process it is unnecessary to dry the dishes. They are made so hot that the rinse water dries itself. Metalware and glasses, however, are usually dried with towels. Here again it is necessary to have suitable inspection to make certain that the towel itself is not so dirty that it adds germs to the knives, forks and tableware that has just been cleaned.

(Continued on page 177)

VITON '55

QUICKLY CURES

MALARIA

PERMANENTLY IN 48 HOURS.
NO RELAPSE—SAFE DRUG.

DOSE: 15—20 Drops, Twice Daily.

Ptlen: Bot. Half oz.—9 Annas.

Agents: **M. BHATTACHARYA & CO., Clive Street, Calcutta**

Formula: Viton '55 contains leaf juice of *Vitex Paniculata* (V. Negundo—Sanskrit Sindhuvar) and Alkaloid of its root bark - in Alcohol.

Properties: Antiparasitic, Styptic, Prophylactic.

Indications: Malaria, Black Water Fever, Hematuria.

N. B.—It is my considered opinion that Viton '55 is better than Quinine—P. BANERJI, MIHJAM, E. I. R.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

How American Cities Clear Their Slums

[By ATUL CHANDRA BANERJEA, M.A.]

WHIO said: Housing is a proper function of a Government, and sunshine, space and air are the minimum standards to which every human being is entitled? Whoever said it, he said a plain truth. Is it not a paradox that while everybody admits the necessity of a minimum standard for healthy citizenship, the majority of citizens in every city, in this country as well as in the West, are denied these fundamental human rights? The slums are the product of the rapid industrialisation of a country in the recent past. Whereas in many of the Western countries the workers share the prosperity of the industry, as in the Ford Motor Works,

cently conditions even there were not much better than what they are now in some of the big industrial cities in India. Only recently city administrations in America have carried out measures which put an end to the abominable conditions of the past. But when they started righting their wrongs, they did it thoroughly and wholeheartedly and in the course of a few years they achieved wonders. Gone were the abominable slums and in their places rose beautiful modern multiple-dwelling houses in which every tenant was assured of sunshine, air and the conveniences of life.



A

1

These attractive, co-operative dwellings, grouped round the state capital building of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, are typical of better, modern housing which accommodates war workers of America to-day.

B

labourers in India live in slums which are breeding places of disease. Living in the slums has a degrading effect on the people who dwell in them, both mentally and physically.

American cities are generally believed to be the heavens of the working classes. But until very re-

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NEW YORK

The maximum of improvements have been effected in the city of New York where the movement to abolish the slums can be traced as early as 1834, when Garet Forbes, City Inspector of Health, reported on the high death-rate in the over-crowded

C

II

A group of attractive, small homes, in the state of Wisconsin, in which U. S. war workers live. The men are pitching horse-shoes, the very American version of quoits, which has been played in the United States by many generations of Americans.

D





III

A one-family and two-family house in Cherry Hill Gardens near Paterson in the state of New Jersey. Cherry Hill Gardens is one of the many residential housing groups arranged for American workers in war plants, as part of the U. S. Government's better housing project.



quarters of the city. Various commissioners in the post have investigated New York's slum problem and recommended remedial legislation. The New York Housing Authority, created by the Municipal Assembly in February, 1934, has achieved wonderful results in the course of the last few years in spite of insurmountable difficulties and unavoidable delays. The New York Housing Authority was empowered not only to survey and suggest palliative measures, but to demolish the slums wherever possible and to construct decent habitable dwelling houses in their stead. The first low-rental housing development, popularly known as the "First Houses" were dedicated in December, 1935. The tenants for this development were chosen from the sub-standard area surrounding the project. They were workers whose average family income was \$28.20 per week and who, until they were moved into the "First Houses", lived in dangerous, antiquated dwellings.

In addition to the "First Houses", the Housing Authority has been responsible for introducing two important developments. The larger of these is in Brooklyn and houses about 6,000 people in modern, sanitary apartments. Another project is in the Harlem River area which will house approximately 2,000 persons at low rentals.

In addition to these three developments other improvement projects have also been started and they will accommodate several thousand workers. With the aid of the Relief Administrations the Housing Authority in New York has steadily proceeded with the relief of congested areas and the clearance of slums through a programme for the demolition of buildings. On an average about a thousand buildings are being demolished every year containing five thousand dwelling units. Early in March, 1939, it was decided that of the 17 sq. miles of the slum area

of New York, 10.2 sq. miles must be vacated and rebuilt as it was unfit for human habitation and economically unprofitable. A long-range housing programme involving an expenditure of about \$1,500,000,000 and extending over a period of ten years which would result in the ultimate clearance and rebuilding of New York's extensive slum and blighted areas was recommended by the Committee. It was estimated that when completed, the scheme will benefit 1,320,000 slum dwellers and a total area of 7,500 acres would be cleared and built.

THE CHERRY HILL GARDENS PROJECT

The movement of slum clearance in the U. S. A. is now widespread and it has become common practically in every city. The movement has gained an unprecedented momentum since the beginning of the present war. In different parts of the U. S. A. altogether 2,407 housing projects have been started. Of these, Cherry Hill Gardens project in the State of New Jersey, near the industrial city of Paterson is one of the most popular and it caters to the needs of a large number of workers. The 750 dwellings of this housing development were built in the space of twelve months, in answer to the need for modern, healthful housing for the workers in the neighbouring industrial plants. Cherry Hill Gardens in the typical of hundreds of other new housing groups in the areas of war production. Since the war began, many American towns doubled their population almost overnight.

The Cherry Hill Gardens Scheme offers a fair sample of American war housing which is going to revolutionise labour housing and slum clearance. The houses are well designed with convenient kitchens, comfortable living rooms, a modern bath-room, and



IV

A sectional view of Sand Point homes in Seattle in the state of Washington. In these attractive homes workers in American war plants live, as part of the wartime housing project of the United States Government.



one, two or three bed-rooms. All rooms have good ventilation and lighting. Every unit is well insulated so that it can be heated at moderate expense. Heating is the only service that the tenant has to provide for himself, and water, gas and electricity costs are a part of the rent.

The tenants of these houses have come from most of the States of U. S. A. and represent a good cross-section of the American population. The 1,400 children of the development go to the public schools in East Paterson. A day nursery for the younger children and babies of mothers who are engaged in war work has been started. A field for ball-playing and a play-ground for the young people offer opportunities for recreation. The tenants have a co-operative store operated by themselves to supplement the neighbourhood shopping facilities. They also publish a newspaper, the *Cherry Hill Gardens News*, and have a flourishing tenants' association, which deals with the problems of the community life.

AN IDEAL OF CO-OPERATION

The Cherry Hill Gardens and similar other housing projects are the direct result of the U. S. Housing Act passed in 1937 by the United States Congress, which proclaimed relief for the ill-housed. The first developments were aimed at slum clearance and provision of modern living quarters for families in the lower income groups. This work is being done by two agencies, by Government funds and private capital insured against loss by Government. According to the stipulations of the Act, only families with incomes under a designated figure could live in these apartments or houses of the first public housing developments. But the picture changed with America's entrance into the war and the need for quick housing for the war workers. Some of the projects under construction were turned over to the workers' families. Since July, 1940, a total of 3,58,908 publicly financed war housing units have been completed and 3,09,400 publicly and privately financed units are in various stages of construction. There are no economic restrictions on the rentals of

these units. In Cherry Hill Gardens, for example, the rentals are about 20 per cent. of the average incomes and anyone employed in a neighbouring war plant may live there. Immediately the Housing Act was passed, the States got busy enacting legislation through their State Governments to permit their towns, cities and rural localities to share in the Federal Government benefits. Ever since, the people have co-operated with the Government to better their living conditions. In the case of the Cherry Hill Gardens for example, the local housing authority determined the need for the project and procured the Government's approval.

Better living conditions in these development areas have increased efficiency and decreased absence from work because of sickness. In the last six years public housing has taken a long step forward toward modernising American cities and the story of the Cherry Hill Gardens is being duplicated in hundreds of other cities and towns in the United States today.

A LESSON FOR INDIAN CITIES

If we view the problem of industrial housing and slum clearance in the Indian cities with this perspective we can easily see what we can do to clear our cities of this scandal. In the city of Madras alone there are about 200 slums. There must be much more in Calcutta and Bombay. As yet there has not been any serious attempt at slum clearance in this country. It is true that the City Improvement Trust have one good work in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but the work they have done is infinitesimally small if we take into account the magnitude of the problem. In a recent speech at the Madras Rotary Club Mr. O. Pulla Reddy, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation suggested zoning of industrial and residential areas as the first step towards slum clearance in Madras. Calcutta's slums have caused much criticism but as yet no serious attempt has been made to remedy the shortcomings. Calcutta can certainly gain by the experience of the American cities.

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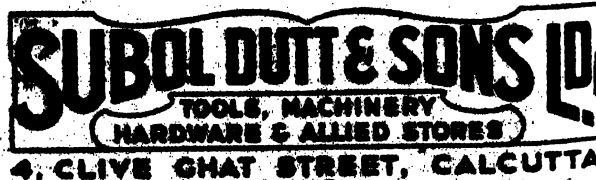
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—How Americans Clean Eating Utensils

(Continued from page 178)

Since it has been shown that the viruses which cause influenza and the germs that cause many other types of infection may be passed from person to person by inadequately washed dishes, proper attention to these matters is of the utmost importance, particularly in places where considerable numbers of people eat their meals two or three times each day, and day after day throughout the year.—Copyright.

COMBATING MALARIA IN BENGAL

2,800 Treatment Centres And 1,400 Dispensaries

The immediate establishment of 2,800 treatment centres throughout the province, attached to 1,400 dispensaries for three months for the present, to combat the widespread malaria epidemic is the Bengal Government's latest decision, announces a *Press Note*.

In addition, the distribution of quinine is to be undertaken through reliable non-Government agencies where no dispensaries exist in the vicinity of the affected areas. Thirty thousand lbs. more of the quinine, half in powder and half in tablet form, are also being obtained for the purpose. The doctor of every dispensary will attend each of the two treatment centres in the afternoons, attending to his normal dispensary work in the mornings. The satellite

treatment centres will be at least four miles away from the dispensary to effect the widest possible free distribution. Other ailments such as bowel diseases, will also be treated at these centres.

For areas not covered by the dispensaries or satellite treatment centres quinine will be distributed through persons such as school teachers, to be selected by the S. D. O's and an adequate number of such persons to cover the whole area, not served by any dispensary or treatment centre, will be selected. Doctors, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Assistants who have already been sanctioned by Government for control of epidemic diseases will also be entrusted with the work of quinine distribution and if necessary they will be allowed to open quinine treatment centres in their areas.

Adequate safeguards will be devised to ensure that the large quantity of quinine now made available for free distribution, does not find its way to black markets or to patients who are in a position to obtain supplies on payment. As far as may be possible consistent with the necessity for speedy administration of quinine to malaria patients, quinine will be administered in liquid form, and tablets will only be given to really reliable persons for distribution.

The 1,400 doctors will each receive a subsidy at Rs. 20 p.m. per centre and liberal provision has also been made for allowances for the dispensary servants, for medicines other than quinine and for additional clerical staff at district HQ to deal with the new scheme, the total additional cost of which will be nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. Instructions have been issued so that the scheme may be fully implemented with the utmost speed.

GRAVE FOOD SHORTAGE IN EUROPE

The Best Fed People Are The Germans

Grave food shortage with famine in many places threatens the Continent as it nears the end of the old year, writes *Reuter's Special Correspondent*.

For Europe it is the gloomiest winter of the war. There is a colossal hunger-belt running from France along the Mediterranean to the Balkans and up through Russia and Poland to Scandinavia. The worst regions are German-occupied Poland and Russia, where about 60,000,000 people are in the most abject straits. The picture of human suffering there dwarfs anything elsewhere, even in Greece.

Black market dominates all the countries under German domination. French and Belgian scientists fear ruination of their race.

Here is the latest picture of the affected countries.

Greece—In the black market meat is 17,000 drachmas per lb.; black bread 3,000, fish 10,000, and butter 50,000 drachmas per lb. During October 1,800 people died of hunger in Athens and Piræus.

Norway and Denmark—Both countries are faced by starvation. Thirty-two million lbs. of butter were exported to Germany from Denmark in October and 25 million lbs. of meat in September and October together. But for the Germans, Denmark would be living luxuriously.

Norway—Fat, milk and eggs have almost disappeared. There is no pure milk even for Norwegian children, whose basic ration is one-fifth of a pint of skimmed milk daily.

France—Ten million people are suffering from slow starvation, reports Prof. Charles Richet in the bulletin "De l'ordre des Médecins de France." Two million of them, he says are liable to die of starvation either directly or indirectly. The best fed people in Europe are Germans who have plundered the Ukraine, the Low Countries, Denmark, France and Norway, yet food supplies are shorter than they have been before and the incidence of tuberculosis is mounting.

The situation which emerges from reports direct from German sources or through neutral channels is: Meat is a rarity, eggs are hardly to be seen, potatoes and green vegetables are scarce in towns. There is virtually no milk except for invalids; real tea and coffee are a forgotten luxury. German bread is so bad that it is causing stomach trouble. Increase of tuberculosis has caused the authorities to decree that all ducks and geese shall be registered so that 25 per cent. of them may be requisitioned for consumptives, if the situation becomes worse. There are ten million foreigners in factories throughout. They are now one of the biggest anxieties representing extra mouths to be fed from a diminishing supply.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS • A Digest

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ'S HEALTH

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq is maintaining his progress to recovery and is feeling much better, although still weak and confined to bed.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The 1944 convocation of the Calcutta University will be held on March 3 and 4 next.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will preside over the first meeting of the "Save The Children Fund" Committee formed under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta on January 5.

W. C. BONNERJEE CENTENARY

Arrangements are in progress to celebrate the centenary of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, the first president of the Indian National Congress, in a manner worthy of the illustrious deceased. A representative committee has been formed with Dr. Syamaprasad Mukherjee as President and Dr. Kalidas Nag as Secretary to take necessary steps in this connection.

The celebration which will extend over a year will start on December 29 with a public meeting. The programme includes among other things the preparation of a commemoration volume, raising of funds for founding a lectureship at the Calcutta University and presentation of a life-size portrait to be hung up in a public building.

ANTI-FASCIST WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association will be held in Calcutta on 15th, 16th and 17th January, 1944. A presidium has been formed consisting of Messrs. Premendra Mitra (Chairman), Manik Banerjee, Satyendra Nath Mazumder, Abdul Mansur Ahmed, Monoranjan Bhattacharjee, Atul Bose and Sachindra Dev Barman.

On the third day of the Conference a Cultural Show, mainly featuring popular plays and folk songs, will be per-

formed on the boards of a local theatre. An Art Exhibition will be held from the 18th to the 23rd January. The Exhibition will depict the present crisis in the life, society and culture of the people of Bengal. A souvenir volume entitled "Why I Wrote", with contributions from Bengal writers of different schools, and an anthology of poems, stories and essays (undertaken by the Decca Progressive Writers Association) will be published on this occasion.

DEATH OF A BENGALI WRESTLER

The death of Mr. Monindra Nath Bose of Hurry Ghose Street at the age of 71 took place on the 14th December, last. Mr. Bose was popularly known as "Moni Bose". He was a disciple of the late Khetter Goho but he was trained personally by the late Ambu Goho, father of the late Khetter Goho. In fact, he was the last finished product of the late Ambu Goho to whom Mr. Bose was very much attached and devoted. Mr. Bose gave up wrestling when his *Guru* died, although he was only 29 at that time. He was, however, occasionally compelled to wrestle with any well-known wrestler who would come to his *Ostad's Akhara*. Only six months before his death he used to visit Gobor Goho's Gymnasium quite often and saw the youngsters being trained. Mr. Gobor Goho himself admits to have profited by his valuable instructions.

The senior partner of Messrs. W. Leslie & Co. having been impressed with Moni Bose's wrestling and his fine physique appointed him to a job at his office where he worked for a few years. Through the assistance of another European gentleman, he next secured a job at Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., from where he retired in 1937 with a pension. He is survived by four sons and five daughters, all strong and possessing fine health.

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN

PUBLIC ASKED NOT TO BUY UNSTAMPED GOODS

The following Press note has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal:—

In view of the direction issued to all dealers of cotton cloth and yarn to seal their stocks of unstamped goods immediately after the 31st December, 1943, the public are requested, while buying cotton goods manufactured by Indian mills, to buy only such articles as contain the "tex-mark" seal and the date of packing printed on them.

The public should in no case buy unstamped cotton goods after the 31st December, 1943, and should report to the Provincial Textile Controller, 7, Church Lane, Calcutta, or to District authorities any attempt on the part of dealers to pass off unstamped goods after that date.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Health Department assembled under the presidentship of their Head Clerk and recorded their deep sense of sorrow at the sad, and premature death of Nalini Ranjan Dutt, Clerk, Kalighat Rest House.

AN OLD INDIAN CAPITAL

THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE THE 9TH CENTURY A.D.

Aligarh, December 26.

Archaeological investigations conducted during the last few years in one of the old Indian capitals, namely Ahichchatra, have yielded results which set the standard over the larger part of northern India, said Rao Bahadur Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeology, in his presidential address at the Indian History Congress to-day. "Here," he went on, "is a city in which life was lived for over thousand years ending with the ninth century A.D. Although there are more ancient cities like Rajgir and far richer in small antiques are other ancient capitals like Kausambi, near Allahabad, Ahichchatra, the capital of Panchala, is best situated for a large-scale excavation and training centre inasmuch as it is a well-defined city with plenty of jungle-covered mounds and unencumbered by subsequent habitations for the last thousand years.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Repairs to the existing covered roof of the old boiler house at Pulta Pumping Station.

2. Supply of Mother-binders during the year 1944-45.

3. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 11th January and for 2 and 3 on 14th January, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a prin-

cipal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th December, 1943.

Extension Of Time

The date of opening the tenders for supply of Canvas Hose during 1944-45 has been extended. The tenders for the same will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the 4th January, 1944, upto 2 p.m. instead of 30th December, 1943, as previous notified.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th December, 1943.

Revised Street Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 111 (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan revising the portion of the alignment of the 16 ft. projected public Street in continuation of the alignment of Chakku Khunsama Lane in Ward 9, towards the west to meet the 20 ft. alignment of Budhu Ostagar Lane, to a width of 20 ft. which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation dated 17th May, 1937.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st January, 1944.

S. CHATTERJI,

Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st December, 1943.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sri Soya Rani Das and Mr. Naram Ch. Das for permission for amalgamation of Stalls Nos. 8 and 9 and for changing the nature of business carried on in Stall No. 8 in the West Range (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,

Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1943.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for registration of the name of Mr. Khalilur Rahman and Messrs. M. Ashrafuddin and M. Nesaruddin as occupier and occupiers of eastern half and western half of stall No. 58 in Block "G" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market respectively. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,

Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th December, 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
25th December, 1943.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1214 against 1405 and 1806 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 580. The general death-rate of the week was 29.94 per mille.

TOWN (WARDS 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 25th December, 1943, was 966 against 1117 and 1482 in the two preceding weeks. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 42 deaths from small-pox during the week against 55 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 159 respectively against 114 and 182 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.18 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 26.42.

There were 154 deaths from respiratory diseases against 199 in the previous week.

There were 53 deaths from tuberculosis against 49 in the previous week.

There were 130 deaths of infants under one year.

SUBURBS (WARDS 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 248 against 288 and 324 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 12 were from cholera, 13 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 48 from fevers, 41 from bowel-complaints and 33 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 48.60 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 48.01.

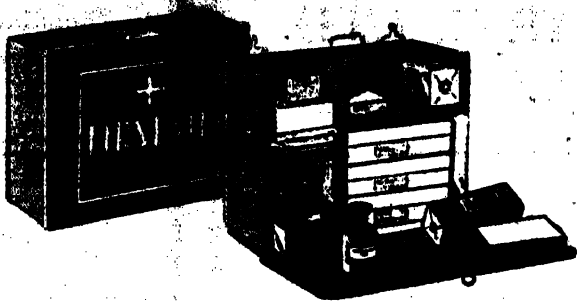
There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 18 in the previous week.

There were 32 deaths of infants under one year.

GRAPHITE

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, ¼ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer ...	1 0 0				
Shlong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 6 0	
Baghda ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar ..	0 7 0	
Bhanguar ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...			(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	14 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana ..		0 6 6
			Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 11 0	0 13 0
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga ..		
Mutton.			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasree ..		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai ..	0 8 0	
			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Biuli ..		
EGGS.			Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
Fowl's eggs ..	1 14 0	2 8 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar ..	0 12 0	
			per doz.			Salt ..	0 2 2	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Madras ..			BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer	0 3 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Garlic ..	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadva	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do.		
Green Chilly ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sree			Barley Pearl	1 ..	
Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.	2 ..	
Pean (Dargooling)			Milk			Corn Flour	1 ..	
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1			Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 7 0	(Con.)			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Sound Plumbing
means health and
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	---
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Lion	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Shoulder "	0 6 0	---	0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0	---	---	---
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0	---	---	Hind-quarter "	2 8 0	---	---	---
Do. Salted per seer	---	---	---	---	Saddle	2 8 0	---	---	---
Do. Malted "	---	---	---	---	Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	---	---
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	---	---	---	---
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	---	---
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0	---	---
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	---	---
Brain each	0 3 6	0 4 0	---	---	Leg per sr.	2 8 0	2 4 0	---	---
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0	---	---
Ortails each	0 2 0	0 3 0	---	---	Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0	---	---
Shinbones each	0 6 0	0 12 0	---	---	Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 3 6	---	---
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0	---	---
Tongue each	0 8 0	0 12 0	---	---	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0	---	---
Kidney per dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	---	---	Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6	---	---
Liver per lb.	0 4 6	0 8 0	---	---	Tongue "	0 2 6	0 4 0	---	---
Beef Dripping	---	1 2 0	---	---	Trotters "	0 1 0	---	---	---
					Head (without tongue and	---	---	---	---
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6	---	---
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0	---	---
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0	---	---
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0	---	---

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0				Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 0 0		0 12 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	---		0 12 0	
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0		1 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	---				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 8 0				Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0		0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 4 0				Do. large per "	6 0 0		---	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0				Ball chau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Roasted Pork "	2 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 4 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Ham Ham (Sliced) per lb.	---				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD. PHONE 418 397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	1 20	1 60	Cauliflower, Benares each ...	0 80	0 40	Appricots (fresh) per lb. ...	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) ...	1 80	1 120	Do. Nagpur ..	0 80	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 ...	1 00	
Capon ...	4 00	7 00	Do. Lahore ..			Do. S. Africa ...		
Duck (curry) ...	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling ..			Do. Kulu per doz. ...	12 00	16 00
Do. (roasting) ...	3 80		Do. Pymabad ..			Do. Nainital ...	12 00	16 00
Do. (special) ...	3 40	3 100	Do. Country ..	0 80	0 40	Do. White Pearman ...		
Fowl (curry) ...	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...			Do. American ...		
Do. (outlet) ...	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 40	0 50	Do. Cashmere ...	40 00	48 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) ...	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score ...	1 00	1 80	Do. King David ...		
Do. (special) each ...	3 00	3 120	Garlic per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. (Medium roasting) ...	2 00	2 40	Ginger ...	0 100	0 120	Do. Luton per d.s. ...		
Goose ...	14 00	16 00	Green Chilly per sear ...	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta ...		
Pigeons ...	0 140	1 00	Turmaric ...	0 80	0 100	Do. Delicious ...		
Turkey Cook ...	48 00	50 00	Indian Corn each ...			Do. Rawalpindi ...	10 00	12 00
Do. Hen ...	32 00	35 00	Knol kohl Country each ...	0 80	0 40	Amra per score ...		0 100
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots ...	1 120	1 140	Ladies finger per seer ...	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each ...	0 80	0 100
			Do. Do. per score ...	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer ...	1 120	2 00
			Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score ...		
			Lettuce per score ...	0 80	1 40	Cocconut each ...	0 80	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small) ...	0 60	0 80	Country Apples ...		
			Do. Do. (Large) ...			Gooseberry per seer ...	0 80	
			Onions, Madras per seer ...	0 120	0 140	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
			Do. Patna red ..	0 120	0 130	Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...		
			Do. " white ..			Do. Kabul per box (large) ...		
			Do. Country red ..		0 120	Do. Black per lb. ...		
			Parasulp each ...	0 80	0 40	Do. Spain per lb. ...		
			Peas Modhupur per seer ...	1 00	1 40	Do. S. African per lb. ...		
			Do. Darjeeling ..	0 120	0 140	Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 00	12 00
			Do. Hazaribagh ..			Jaffa Orange per doz. ...	2 80	3 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer ...	0 80	0 100	Anar per seer ...	2 00	2 80
			Do. Kagbanga ..			Guava (Benares) per doz ...	1 20	1 40
			Do. Country ..	0 60	0 80	Jack Fruit each ...	1 00	2 00
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 150	1 00	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 80	
			Do. Country do. ...	0 130	0 140	Khurbanees ...	1 80	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer ...	0 120	0 130	Do. (large) per lb. ...		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) ...			Kesur China per seer ...		
			Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 50	0 60	Lime patty per score ...	0 50	0 100
			Do. (New) ...	0 110	0 120	Lemon (English) per doz. ...	2 00	3 00
			Do. Madras ..			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
			Do. (Small) ...	0 140	0 150	Do. (Country) ...		
			Do. Shillong ...	0 40		Locket per score ...		
			Rhubarb each ...	0 120	1 00	Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
			Fulbul (Patal) per seer ...	0 10	0 16	M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
			Radish English per bundle (large) ...			Mask Melon per seer ...		
			Do. Country per bundle ...	0 80	0 100	Mask Melon (Lucknow) ...		
			Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 80	0 40	Mangoes Alfonso per doz. ...		
			Squash per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Do. Pyri (Bombay) ...		
			Country Spinach per score ...	0 20	0 30	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 00	6 00
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. ...	0 80	0 88	Do. Langra per doz. ...		
			Do. Pumpkins, each ...			Do. Sipia ...		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	0 80	0 100	Do. Fazlie 1 ...		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 80	0 130	Do. Khasen Bhog ...		
			Do. Country ..	0 50	0 60	Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. Ranchi ..	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh ...		
			Do. Shillong ..	0 100	0 120	Do. Humsagore ...		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...			Do. Green per score ...		
			Do. per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Do. Kanchan ...		
			Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay ...		
			Do. Darjeeling each ...			Do. Madras 6-8 ...		
			White Pumpkins each ...	0 50	0 80	Do. Lilam per doz. ...		
			Red .. per each ...	0 100	1 40	Mangosteen per doz. ...		
						Mulberry per score ...	2 00	2 80
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz. ...	2 80	3 00
						Poona ..	2 120	3 40
						Bombay ..	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12 ...	1 00	
						Do. Bombay 8-10 ...	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 12-16 ...	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz. ...		
						Do. Nagpur 8-10 ...	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apple Country each ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoeja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 1	2 0 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. B. Bhawanagore			Do. Quetta each ...			seer		0 6 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Do. Purnia each (country)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Purnia balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Do. Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0		Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Libby do. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Calasia do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...		2 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. California per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Irani (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Cashmere ...			per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0		Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	" P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 22	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
" P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 191)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
A. Carh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4 1/2	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. cut pieces „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...				0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer	Control		CONFECTIONERY		
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...	Price		Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 6 0		Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 9 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cakes ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. „ per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. „ per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Palmaal (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 2 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Crystal (best)			Caramels Assorted per lb	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Lobster „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
Sea fish „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. „	0 14 0	
Other fish „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal „ „ ...	Control		PRANK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.	Price		Glaxo „ „		
Do (cut) „ ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Kalai „ per seer ...			Assorted Creams „		
Mackerel „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arahar „ „ ...			Golden Puffs „		
BREAD, CHEESE AND			Chola „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
CAKE PRESERVES.			Khari Masoor „ „			per lb. „		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khasari „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
1 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ „			per lb. „		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		*Salt			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			per tin ...		
Dinner roll „ ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			HUNTLEY PALMER		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	2 lb. „ „			Marie 1 lb. tin		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	6 lb. „ „			Nice 1 lb. tin		
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0		*Cocconut Oil per seer ...			Petit Beurre tin		
Do. Overland „ ...			Castor Oil			BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddar „ ...	1 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		Cheese		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			„ „ „ No. 2			Gem		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem Iced		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Mixed (House-		
			No. 1		led	hold)		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Nice		
			No. 2					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 48-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA —			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-1/2		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 5 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA —			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 6 0		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints						con per lb.		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
Aerolake per packet	0 2 6		O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 0	Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		DUST TEA			per tin		
Gold "Flake" per packet			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Cocoa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0	3 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. 1/2 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)

Rangoon Branch:
223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
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A. TOSH & SONS

Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
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Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1381)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14.	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 5 & 7	0 3 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 3 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	2 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.)						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			OIL.					
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil		1 4 0	MEAT.		
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Control (Medium)								
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Rupai			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 2	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Chamanman			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Flower (Country)			Prawns		0 14 0
Jram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Do. (white) "		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. (Krishna)			" Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Arhar Dal	0 10 0							
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati)			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon)			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arhar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0			
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
GHEE.			Condensed Milk					
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
Ranohi		5 0 0	OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Darbhanga		8 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Yellow per tin		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja						Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bhadawa			FRUITS.			Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Lakhi		8 8 0	Apples 3—6		1 0 0	BISCUITS		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Bata)			Pesta		4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0			
Atta		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. B			Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Gur			" (Country)			rettes 555		
			" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Desi)			Quaker's Oats		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Onion		0 12 0	Jam		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
						Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0			
			Pona		1 4 0			
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0			
			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0			
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 4, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Mr. Abbey Ch. Chatterjee Block "C" 15 to 19, Lansdowne Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safata 12-20	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatri Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 4 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 4-8	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger "		0 10 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Patli Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagar			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 12 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per score	0 12 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 14 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-20	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul			Coarse "		
Patna Murshidabad per			Pears 12-25	1 0 0		Medium "		
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0				
Do. Dial per seer			Do. Assam	0 12 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	1 0 0		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Control-
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Peaches	0 5 0		Java "		led shop
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	0 8 0	Cocoanut Oil		
Peas Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling "		0 12 0	Musket per seer		1 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Do. Deshi "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer					Con.
Beans "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour	0 8 6	Control-
Squash "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta "	0 6 6	led shop
Tomato "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bedana (Kabul)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Itad) per seer	8 0 0		Atta fresh per seer		
			Do. Sultana "	4 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
			Do. without shell	8 0 0	5 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large					
			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	DAL		
			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari	0 10 0	
			Sarbatli Lemon (Musambi)	6-12	1 0 0	Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled "	2 8 0		Mator		0 10 0
			Nut Ground "			Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sharifa "					
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay " "			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh " "		1 12 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore " per seer	8 0 0	3 8 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur " "	8 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
			Mazafarpur " "	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	KKROSENE OIL.		
			Bhaina Ghee	4 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.		1 8 0	Interior per 4 gallon tin		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Hilsa		1 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Rohi	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
			Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
			Obetal			Monkey Brand per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0		(White)	0 8 6	Control-
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
			Do. (large)			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

Telephone—Calcutta 5431.

Telegram—"REWARD" Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sujee Do. ...	0 6 6	
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...	2 0 0		Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
			Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 5 0
Mutton ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond ..	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
			Lime per score ...	1 0 0				
EGGS.			Orange 12 to 32 ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana ..		
			Papaya each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor ..		
VEGETABLES.			Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree ..		
Brinjal ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai ..		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Biuli ..		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0				Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ..		
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Do. (Fried) per seer ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor ..	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer ...	0 10 0		Madras ..			Salt ..		
Garlic ..		0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee ..			COKE & COAL.		
Green Chilly ..		1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ..			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Onion ..		0 10 0	Do. Sree ..			Coal ..	1 8 0	
Peas (Darjeeling) ..	1 0 0		Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0		Fuel ..	2 0 0	
Potato (Nainital) ..		0 12 0	Milk ..	0 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 22nd December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer (Contld.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown ...	0 6 0	
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (New) ..	0 5 0	0 6 0			
Other Fish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	Ladies finger ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Koi & Magoor ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Parasay ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Squash ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Patna per seer ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Mutton ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " " ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. (Atap) ..		
Goat & Kid ..	1 8 0		Tomato Darjeeling ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Suet ...			Do. (Country) ..			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golap Sora ..		
Duck each ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	Alubokra ..	0 1 6	0 2 0	Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sugar (Controlled) ..	0 7 8	
Chicken ..	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 19 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael each ...	2 0 0		Gur per seer ...		
			Dates per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Cocoonut oil ..		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Grapes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs ..	1 12 0		Lime per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chana ..		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor ..		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 13 0	1 0 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Kalai ..		
Brinjal ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Biuli ..		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha ..		
Cauliflower ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...			Do. (Sona) ..		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Oranges per score ...			Mattor ..	0 2 9	
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	1 0 0	1 4 0				Salt (fine) ..		
Cucumber per score ...		0 10 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Ginger per seer ...			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly ..		
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ..					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 24th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 60	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	1 80	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 00	1 80	Prnes S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork "	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	0 60	1 00	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20
Duck each	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 80	0 60	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	—	—	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	—	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	0 50				Dinapur "	—	—
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	—
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 00	Alubokhora per seer	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	—	—
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot	2 00	2 80	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	—
Fona per seer	1 80	—	Figs per seer	3 80	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb.	—	—
Silong	1 80	2 00	Bedana per seer	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 40	1 80	Beal each	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer	—	—
Bagda	1 00	1 40	Pomegranate „	—	—	Atta „	—	—
Bhangaur	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 40	Cococnut each	0 40	0 60	RISE.		
Other Fish	0 12 0	1 00	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 20	0 40	Dates per seer	2 00	2 40	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	2 80	3 00	Almond „	2 80	3 00	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 00	—	Grape „	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	—
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 60	1 20	Khurani per see	1 00	1 40	Sugar	—	—
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Kharbaza „	—	—	Ten per lb.	—	—
Bean (French) per seer	0 50	0 60	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cococnut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 80	0 40	Lime per score	0 50	0 60	DAL.		
Brinjal „	—	—	Lokote „	—	—	Arhar per seer	—	—
Cabbage (Country) each	0 80	1 00	Oranges 10 to 16	1 00	—	Chana „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 20	0 60	Pesta per seer	3 80	4 00	Khari Masoor „	—	—
Cauliflower	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 50	Bhanga „	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 20	0 40	Khasaree „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Papaya each	0 80	0 80	Mung (Hari)	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple „	0 40	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) „	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 30	0 60	Mattor „	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Raisins	2 00	2 80	Salt „	—	—
Garlic	0 80	0 60	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger „	0 40	0 50	Tamarind per seer	0 18	2 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion „	0 80	0 10 0	Walnut „	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	—	0 80	Langra 16—20	—	—			
Potatoes (Nafital)	—	—	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 50	0 60	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul „	0 60	0 80	Slipa	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
35A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 8 0 „		35-36 „	0 8 0 „	
32 „	0 8 0 „		36 „	0 8 0 „	
37 „	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 184)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
H. 8	Rs. A. P.	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 8	Rs. A. P.	Plantain.	Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
" 9	0 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 9	0 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 4 0	Do
" 10	0 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 10	0 0 0	Do.	" 6	0 8 0	Do
" 11	0 0 0	Cloth.	" 11	0 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 12	0 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 12	0 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 8 0	Do
" 13	0 0 0	Do.	" 13	0 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 14	0 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 14	0 0 0	Do.	" 17	0 8 0	Do
" 15	0 0 0	Do.	" 32-35	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 8 0	Do
" 16	0 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 8 0	Do
" 17	0 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 8 0	Do
" 18	0 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 8 0	Do
" 19	0 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 8 0	Do
" 20	0 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 21	0 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 53	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 8 0	Do
" 22	0 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 8 0	Do
" 23	0 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 8 0	Do
" 24	0 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 8 0	Do
" 25	0 0 0	Do.	" 3	Mon. rent	" 35	0 4 0	Do	
" 26	0 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	" 36	0 4 0	Do	
" 27	0 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	" 37	0 4 0	Do	
" 28	0 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	" 38	0 4 0	Do	
" 29	0 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	" 39	0 4 0	Do	
" 30	0 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	" 40	0 4 0	Do	
" 31	0 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	" 41	0 4 0	Do	
" 32	0 0 0	Do.	" 41	28 0 0	" 42	0 4 0	Do	
" 33	0 0 0	Do.	" 42	30 0 0	" 43	0 4 0	Do	
" 34	0 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	" 44	0 4 0	Do	
" 35	0 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	" 45	0 4 0	Do	
" 36	0 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	" 46	0 4 0	Do	
" 37	0 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	" 47	0 4 0	Do	
" 38	0 0 0	Do.	" 47	33 0 0	" 48	0 4 0	Do	
" 39	0 0 0	Do.	" 48	33 0 0	" 49	0 4 0	Do	
" 40	0 0 0	Do.	" 49	56 4 0	" 50	0 4 0	Do	
" 41	0 0 0	Do.	" 50	30 0 0	" 51	0 4 0	Do	
" 42	0 0 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	" 52	0 4 0	Do	
" 43	0 0 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	" 53	0 4 0	Do	
" 44	0 0 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	" 54	0 4 0	Do	
" 45	0 0 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	" 55	0 4 0	Do	
" 46	0 0 0	Do.	" 55	30 0 0	" 56	0 4 0	Do	
" 47	0 0 0	Do.	" 56	30 0 0	" 57	0 4 0	Do	
" 48	0 0 0	Do.	" 57	30 0 0	" 58	0 4 0	Do	
" 49	0 0 0	Do.	" 58	30 0 0	" 59	0 4 0	Do	
" 50	0 0 0	Do.	" 59	30 0 0	" 60	0 4 0	Do	
" 51	0 0 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	" 61	0 4 0	Do	
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" 53	0 0 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	" 63	0 4 0	Do	
" 54	0 0 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	" 64	0 4 0	Do	
" 55	0 0 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	" 65	0 4 0	Do	
" 56	0 0 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	" 66	0 4 0	Do	
" 57	0 0 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	" 67	0 4 0	Do	
" 58	0 0 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	" 68	0 4 0	Do	
" 59	0 0 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	" 69	0 4 0	Do	
" 60	0 0 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	" 70	0 4 0	Do	
" 61	0 0 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	" 71	0 4 0	Do	
" 62	0 0 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	" 72	0 4 0	Do	
" 63	0 0 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	" 73	0 4 0	Do	
" 64	0 0 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	" 74	0 4 0	Do	
" 65	0 0 0	Do.	" 74	30 0 0	" 75	0 4 0	Do	
" 66	0 0 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	" 76	0 4 0	Do	
" 67	0 0 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	" 77	0 4 0	Do	
" 68	0 0 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	" 78	0 4 0	Do	
" 69	0 0 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	" 79	0 4 0	Do	
" 70	0 0 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	" 80	0 4 0	Do	
" 71	0 0 0	Do.	" 80	30 0 0	" 81	0 4 0	Do	
" 72	0 0 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	" 82	0 4 0	Do	
" 73	0 0 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	" 83	0 4 0	Do	
" 74	0 0 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	" 84	0 4 0	Do	
" 75	0 0 0	Do.	" 84	30 0 0	" 85	0 4 0	Do	
" 76	0 0 0	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	" 86	0 4 0	Do	
" 77	0 0 0	Do.	" 86	30 0 0	" 87	0 4 0	Do	
" 78	0 0 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	" 88	0 4 0	Do	
" 79	0 0 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	" 89	0 4 0	Do	
" 80	0 0 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	" 90	0 4 0	Do	
" 81	0 0 0	Do.	" 90	30 0 0	" 91	0 4 0	Do	
" 82	0 0 0	Do.	" 91	30 0 0	" 92	0 4 0	Do	
" 83	0 0 0	Do.	" 92	30 0 0	" 93	0 4 0	Do	
" 84	0 0 0	Do.	" 93	30 0 0	" 94	0 4 0	Do	
" 85	0 0 0	Do.	" 94	30 0 0	" 95	0 4 0	Do	
" 86	0 0 0	Do.	" 95	30 0 0	" 96	0 4 0	Do	
" 87	0 0 0	Do.	" 96	30 0 0	" 97	0 4 0	Do	
" 88	0 0 0	Do.	" 97	30 0 0	" 98	0 4 0	Do	
" 89	0 0 0	Do.	" 98	30 0 0	" 99	0 4 0	Do	
" 90	0 0 0	Do.	" 99	30 0 0	" 100	0 4 0	Do	
" 91	0 0 0	Do.	" 100	30 0 0	" 101	0 4 0	Do	
" 92	0 0 0	Do.	" 101	30 0 0	" 102	0 4 0	Do	
" 93	0 0 0	Do.	" 102	30 0 0	" 103	0 4 0	Do	
" 94	0 0 0	Do.	" 103	30 0 0	" 104	0 4 0	Do	
" 95	0 0 0	Do.	" 104	30 0 0	" 105	0 4 0	Do	
" 96	0 0 0	Do.	" 105	30 0 0	" 106	0 4 0	Do	
" 97	0 0 0	Do.	" 106	30 0 0	" 107	0 4 0	Do	
" 98	0 0 0	Do.	" 107	30 0 0	" 108	0 4 0	Do	
" 99	0 0 0	Do.	" 108	30 0 0	" 109	0 4 0	Do	
" 100	0 0 0	Do.	" 109	30 0 0	" 110	0 4 0	Do	
" 101	0 0 0	Do.	" 110	30 0 0	" 111	0 4 0	Do	
" 102	0 0 0	Do.	" 111	30 0 0	" 112	0 4 0	Do	
" 103	0 0 0	Do.	" 112	30 0 0	" 113	0 4 0	Do	
" 104	0 0 0	Do.	" 113	30 0 0	" 114	0 4 0	Do	
" 105	0 0 0	Do.	" 114	30 0 0	" 115	0 4 0	Do	
" 106	0 0 0	Do.	" 115	30 0 0	" 116	0 4 0	Do	
" 107	0 0 0	Do.	" 116	30 0 0	" 117	0 4 0	Do	
" 108	0 0 0	Do.	" 117	30 0 0	" 118	0 4 0	Do	
" 109	0 0 0	Do.	" 118	30 0 0	" 119	0 4 0	Do	
" 110	0 0 0	Do.	" 119	30 0 0	" 120	0 4 0	Do	
" 111	0 0 0	Do.	" 120	30 0 0	" 121	0 4 0	Do	
" 112	0 0 0	Do.	" 121	30 0 0	" 122	0 4 0	Do	
" 113	0 0 0	Do.	" 122	30 0 0	" 123	0 4 0	Do	
" 114	0 0 0	Do.	" 123	30 0 0	" 124	0 4 0	Do	
" 115	0 0 0	Do.	" 124	30 0 0	" 125	0 4 0	Do	
" 116	0 0 0	Do.	" 125	30 0 0	" 126	0 4 0	Do	
" 117	0 0 0	Do.	" 126	30 0 0	" 127	0 4 0	Do	
" 118	0 0 0	Do.	" 127	30 0 0	" 128	0 4 0	Do	
" 119	0 0 0	Do.	" 128	30 0 0	" 129	0 4 0	Do	
" 120	0 0 0	Do.	" 129	30 0 0	" 130	0 4 0	Do	
" 121	0 0 0	Do.	" 130	30 0 0	" 131	0 4 0	Do	
" 122	0 0 0	Do.	" 131	30 0 0	" 132	0 4 0	Do	
" 123	0 0 0	Do.	" 132	30 0 0	" 133	0 4 0	Do	
" 124	0 0 0	Do.	" 133	30 0 0	" 134	0 4 0	Do	
" 125	0 0 0	Do.	" 134	30 0 0	" 135	0 4 0	Do	
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" 127	0 0 0	Do.	" 136	30 0 0	" 137	0 4 0	Do	
" 128	0 0 0	Do.	" 137	30 0 0	" 138	0 4 0	Do	
" 129	0 0 0	Do.	" 138	30 0 0	" 139	0 4 0	Do	
" 130	0 0 0	Do.	" 139	30 0 0	" 140	0 4 0	Do	
" 131	0 0 0	Do.	" 140	30 0 0	" 141	0 4 0	Do	
" 132	0 0 0	Do.	" 141	30 0 0	" 142	0 4 0	Do	
" 133	0 0 0	Do.	" 142	30 0 0	" 143	0 4 0	Do	
" 134	0 0 0	Do.	" 143	30 0 0	" 144	0 4 0	Do	
" 135	0 0 0	Do.	" 144	30 0 0	" 145	0 4 0	Do	
" 136	0 0 0	Do.	" 145	30 0 0	" 146	0 4 0	Do	
" 137	0 0 0	Do.	" 146	30 0 0	" 147	0 4 0	Do	
" 138	0 0 0	Do.	" 147	30 0 0	" 148	0 4 0	Do	
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" 141	0 0 0	Do.	" 150	30 0 0	" 151	0 4 0	Do	
" 142	0 0 0	Do.	" 151	30 0 0	" 152	0 4 0	Do	
" 143	0 0 0	Do.	" 152	30 0 0	" 153	0 4 0	Do	
" 144	0 0 0	Do.	" 153	30 0 0	" 154	0 4 0	Do	
" 145	0 0 0	Do.	" 154	30 0 0	" 155	0 4 0	Do	
" 146	0 0 0	Do.	" 155	30 0 0	" 156	0 4 0	Do	
" 147	0 0 0	Do.	" 156	30 0 0	" 157	0 4 0	Do	
" 148	0 0 0	Do.	" 157	30 0 0	" 158	0 4 0	Do	
" 149	0 0 0	Do.	" 158	30 0 0	" 159	0 4 0	Do	
" 150	0 0 0	Do.	" 159	30 0 0	" 160	0 4 0	Do	
" 151	0 0 0	Do.	" 160	30 0 0	" 161	0 4 0	Do	
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" 154	0 0 0	Do.	" 163	30 0 0	" 164	0 4 0	Do	
" 155	0 0 0	Do.	" 164	30 0 0	" 165	0 4 0	Do	
" 156	0 0 0	Do.	" 165	30 0 0	" 166	0 4 0	Do	
" 157	0 0 0	Do.	" 166	30 0 0	" 167	0 4 0	Do	
" 158	0 0 0	Do.	" 167	30 0 0	" 168	0 4 0	Do	
" 159	0 0 0	Do.	" 168	30 0 0	" 169	0 4 0	Do	
" 160	0 0 0	Do.	" 169	30 0 0	" 170	0 4 0	Do	
" 161	0 0 0	Do.	" 170	30 0 0	" 171	0 4 0	Do	
" 162	0 0 0	Do.	" 171	30 0 0	" 172	0 4 0	Do	
" 163	0 0 0	Do.	" 172	30 0 0	" 173	0 4 0	Do	
" 164	0 0 0	Do.	" 173	30 0 0	" 174	0 4 0	Do	
" 165	0 0 0	Do.	" 174	30 0 0	" 175	0 4 0	Do	
" 166	0 0 0	Do.	" 175	30 0 0	" 176	0 4 0	Do	
" 167	0 0 0	Do.	" 176	30 0 0	" 177	0 4 0	Do	
"								

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mud.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potatoes.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mud.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 4	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 12		Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.	Betal-2, 3 & 4	" 8 "	Betal leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 8 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-2 to 3	0 8 0 "	Fruit.
			Betal-2, 3-5	0 8 0 "	Betal leaves.
			Onion-2-3	0 8 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 8th January, 1944

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The Week In The Corporation

Treatment Of Indians In South Africa

Corporation Accepts *Ex-Mayor Siddiqi's* Retaliatory Resolution

AS a mark of indignation and resentment against the racial discrimination practised by the South African Government against Indians, the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday, the 5th January, passed a resolution, at the instance of Councillor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, *ex-Mayor* of Calcutta, deciding to adopt as a matter of administrative policy the principle of not giving any lands or employment under it to any European national of South Africa.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:—

"(a) That this Corporation is of the opinion that in view of the racial discrimination practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa against Indians within the limits of the Durban Municipal Council, the Corporation should adopt as a matter of administrative policy the principle of not conveying, transferring, leasing or otherwise disposing of any lands or immovable property vesting in the Corporation to any European national of the Union of South Africa and not to employ or engage any national of the Union of South Africa in its services.

(b) That the authorities of this Corporation should convey this resolution to all other Municipal and Local Bodies in Bengal requesting them to take similar administrative action with a view to place on record the indignation and resentment of the people of India at the policy pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa."

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PLAYING WITH RECIPROCITIES AND RETALIATION"

In moving the resolution Mr. Siddiqi said that since he submitted the resolution things had proceeded further in the direction of putting Indians to trouble. A member of one of the Corporations in Transvaal had actually said that he found it insulting to sit with an Indian in the Municipal Board of that city. All of them knew how Indians were being treated in South Africa. If the speaker had thought it possible that the British Cabinet would look at things from the right angle he would not have moved this resolution. But from the attitude of the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister who behaved like an imbecile before the Field Marshal Premier of South Africa, who was not even an Englishman, he had lost all hope. Government of India, the speaker remarked, had been playing with reciprocities and retaliation. He did not know what action they were going to take.

The High Commissioner for India had come and gone back but nothing was divulged as to what

action Government of India proposed to take. If Indian blood was as valuable as the blood of soldiers of other nations the speaker felt that an Indian who laid down his life should at least be bequeathed equality with his brothers and cousins in those countries. It was shameful, on the part of Great Britain and its colonies, observed Mr. Siddiqi, not to come out in a spirit of comradeship and shake hands with the heroes who were helping to save them and their empire to-day. They had got to show their resentment and the least that they could do would be to adopt the resolution without opposition.

Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty seconded.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that India was a slave country and it was no good passing a resolution of this nature. The best way Mr. Siddiqi could be helpful would be to persuade his leader Mr. Jinnah to combine with Mahatma Gandhi and fight for the freedom of the country.

Condolences

A condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Prabhavati Bose, mother of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was passed on Monday last.

Condoling the death of Mrs. Prabhavati Bose, the Mayor (Mr. Syed Badrudduja) said that the deceased was one of those noble souls who did good to others secretly. An ideal wife, an affectionate mother, a devout and pious lady, wedded to her deep-rooted religious beliefs and convictions, Mrs. Bose, the Mayor remarked, was the very embodiment of all that was best and noblest in Indian womanhood.

The Corporation also mourned the deaths of:—

Mussamat Abru Begum, sister of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad;

Rai Bahadur Hemendra Kumar Mookerjee, a retired Deputy Commissioner, Assam Civil Service and father-in-law of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee;

Mrs. Mankumari Bose, a well-known Bengali poetess;

Mr. Amarendranath Ghose, a leading Congressman of Tangail, Mymensingh;

Mr. Maniklal Nag, a prominent confectioner of the city, and

Mr. Mirza Hasem Ispahani, a well-known businessman, uncle of Councillor M. A. H. Ispahani.

The reference over, Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen moved for the adjournment of the House.

Opposing the adjournment motion Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European party, said that the meeting had been called for a special purpose namely, to consider a report of the Chief Executive Officer on the quality of rice supplied to the Corporation by the Civil Supplies Department. If the report of the Chief Executive Officer was correct, a serious situation had arisen and they must do everything possible to render succour to their employees without loss of time.

The adjournment motion was carried by a majority.

Closing Of Corporation Offices

Earlier, Mr. Mackertich John wanted to know whether the Corporation had empowered the Chief

Executive Officer to close Corporation offices as and when he liked. Last week the offices were closed for half a day on the death of Mrs. Prabhavati Bose. While he had no objection to Corporation mourning the death of illustrious persons, he suggested that to avoid inconvenience to the public, Corporation offices should not be closed without notice.

DR. B. N. DEY'S APPOINTMENT

The Calcutta Corporation have been asked by the Government of Bengal immediately to place before a meeting of the Corporation Government's letter annulling the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation.

The Chief Executive Officer to the Corporation has informed Government that the letter has already been placed before the Mayor, who holds the opinion that "in view of the fact that the Corporation in its resolution, adopted on November 8 asking Government to approve the reappointment of Dr. Dey for a further term of 5 years as Chief Engineer, anticipated such decision of Government and provided against this contingency in clear terms and also in view of the fact that the annulment order of Government has already been communicated to the Corporation at its meeting on November 23, it is not necessary to place the matter again before the Corporation."

Allowance For Detenus

Councillor Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty, referring to Corporation employees who were in detention as security prisoners, said that they had not received any allowances for the last few months. The Corporation had written to Government asking whether they were giving them any allowance and the Government in reply had enquired whether the Corporation was giving them any allowance. The result was that in these hard days the families of these detenus were in great plight. The speaker hoped that the Mayor would take steps to see that these detenus got their allowances.

"Middle"

Town Planning Committee For Calcutta

Its Scope And Functions Explained

The reasons for the formation in Calcutta of a Town Planning Committee were explained by the G. O. C.-in-C. Eastern Command in his opening address to the Committee on Monday last (January 8). Lieut.-Gen. A. G. O. M. Mayne stated that the Committee had been instituted under orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India as the result of a request which he made last November, very soon after the formation of Eastern Command Headquarters.

The objects of the Committee were defined as:—

1. To ascertain the present actual accommodation situation.
2. To create a permanent machinery to co-ordinate demands from services in relation to available accommodation.

General Mayne indicated that the so-called permanent machinery would be like the form of a standing Quartering Committee with a permanent secretariat, for which sanction had been already obtained. The Quartering Committee would be the executive offshoot of the Town Planning Committee. The former would meet regularly while the latter would meet less frequently for purposes of a general review of the position and otherwise only when questions of high policy were involved.

3. To produce plans for re-allotting accommodation in Calcutta to the best advantage.

After defining the boundaries within which the activities of the Committee would be confined—they embraced the congested area—General Mayne declared that a foremost task of the Committee was to decide what establishments now in Calcutta could function efficiently elsewhere, and, having reached conclusions on that point to decide in relation to the engineer potential available to what place and when such units could be moved. It would also be their task to ensure that the best use was made of the accommodation already in occupation.

The problem of finding alternative accommodation outside Calcutta would be the task of the local military authorities.

MR. P. TRIVEDI DEAD

Former Assessor, Calcutta Corporation

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. P. Trivedi, formerly Assessor, Calcutta Corporation. The melancholy event took place in the early hours of the 1st of January at Pakur where he was staying with his daughter the Ranees of Pakur.

Mr. Trivedi entered Corporation service in 1919 as Deputy Assessor and was appointed Assessor in 1926. After his retirement in 1938 from the Corporation, Mr. Trivedi was connected with several business concerns.

Mr. Trivedi was a very popular figure in the Corporation and outside and had a large circle of friends. His engaging personality and courtesy will be very much missed by those

Editorial comment in the Press on the vexed question of requisition had suggested that the military authorities had not undertaken enough building to meet their heavy demands for accommodation. In answer to this, General Mayne revealed that only a small proportion of the officers and men, British and Indian, located in and around Calcutta were housed in requisitioned property.

It was hoped and believed that the formation of the two Committees, the Town Planning Committee and the Quartering Committee would dispel finally all suggestion or hints that the services were riding roughshod over civil interests in the matter of accommodation.

Every effort would be made to reconcile conflicting interests, and in the unlikely event of a disagreement, which could not be resolved by the Town Planning Committee, the question would be referred to Delhi, and the ultimate decision would rest with the Government of India.

In conclusion, General Mayne said: "I feel in my own mind that the machinery we are setting up will lead to a better understanding, better co-operation and a Calcutta better adapted to its vital war role."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Discussion Meetings

The following discussion meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal have been arranged to be held in January and February:—

(1) *Thursday, 13th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.* :—

Opener—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley, M.A., I.C.S., J.P., High Court, Calcutta.

Subject—A glimpse of India thirteen hundred years ago.

The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

(2) *Thursday, 20th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.* :—

Opener—G. W. Tyson, Esq., C.I.E., Editor, "Capital", 7, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Subject—The Impact of War upon the Industries of India.

(3) *Thursday, 27th January, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.* :—

Opener—W. D. West, Esq., M.A., F.N.I., Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Subject—Modern Afghanistan.

Thursday, 10th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—Dr. M. Z. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Sir Ashutosh Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University.

Subject—The life of Prophet Mohammed and Expansion of Islam.

Thursday, 10th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener—Major R. E. M. Mayne, I.A.

Subject—Security and the Enemies' indirect attack.

Thursday, 17th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—W. C. Wordsworth, Esq., C.I.E., Assistant Editor, the "Statesman", Calcutta.

Subject—Early History of the Press in India.

Thursday, 24th February, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—

Opener—Major Earl S. Swarner, Judge-Advocate, U.S.A., Forces.

Subject—American Military Law.

Members are requested to be present and to take part in the discussion. Officers of the Allied Forces, British, Indian, American and Chinese, who are now stationed in Calcutta or its vicinity, are invited to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and men will also be welcome.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOUR V. C.'S WON IN 1943

A marked offensive spirit has been the chief characteristic of the campaigns fought by the Indian armed forces on many fronts during 1943, writes the Special Staff Correspondent of the *Statesman* from New Delhi under date January 1.

Of the seven Victoria Crosses won by men of the Indian Army so far, four were gained in 1943. Two new arms to the Indian defence forces came into being during the year—the Indian Army Medical Corps and the Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. A notable feature of army recruitment was the increased intake of classes not enlisted before the war into both combatant and non-combatant corps. The majority of the tank and armoured car crews of the Indian Armoured Corps are now Indians.

For the first time in the Indian Army's history an Indian officer commanded his battalion on the battlefield. This distinction was earned in Italy during the year by Lt.-Col. Digambar Singh Brar of the Mahratta Light Infantry with excellent results. Other Indian officers second in command of their battalions, also acquitted themselves well.

Fighting In Arakan

On India's eastern approaches, in the tangled jungles of the Arakan and the precipitous heights of the Chin Hills, there has been a similar demonstration of tenacity in the stubborn holding on to frontier positions in extremely trying and difficult conditions.

The turn of the year found our troops advancing in the Arakan in a bid to capture Rethedung on the Mayu river, 25 miles from Akyab. The object was to secure the port of Akyab and control the N strip of the Arakan. There was widespread disappointment at the failure of the campaign but

JAP RAIDERS INTERCEPTED SOUTH OF CHITTAGONG

"In the Arakan, where R. A. F. drive-bombers have made repeated attacks on enemy positions, our troops carried out a short advance on the west slopes of the Mayu Range," says an Allied war *communique* by the South-East Asia Command issued from New Delhi on January 8 last.

"Elsewhere on this front, there has been no change, with our patrols considerably more active than those of the enemy.

"It has been made known that the successful air battle on the morning of December 31, in which 18 enemy aircraft were destroyed and several others probably destroyed and damaged, followed an attempted attack by Japanese aircraft on units of our light coastal force returning from an operation, in the course of which Japanese positions on Ramree Island were bombarded."

Further details are now available of the tremendous air blow struck at the Japanese on December 31, when enemy formations of bombers and fighters were intercepted South of Chittagong by a single-fighter squadron of Sir John Baldwin's Tactical Air Force.

military quarters explained that heavy unseasonable rainstorms put lines of communication out of commission for several days and our troops' inability to follow up their initial advantage with sufficient speed was taken advantage of by the enemy who dug themselves in and succeeded in holding on until reinforcements arrived. Heavy fighting occupied the next two months and it was here that Havildar Parkash Singh won the V. C.

Following the last battle of Donbaik on March 18 the enemy gradually infiltrated through to our lines of communication. Our troops withdrew first to points covering Maungdaw and Buthidaung and subsequently to new lines more or less on the Indian border.

Another explanation given of the withdrawal was that casualties from malaria had progressively weakened our fighting strength, and that the new arrivals had little experience of battle or of the difficult jungle conditions in which they had to fight.

After mid-March the Japs made no further forward movement. In the struggle the enemy sustained very heavy casualties and although our losses too were large they were less than those of the enemy and substantially few in numbers were killed.

Among the battalions who gained fresh honour for the Indian Army were the 1st, 8th and 15th Punjab Regiments, the 6th Rajputana Rifles, the 77th Dogra Regiment and the 7th Rajputana Regiment.

Since the Arakan operations the struggle has gone on through patrols and surprise raids and two outstanding events occurred. In a six-day engagement in May, the enemy suffered 500 casualties when they tried and failed to occupy the Chin Hills. The second event was the exploits of the Wingate Expedition of which Indian troops formed an important part. In all these encounters Indian troops have more than matched their skill with a cunning and resourceful enemy.

It was the most outstanding success achieved by any squadron on this front since operations began.

An outstanding feat was that of a flight-sergeant from Southampton. He destroyed one bomber, damaged two others and sent a Jap fighter spinning down to earth. The flight-sergeant had only a few days previously destroyed two other Jap air-craft. His total personal score is now seven confirmed destroyed, two probables and eight damaged. Of the members of the squadron who were engaged on this mission, nine scored during the interception which ranged all along the coast for a few miles each side of the Burma-Indo border.

The leading scorer was a 21-year-old flight-lieutenant from London who holds the D. F. C. He knocked down two bombers and one fighter, probably destroyed another fighter and damaged still another.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA AND HITLER

New York, January 1.

Mayor La Guardia said tonight: "We will never get Hitler alive. I think that around Easter time there will be a burst-up and some one of his own staff will shoot him."

All About Air Raids

FUNCTIONS OF AN IDEAL AIR RAID INFORMATION BUREAU

[By F. D. LITTLEWOOD, Town Clerk, East Hampshire, England.]

IT is now generally accepted that the supply of information to the public after an air raid is one of the most important functions which enables the community to carry on after or during air attacks.

Like a great many other war emergency problems it is one which has been left to the local authority to carry out. Indeed, many local authorities had their information bureaux in being, and in some cases actually working, before the necessity for them was made the subject of a Government circular.

Local conditions must play a very great part in determining the extent and type of information bureau most practical in each individual town, though some factors are common to all. Further, the type of air raid or raids greatly influences the work of the information bureau.

In the London blitz period, the problems of the localities in respect of which bureaux operated changed from day to day, but against this difficulty they functioned regularly, and therefore had the advantage of continuity and regular personnel. In recent raids on provincial towns which have been limited to three or four concentrated attacks, the immediate problems appear to have been sometimes more pressing, but once the picture has been obtained it remains more or less static until the next raid. On the other hand, many

provincial towns cannot employ regular staff on this work, and there is lack of continuity and experience.

The important things to consider in connection with an information bureau are obvious and simple. Firstly, people want information on many matters immediately. Secondly, wherever possible, this should be obtainable from one source. Thirdly, the help given should be actual assistance and not limited to information. Fourthly, preparation and rehearsal are of the utmost importance.

No doubt most, if not all, councils have already a site for their information bureau. People naturally turn to their town hall or some central place in time of trouble, and, as this is situated usually in the centre of the town, under a concentrated raid it generally suffers heavily and, more than likely, the building selected will have been damaged, if not destroyed. In larger towns several bureaux may be required. Therefore, three or four buildings should be earmarked for this purpose, capable of housing the fairly numerous staff necessary, together with the public, who will all want to come at the same time to begin with.

The site of the bureau will depend to some extent again as to whether it is merely to be an information bureau or an administrative centre as well. That is to say, is advice and information merely to be given, or are departments or representatives of departments to actually operate. If it is at all possible, help should be given straightaway; that is, as many administrative functions as possible should be carried out at the bureau in addition to furnishing information. This means provision for more staff, particularly in the case of departments like the assistance board, but other departments can operate administratively in so far as the public are concerned with but little addition to the staff required to give information. This, incidentally, saves in office work as well.

One cannot stress too much that the public are entitled not to have to go to a large number of offices and departments and be referred from one to another, which happens when the offices are spread about with the usual queue at each.

If all departments are housed in one building, it is possible to control the flow so that there is only one queue, which is more easily supervised, and there is more opportunity for close liaison between the departments and more confidence can be given to the members of the public, who inherently distrust being referred from one department to another department. If all departments

SCHEME OF SALVAGE

REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM PREMISES DAMAGED IN AIR RAIDS

An outline of the salvage scheme in operation in the Calcutta and Howrah municipal areas in connection with air raids is now available.

The scheme is worked under the general guidance and supervision of the Chief Salvage Officer, Bengal. It is designed *inter alia* to assist owners anxious to remove property from damaged buildings, to arrange for salvage and custody of property found in occupantless buildings damaged by air raids, and to arrange for return of salvage to rightful owners.

Salvage is classified as heavy and light. Light salvage consisting of easily movable personal effects of which the owner cannot be found on the spot will be dealt with by the A. R. P. and the police, while heavy salvage will be dealt with by a firm.

The A. R. P. services with the police will assist owners to look after the property in damaged houses until proper custody can be arranged. The A. R. P. services will also assist when necessary in moving articles from damaged houses to safety.

are housed in one building, the public know they can come back if necessary, but the liaison obtained should prevent this happening at all.

The work of the information bureau should be practised in the actual building intended to be used, with the actual staff, volunteers or otherwise, who have been selected, and it is of great value to carry out rehearsals of this kind, not only in the first-line building but also in the second, and, if possible, the third line, because only rehearsals and practice will bring out the difficulties. The office equipment, stationery, etc., for safety reasons should be split up and stored in several different places adjacent to earmarked buildings.

What information do the public require, what assistance do they require, and what practical help can be given to them? These are the next questions to be examined.

Various classes of persons place different degrees of importance on different things. There is an almost unending variety of questions which may be asked, and it should be the aim of the Council to try and provide for all.

Suppose, a queue starts to form early in the morning after the raid. The information bureau staff are coming on duty—some of them have been blitzed themselves and all of them have spent an unpleasant night. Unless there is sound leadership in the opening stages, confusion may easily arise. It is, therefore, essential to have the whole of the bureau, so far as the machinery of the bureau itself is concerned, under the general direction of one person, having a competent deputy.

AIR-RAID SHELTERS FOR WORKERS

GOVERNMENT URGED TO MAKE ADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress met at Kishorilal Labour Library Hall on December 27, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose presiding. The Committee passed a unanimous resolution on the air-raid in Calcutta, urging Government to acquaint the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and its Unions concerned with facts and figures of the casualties and injuries and pay proper compensation. It further urged the Government to provide adequate air-raid shelters in *bustees*, mills, workshops and workers lines.

In another resolution the Committee made its emphatic protest against the employment of women workers in night shifts in certain jute mills, thereby violating the Factories Act and demanded their immediate protection under the Law.

It also asked the Government as well as the employers concerned to find out channels and avenues of employment in day time for those women workers and to pay a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4/4/- plus ration per week till their employment. In case of no employment it demanded a compensation on the basis of one month's wages, for each year's completed service with a minimum of three months' wages.

In another resolution, the Committee decided to organise a B. P. T. U. C. Volunteers' Corps and appealed to all Workers' Unions concerned, and the public to give a good response thereto.

At this stage how important it is for every encouragement to be given to people to look after themselves; not only does this ease the problem as a whole, but contributes to keeping up morale.

As the queue may be of great length and the receptionist and the staff have difficulty, there should be a loud-speaker available by which the queue can be addressed. They can be told, for instance, that first-aid repairs will be put in hand automatically as soon as possible; there is no need for them to wait in a queue merely to report damage. The loud-speaker should not be used except upon the authorisation of the person in charge of the bureau. Unfortunately, however, general information of this kind is not always accepted.

If it is possible to send the enquiring persons into an adjoining room in which they can be dealt with specially; or taken from there by one of the assistant receptionists, or given a special coloured pass, it eases the situation somewhat.

When anybody has passed the receptionist, he should go to a general inquiry desk where he should be asked a few simple questions to ascertain his needs, and he should be given a form on which is shown, quite simply, a diagram of the hall and possibly a list of all the departments in the building. The departments at which it is suggested he should call should be marked with an X, and he should be asked to go to those departments in a specified order. At the same time, brief particulars about himself and his family and his home should be taken. Copies of these records, which are generally useful for reference, should be available for every department as a check.

The next stage is the most difficult. The average man, if he has not been lucky enough to find a place with friends, wants to know where he and his family are going to find a home. On the other hand, the housing shortage in most places is acute in any case, and at this stage there will be no records or information as to those people who have left the district on account of the blitz, but whose houses are still intact or can be made so with very little difficulty. This is quite a good source of accommodation, but, assuming the local authority has made its appeal for persons who will have homeless billeted on them, and has made its survey of households where they will be received, these are bound to fall far short of the required numbers, and must therefore be used sparingly.

The mutual aid or good-neighbour scheme may show its beneficial results here. In one town, recently raided in a concentrated manner, the greater portion of the homeless were able to take up accommodation with friends arranged in advance. The importance of fostering such arrangements can be clearly seen.

However, failing this, the family have got to be found accommodation, and if this is not done, another or more nights may have to be spent in the rest centre where, if there is a subsequent raid, casualty risks may be high and "trekking" may start.

For a person who is not finding accommodation in any possible way, it is preferred that he goes next to the first-aid repairs department, which will not by this time, of course, have any

accurate information as to the severity of the bombing, but who, with the aid of the person's description of the house, can gain some idea as to when that house can be made wind and water-proof, and if the house can be put right, or if the occupier can be persuaded to lend some practical assistance in putting it right himself, so much the better. It is of the utmost importance to encourage everybody to help themselves.

If the first-aid repairs department is satisfied that the house cannot be repaired in the light of the information available at the time, and are satisfied that it has suffered something more than minor damage, a small card should be given to the occupier of the house, which may be accepted (by previous arrangement) by the rehousing department; and when the numbers are large, help of this kind has also been accepted by the assistance board as a step in authorising that urgent initial payment, as it may save valuable time at this stage in checking the applicant's story.

Near to the first aid repairs department, should be the department dealing with furniture

removal and storage. There should be ready means of consultation with the personnel at these two departments, because if the house is going to be "first-aided" fairly soon there is not a great deal of point in removing the furniture, and the removal facilities are bound to be severely limited; but if the roof is damaged to any great degree and the weather is wet, it causes great distress to the public to find the air raid damage accentuated and the question of removal of furniture demands careful judgment.

The department dealing with the rehousing of the homeless should have ample facilities at the bureau and should be kept in touch with all developments. Further, the officer in charge of the rehousing will have to bear in mind a short-term policy—billeting; and a long-term policy—requisitioning or taking of property for permanent homes for homeless. Whilst the short-term policy should be implemented immediately, it may be some time before the long-term policy can be put into force.

(To be continued)

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

THE FATEFUL YEAR OF 1943

Publicity Minister's New Year Broadcast

IN a New Year broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio, on January 1, the Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Mullick, Minister, Publicity Department, Government of Bengal, said:—

"To-day we stand on the threshold of 1944. For Bengal the year which has just ended has been full of pain and anguish, of trials and tribulations. There has been unprecedented suffering necessitating the organisation of relief on an equally vast scale.

"As we look back on the fateful year of 1943 we do so with feelings of overwhelming sadness because of the tragedy which befell our countrymen. At the same time we are entitled to feel some gratification because within a short time we were able to set the entire machinery of Government into motion to fight famine and starvation. We have also reason to be thankful for the generous response which Bengal's appeal for help evoked throughout the rest of India

"Many have wondered why Bengal, should have suffered from such an acute shortage of food. In actual fact, however, modern Bengal has never been self-sufficient in food. Those who declared early in 1943 that left to herself, Bengal could manage with the rice which she had grown, were victims of a popular illusion. Due to the prevalence of this belief and due to the year 1943 having opened with the ravages of cyclone and flood in Midnapore still unhealed, there was unpreparedness for the famine which was slowly but surely about to engulf the province.

"Meanwhile, we of the present Government having been called upon to shoulder a difficult task, attempted expedient after expedient, includ-

ing a provincewide food drive which produced some results.

"The story of what the Army has done needs no telling on my part; it is already well-known. And now that famine is over and disease has taken its place, the Army is giving us the same splendid help. We are supplying the medicines and medical equipment but we still lack the medical personnel necessary to combat the present wide prevalence of disease. The Army authorities have stepped into the breach and sent some medical units to various parts of rural Bengal and, with that thoroughness and efficiency which is traditional with the armed forces are assisting the civil authorities to dispense medical relief.

"Now I would like to turn to the part which the Press played during Bengal's disaster. There may be a lurking suspicion in some quarters, that Government are on principle opposed to criticism and to the publicizing of misery and suffering which may be prevalent. This is not so. We not only do not dislike criticism but, on the contrary, invite it. Nothing is more helpful to the administrator than con-

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

To Commence From January 31

"Hindusthan Standard" learns authoritatively that 31st January, 1944, has been finally fixed as the date for the introduction of food rationing in Calcutta and Greater Calcutta.

The scheme will operate in Calcutta, Behala, Tollygunge, Garden Reach, Howrah, Bally and Belur.

The following articles will be rationed: Rice, wheat and wheat products, pulse and sugar.

Over 30 lakhs of people will come under the rationing scheme.

constructive criticism of his administration. The Press may have also noticed our desire to take them increasingly into our confidence. Their representatives have been invited to see how our various relief measures are progressing and in future they will receive more such invitations. Our slogan in publicity is 'Regard the Press as your friends and conceal nothing from them.' Our aim is objective presentation of facts as distinct from propaganda. In return we ask for an equally fair deal from the members of the Fourth State.

"While speaking of the Press I wish to pay a tribute to the overseas correspondents in this country who have taken keen interest in Bengal's distress. If the people of Britain

FOR ACCEPTING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Subedar Sampuran Singh has been sentenced by the Special Tribunal at Alipore to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or a further six months for accepting an illegal gratification of Rs. 500 from Mr. Baldeo Prasad Agarwalla, a ghee dealer.

In sentencing the accused, the Tribunal observed: "There is nothing to be said in extenuation of the offence. The accused abused his position of trust as a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer. We are not unmindful, however, of his youth and of the fact that his conviction will break his career."

A KIND OF SLAVE TRADE

Dr. B. S. Moonje during a tour of the affected districts in Bengal spoke at Naihati. He called attention to the reports that young girls of between 12 and 16 were picked up from streets in famished condition and hurried away. "It would be no exaggeration to say," he added, "that a kind of slave trade is just showing signs to grow up." He concluded that "this famine has vividly brought out one thing and it is that India is one single country, and one single nation and that, without one strong Central Government, India cannot hope to be able to meet emergencies of the kind in the shape of famine that is raging in Bengal at the present moment. I hope this lesson will be rubbed deeply in the minds of all."

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTION ON SHORTAGE AND RISING PRICES

A CORRECTION

We greatly regret that in the last issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" (January 1, 1944), owing to a bad oversight the Hindu Mahasabha Resolution at its recent sitting at Amritsar was placed under the heading "League Resolution on Bengal Famine."

The Muslim League Resolution relating to the food situation was moved by Mr. Syed Hussain Imam, Member of the Council of State. It reads as follows:—

"This session of the All-India Muslim League is greatly perturbed by shortage and rising prices of all necessities of life throughout the country and is of the view that the present position is primarily due to erroneous and ineffective policy pursued by the Central Government in India during the last four years.

"This session places on record its considered opinion that immediate, comprehensive and effective price control of all other necessities of life and procurement rationing thereof is an absolute necessity and calls upon Central and Provincial Governments to introduce the same forthwith."

The Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Premier, supporting the resolution, expressed similar sentiments that the Government of India was responsible for the present situation, described how the last minute objection of the Government of India to their scheme for procuring the 'Aman' crop, the main rice crop in Bengal, had upset the Ministers' procurement plans.

Sir Nazimuddin said that Bengal had the misfortune of being visited by one calamity after another, and, after a terrible famine, a virulent epidemic of malaria was raging. They were suffering from lack of quinine and lack of doctors. They badly needed 500 doctors. They had got so far only 150 and they would much appreciate if any doctor from any part of India was willing to come to Bengal to serve suffering humanity.

He referred to the financial burden of the Government of Bengal for the vast rehabilitation work with which they were now faced and he deplored the indecision of the Government of India who had till then not informed to what extent they would relieve Bengal in this burden. The Bengal Premier felt that all such expenditure should be borne by the Centre since all these difficulties had been created by the war.

and America have now been so profoundly stirred to sympathy for the stricken people of Bengal aid, if, in consequence, there has been a greater measure of assistance and administrative alertness all along the line, it is largely because these correspondents saw the suffering of our people and told the world the unvarnished truth. Our masses may be ignorant of the service which these gentlemen from overseas have rendered to them but our intelligentsia must acknowledge the debt.

PUNJAB'S HELP IN BENGAL'S DISTRESS

"Every Bengali, particularly those living outside Bengal, must remember with all gratefulness the active sympathy shown by the people of every part of India at the time of Bengal's distress. In this regard Punjab's contribution is undoubtedly the greatest. Punjab came forward to the help of Bengal by men, money and foodgrains. The whole of Bengal acknowledges this generosity of the Punjab." Thus observed Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee addressing a meeting of local Bengalees held on December 30 under the auspices of the Lahore Bengali Association at the Sohanlal Training College.

Dr. Mookerjee gave a vivid picture of the famine situation and said that famine had completely disintegrated the social and economic structure of Bengal's life.

As a blessing from God, Dr. Mookerjee said, Bengal had this year a bumper harvest which should improve the situation greatly. But rice alone was not enough. What was needed was a satisfactory distribution which was lacking in last year.

'AMAN' PROCUREMENT SCHEME**GOVERNMENT STARTS PURCHASES**

"The Bengal Government have started making small purchases of 'aman' rice where prices are low, but they have been so cautious that in no instance have their purchases put up the prices," observed Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, Bengal in an interview on Government's 'Aman' procurement scheme in Calcutta on Tuesday last (January 4).

Mr. Suhrawardy reaffirmed that Government were not going to rush the market and would only buy when prices were easy. In some quarters, he pointed out, there seemed to be an idea that Government would buy at any price. Whenever any purchaser came to the market rumours were set afloat that Government would buy in order to raise the prices.

"Government purchases are being made for the purpose of restoring confidence so that these purchases will always be available for people in any area where there may be a shortage and only for the purpose of maintaining confidence," he said.

If the Government bungled with the *aman* crop this time Bengal would have to face the same situation after three or four months as she did in 1943. Besides the question of distribution there was the problem of rehabilitation.

In conclusion Dr. Mookerjee said that the food crisis in Bengal had once again proved that India stood for unity as everyone of India stood as one man to the relief of Bengal. This unity could never be broken by any body.

BENGAL NEEDS FURTHER RELIEF

The necessity of other provinces continuing to help Bengal in her present crisis was emphasised by members of the Inter-Provincial Students' Delegation at a meeting held at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening (January 4). Mr. Sadhan Chandra Gupta presided.

The delegation represented 4 provinces of India, namely, Andhra, Punjab, Madras and the United Provinces. It recently returned from a tour of several districts in Bengal including Dacca and Midnapore.

Mr. Satpal Dung, President, Punjab Provincial Students' Federation who captained the Punjab Party, said that there prevailed a feeling among a section of the people in his province that the crisis in Bengal was over. There was also the feeling among certain people that Bengalees were no longer fighting the famine. He along with other students had come to Bengal to find out the truth or otherwise of these beliefs.

And from his experiences in the interior of some of the Bengal districts he could say that the situation had not only not improved but it had worsened in certain areas owing to the outbreak of epidemics. Malaria, he remarked, was raging furiously in certain parts and the quinine which had been distributed through official and non-official agencies was utterly inadequate for the purpose. He with his party would go back to the Punjab to counteract the erroneous beliefs which prevailed there and to see to it that much more relief came to Bengal so that Bengal might live to lead the whole of India to its cherished goal.

Prof. Hiran Mukherjee, Mr. Ramkrishna of Madras delegation and Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya also addressed the meeting.

BENGAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE**A Review Of Its Work**

In February, 1942, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad—the Congress President—realising the acute helplessness of the Indian civil population, convened a meeting of the prominent citizens of Calcutta to devise ways and means as to how the civil population—unaccustomed to the rigours of present day war conditions, can best be helped and saved. At his instance and on the co-operation of all sections of people "Civil Protection Committees" were formed under the Presidentship of Dr. B. C. Roy, just in accordance with the decision of the citizens who mustered strong at Moulana Azad's call—and a Medical Section under it was organised at 6A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, with the sole object of rendering medical aids to the general mass in case of emergencies arising out of bombing or at times of panicky evacuation. Since then, the Medical Section has been working amongst the sufferers in as best an organised way as it was possible in the situation.

There are 22 First-Aid Centres for giving First-Aids to all bomb or similar victims, in the different parts of the city—of which, 10 are recognised by the Government and others are non-recognised. The centres are well equipped with all upto-date First-Aid requisites and are under the charge of efficient medical men and assistants.

Besides, this organisation sent to Assam a Medical Mission in May, 1942, to give medical reliefs to the suffering evacuees from Burma. Also to give medical aids to the surviving sufferers of Midnapore after the last Cyclone havoc—the organisation sent 8 Medical Units there for working in collaboration with Government and other organisations. After the last Damodar flood—epidemics in virulent forms broke out in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. On the assistance and co-operation of public and local authorities, six medical units were deputed to work in badly affected areas of Burdwan and Hooghly.

Famine has already taken a heavy toll of human lives. Now coupled with famine—epidemic diseases have been creating havoc all over Bengal and Assam.

To check the spread of epidemic diseases, e.g., Cholera, Pox, etc., and to treat persons suffering particularly from Malaria, the organisation has hitherto organised 11 Medical Units and has posted them in different parts of the provinces.

Special Article**Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—II****Events And Personalities**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE reader who has followed me from the first article of this series* must have gained the impression—and a correct impression it would be—that Calcutta 50 years ago was a much more “sedate” place than it is now (even without reference to the War going on). In general, the times were quieter, much more staid, and free from the disturbances and distractions, and more especially, the hurry, rush, bustle and noise that characterize the present times. This will become all the more apparent as I go on describing different phases or aspects of Calcutta life during the ‘Nineties’ (1890-1899.)

Before describing some of the notable events and personalities of half a century ago, I cannot avoid first mentioning the present War, which is the greatest event in our lives in the present day. Now-a-days, we are constantly coming into close contact with military elements and affairs in our daily lives in various ways, but formerly the military used to live in Forts or certain well-defined areas called Cantonments, and you had to go there if you wanted to see a real, live soldier. Now, they are not only spread out all over the country in close contact with the civilian population, but in many places large bodies of civilians have been evacuated out of their hearths and homes to make room for them. Every one of us, civil or military, man, woman or child, is now daily in the midst of War. Such conditions were simply unimaginable 50 years ago. What little wars we had in those “sedate” days were nicely conducted according to rules and regulations—the contending bodies of soldiers advanced over the battlefield, shot off their cannon and rifles, and then fought with sword and bayonet, hand to hand and face to face. They used to march with bands playing and flags flying, the cannon were drawn by horses, and the cavalry dashed bravely into battle with lances and swords. “There was a thrill and charm of its own in the glittering jingle of a cavalry squadron manoeuvring at the trot” as Winston Churchill writes in one of his books (of which more presently). All that is now gone. Now-a-days, death, destruction and devastation come impartially to military and civil alike; from the blue sky bombs rain down destroying innocent civilians as well as the military; under water the sneaking submarine lets loose its deadly torpedo on warship and merchantman alike. War has become a mechanized affair, with aeroplanes, tanks, armoured cars, and submarines etc., playing major parts. Regarding this aspect of modern war as compared with wars of 50 years ago, I will quote a few lines from “A Roving Commission” by Winston Churchill, describing the early part of his life. It is necessary to mention here that Churchill was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Hussars Regiment in March, 1895

and came to India with his Regiment during the Nineties, in 1896. He fought under General Sir Bindon Blood in the North-West Frontier in 1897 in the “Malakand Field Force”. Later on, he saw service in Egypt and fought against the forces of the Dervish Khalifa at Omdurman. He writes thus in his book :

“ Nothing like the battle of Omdurman will be seen again. It was the last of those spectacular conflicts whose vivid splendour once did so much to invest war with glamour. This kind of war was full of fascinating thrills. It was not like the Great War of 1914-18. Nobody expected to be killed. Here and there, in every Regiment, half a dozen or perhaps a score would pay the forfeit, but to most of those who took part in the little wars of those vanished, light-hearted days, the chance of death was only a sporting element in a splendid game Most of us were fated later to see a war where the hazards were reversed; where death was the general expectation, and severe wounds were counted as lucky escapes; where whole Brigades were shorn away under the steel flail of artillery and machineguns, where the survivors of one tornado knew that they would certainly be consumed in the next or the next after that It is a shame that war should have flung all the glitter and glamour aside in its greedy, base march, and should turn instead to chemists in spectacles and mechanics pulling the levels of aeroplanes or machine-guns. War, which used to be cruel and magnificent, has become cruel and squalid.”

We in Calcutta have already undergone bombing by hostile Japanese aeroplanes, and are still living in daily and hourly dread of being bombed again by the Japanese. Yet, 50 years ago, as schoolboys, we had hardly heard of Japan except what we learnt through our school-geography, and that only a few names of towns like Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki! There was a small war between China and Japan during 1894-95, but we gave it hardly any attention. It was well into the 20th Century that Japan first came into the lime light, in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, in which Russia was defeated.

Turning aside from the War, I will now mention some of the events which happened during the last decade of the 19th Century. In 1890, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, a grandson of Queen Victoria (eldest son of Edward VII) visited India and remained for some time in Calcutta. Parties, entertainments and various gala functions were held in his honour. He paid a visit to a Bengali Theatre—the Bengal Theatre in Beadon Street—which styled itself the “Royal” Bengal Theatre thenceforward in honour of the Prince’s visit, until it ceased to exist (in 1901). It may be mentioned that the Prince died two

*“Calcutta Fifty Years Ago: I—Modes of Living and Prices”—published in the Calcutta Municipal Gazette of the 25th December, 1943.—B. V. R.

years later, and accordingly his next brother (George V) became eligible for the throne of England. . . . In 1897, Queen Victoria completed 60 years of her reign, and the Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in Calcutta as well as elsewhere. . . . The South African or Boer War started in 1899 and went on for about 3 years. Though Calcutta was not directly concerned in this War, the "outlandish" names of places in South Africa—Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pretoria etc.—and the names of President Kruger, Generals Botha, De Wet, Cronje and Smuts, became familiar through the newspapers. The last-named General (now Field-Marshal) Smuts is still living, and his recent visits to England in connection with the present War, are still fresh news. . . . It was in this War that "khaki" uniforms first came into Military use for field service. . . . The greatest Earthquake in living memory occurred in the afternoon of the 12th June, 1897† . . . The 6th Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in December, 1890, presided over by Phirozshah Mehta, in which the opening song "Bande Mataram" was sung by Rabindranath Tagore. . . . It was in the early part of this decade that a Bengali youth named Narendranath Dutt crossed over to America, and, lonely and friendless in a strange country, appeared as the representative of India at a meeting of the Convocation of the World's Religions held in Chicago, where he electrified the audience with his maiden speech, and became famous overnight. This youth became known to the world as Swami Vivekananda of the Ramakrishna Mission. . . . The Bubonic Plague made its first appearance in Bombay and then in Calcutta during 1897-98, and there was a panicky exodus of people from Calcutta, though nothing comparable to the exodus seen recently (1941-42) due to fear of Japanese bombing. . . . In 1898, the Bombay Plague Officer Mr. Rand and his friend Lt. Ayerst were assassinated by a fanatical Indian youth and Balgangadhar Tilak was thrown into prison for alleged inflammatory articles published in his paper the *Kesari*. The New Sedition Bill was passed into law in that year. These were the only events connected with "Sedition" to happen in that decade and are, therefore, mentioned, though having no direct connection with Calcutta. . . . A new Calcutta Municipal Act was passed in 1899, generally called the "Mackenzie Act" after the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It was a retrograde measure, and it was in protest against certain provisions of this Act that the famous 28 Commissioners of the Municipality resigned in a body. . . . In passing it may be mentioned on the subject of the Corporation, that during the decade there were no "District Offices", nor were any of the Drainage Pumping Stations in existence except the one at Palmer's Bridge, which was opened in 1896. There was only a single Municipal Market, viz., the Hogg Market; also, we would have to go forward two more decades before we come to the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, which started its life on the 15th November, 1924.

When the Nineties began, several great men whose names are now household words, were still living, viz., Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar the great educationist and philanthropist, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra the famous savant and antiquarian, and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee the great novelist; Ashutosh Mukerjee, C. R. Das, M. K. Gandhi were all young men just beginning to make their way in the legal profession. Rabindranath Tagore was visiting Europe, or minding his Shelidah zemindari. He brought out the Bengali monthly *Sadhana* in collaboration with his nephew Sudhindranath, and helped to start the weekly *Itibadi* with Krishna Kamal Bhattacharya. Rabindranath also read his remarkable essay entitled *Ingrej-o-Bharatbashi* (Englishmen and Indians) at the Chaitanya Library Hall in 1893, with Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in the chair. . . . Jagadis Chandra Bose was conducting his notable experiments, and was a lecturer in Physics in the Presidency College during the earlier part of the decade. Later (1895-97) he went to England and carried on his researches on the Electrical Response of Plants and Metals. Later still, he was invited to the famous Paris Exposition, but this did not take place until the 19th Century had ended (It was held in 1900). Also, at this time, if my memory is not at fault, Prafulla Chandra Roy was a Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College.

I will conclude this necessarily incomplete sketch by just touching on the personalities of the Bengali Stage during the 'Nineties'. Girish Chandra Ghosh and Amritlal Bose were respectively managing the Minerva Theatre and the Star, the former writing dramas and the latter mostly comedies and farces, and producing as well as acting in them. Of the triumvirate of the original founders of the Bengali Stage, the great actor Ardhendu Sekhar Mustafi was also flourishing at this time. I think it was in 1897 that the dramatized version of Bankim Chandra's "Chandra Sekhar" was put on the boards of the Star Theatre and scored a great success. It was followed by "Bisha-Briksha" and "Rajsinha" but "Chandra Sekhar" always held a high place in the audience-mind, specially of students, who were then great patrons of the Theatre, as they are now of the Cinema. I remember even upto a few years ago, a repeat performance of "Chandra Sekhar" used to be put on the boards once a year specially for the "Entrance" (or Matric) examinees after their examination was over. . . . The "Royal" Bengal Theatre managed by Biharilal Chatterjee, was still functioning. Another Theatre, the Classic, under the management of Amarendranath Dutt, was also established in this decade, and carried on successfully for several years. It was in this Theatre that the first showings of "Bioscope Films" in Calcutta were put on, as extra items with the plays, about 1897-98. In this Theatre was also first produced that most successful "musical comedy"—"Alibaba," written by Khirode Prosad Vidyabinode (Professor of Bengali in the General Assembly's Institution—now called the Scottish Church College). The play has been performed in Calcutta some hundreds of times since and has been turned into a film, but does not seem to have lost its popularity yet. Khirode Prosad became later a prolific writer of dramas and plays, many of which also achieved great success, notably "Pratapaditya", which was first produced in the Star Theatre in 1904. Here I will conclude.

† A detailed account of this earthquake was given by me in the 12th Anniversary Number (1937) of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*—B. V. R.



THE SPINAL COLUMN

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

THE spinal column is a remarkable mechanism. It is strong enough to support many hundreds of pounds, yet pliant and elastic. By a system of levers and muscles it can be bent in every direction. Between each one of the bones of the spine there is a soft cushion known as the intervertebral disk. This serves essentially the function of a ball bearing and a shock absorber. It lessens the shock between the bones of the spine, and permits them to rotate more easily one on the other.

In the center of this soft cushion there is a still softer material called the nucleus pulposus. In cases in which there is a sudden shock to the spine the whole disk may be pinched or pushed out of place. Sometimes the nucleus pulposus may be ruptured.

Only in recent years has the importance of these tissues come to be fully realized. They are delicate. If they happen to be squeezed or pushed out of place, there may be constant or long-continued pain in the back. A considerable number of injuries to the disks have recently been reported among men driving tanks or gunners, or working in tanks, also among persons riding on airplanes which are landed with a sudden, sharp bump. This, however, concerns a relatively small number of people. More important is an observation recently made in England which points out the danger of exercises which involve sudden strains on the spine. British experts feel that the rough and tumble of such games as football, soccer, baseball and cricket is much less dangerous than setting up drills where organized jerks may injure the delicate tissues in the spine. Such movements are particularly dangerous for people with long legs and short arms, whose problem of balance is a special one.

SHORTAGE OF MEDICINES

Alderman Dr. R. Ahmed On Government's Quinine Policy

Dr. R. Ahmed, an Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation, who toured certain areas of Dacca District recently, has issued the following statement:—

Of all the districts of Bengal, Dacca is one of the most hard hit. With the famine the death roll mounted high and now cholera, malaria and small-pox are taking the mortality figures higher still. In the Nababgunj Thana, where communications are very difficult at this time of the year, no relief worth the name has yet been done by any organization. I found villages where fully 50 per cent. of the people have died. Nababgunj Thana had a population of 1.30 lacs and a conservative estimate of mortality in this area alone would be 20,000. The neighbouring thana of Dohar is equally affected and out of about 80,000 people, fully 10,000 have vanished from the scene. The Union Board free canteens are so badly managed, that they are no credit to the district authorities. Corruption is open and rampant.

Quinine was not available even in the two District Board dispensaries in this huge area till two weeks ago. Controlled prices are openly violated. I found kerosene oil being sold openly in *hats* and bazars at Rs. 1-4 per seer, sugar at Re. 1 per seer and rice at Rs. 22 per maund. Under the circumstances is it any wonder that poor people are still dying of starvation and diseases caused by malnutrition?

In Vikrampur, under Munshigunj sub-division, things are equally bad. Non-official relief organizations should immediately rush help to these neglected areas at once.

The quinine policy of the Government has been a failure. Until the Union Boards are made free from corruption, no quinine should be distributed through those agencies. With a few exceptions, the vilest men in local politics are in charge and they are bereft of all humanitarian sense, private relief workers are doing better work by house to house visits. I found whole families on the floor (not on beds) without any attendance from any source.

Walking through the stricken villages was a night-mare. Tangled, roofless, wall-less hovels remind one of a natural calamity. To see the despairing, unkempt, dirty, half-naked forms shivering in the cold, would melt the heart of a stoic.

How to salvage these wrecks of humanity is the immediate problem. Condensed milk, glucose, barley and sago are the immediate requirements in the stricken villages. Priority should be given to all those who pay no Union Board cess or those that pay the lowest rates in buying ordinary necessities at controlled rates. There is too much black-marketing going on in the villages and these must stop. Government should also establish central stores in important villages from which foodstuffs may be distributed at controlled rates when supplies run short in the ordinary trade channels. Unless these are taken up at once, in another three months, Bengal will lose most of its manual workers thus increasing the difficulties of rehabilitation.

Engineering**Part of Constructional Work In An Air-Raid Precaution**

[By O. G. STABB]

THE standard of protection in A. R. P. is divided into several parts. The first consideration goes to the ordinary protection provided by various methods against the explosive effect of a 500 lb. General Purposes High Explosive Bomb. It must be admitted in the beginning that it is impossible to afford any protection against what is known as a direct hit. We know that the pressure of blast which is the result of an explosion is between 150 to 600 tons per sq. inch. Human ingenuity has not been able to devise anything other than that which is created at a prohibited cost or burrowing into the earth below 80 feet to resist the effect of this shattering blast. We have, however, found from experiments that the following standards will afford reasonable protection against the 500 lb. G. P. H. E. Bomb bursting over 50 feet away.

There are two methods of ordinary protection, and both require different materials. *Firstly*, we have what is known as lateral protection, which consists of the erection of the Baffle and Traverse Walls. In this lateral protection we find the most useful material is either good quality brick-work 15 in. thick or ordinary reinforced concrete 12 in. thick or sun-dried brick in mud mortar 80 in. thick. It will be seen that the materials mentioned are those most easily obtained in this country. There are such things as mild steel plates, shingles and balast, etc. It will be seen that brick-work is the commonest material in use. In dealing with the *second* part known as Overhead protection, we have different materials which offer protection against penetration by the 1 Kilo I. B. and Anti-Aircraft shell fragments. This overhead protection consists chiefly of concrete 5 in. thick, reinforced or well supported brick-work, good quality 8 in. thick, well supported. This is, of course, no protection against heavier types of Incendiaries or High Explosive Bombs. There is one other item. The roof itself of any particular shelter must be sufficiently strong to bear the added weight of any debris that may fall on them from stories above or nearby buildings. So much for the actual materials.

Now about the method of their use. The familiar erection known as a Baffle or should I say "Baffling" Wall, is seen in many parts of Calcutta, but like everything else there is a correct and incorrect method of erecting them, not from a builders point of view, but from a protective point of view. The actual idea of a Baffle Wall is to provide for additional protection against blast and splinters of High Explosive Bombs dropping not less than 50 feet away. The object of these walls or traverses is (a) to protect doors and windows; (b) to protect key personnel, vital machinery, etc. The sitting should not be under any circumstances less than 6 in. and not more than 8 ft. from the existing walls generally 2 ft. to 3 ft. The height depends upon the plinth height of the building and should be at least 6 ft. 6 in. in height above the plinth level. The system of additional support known as buttressing is rather a complicated affair. Actually no wall 6 ft. high requires a buttress, but the width of the buttress and the distance between them also the length of the toe of the buttress varies according to height.

Traverses are walls constructed according to the Code inside a shelter or factory, and which traverse the shelter room or factory. The object of these traverses is to primarily isolate the effects of explosion within the main walls of the building thus affording protection to vital machinery, etc. It is not necessary that these traverses should reach the ceiling.

Sandbags do form a part of protection, but they are not a suitable method for any permanent protection in the climatic conditions of this country. There are, however, certain protectives for these sandbags of which copper sulphate solution is one, but even those protectives are active only for a limited period.

The subject of protection cannot be finally closed without reference to the need of protection against flying glass. It has been the experience of Surgeons in London that more injuries are caused during a raid by flying glass than by anything else. One of the best methods of protection is to remove the glass entirely. There are

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methods of protection which fall under the following headings.—(a) Reinforcement, (b) Substitutes, (c) Screens. With regard to reinforcements the most suitable in this country is mosquito netting or wire mesh not larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Whatever material is used it must not only cover the area of glass to be protected but must be sufficiently wide and long enough to be anchored to the frame work, it should also adhere strongly to the glass. If wire mesh is used it must be fixed in an independent frame and fitted close to the glass. When removed glass may be substituted by any of the following materials:—tin, card-board, ply-wood, or deal-board wood. With regard to screens, light weight screens may be put in the window openings. They should not be fixed, but either constructed so as to be snugly fitted in the opening, or suspended at the top in such a way that they can swing out so as to give way under the pressure of blast. Heavy curtains suspended over window openings and weighted at the bottom will also prevent glass flying into the room.

In conclusion to obtain full measure of protection we need good material, good workmanship, and good design.

Adapted from an A. R. P. Lecture by Mr. O. G. Stabb.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR

Concern For Bengal Famine

London, January 5.

Immersed in the double task of winding up his responsibilities in the Middle East where he was the Minister of State and preparing for his new duties in India Mr. Richard Casey found a few minutes to talk to me at the India Office to-day about his appointment as Governor of Bengal says *Reuter's Special Correspondent*.

"I shall be leaving for India very soon now," he said, "and am intensely looking forward to make an acquaintance of that great country, and I hope of making friends there. I have had little previous experience of Indian affairs and I bring an open but sympathetic mind to the task. I am greatly impressed with the scope and complication of the Indian picture and the extent of her cultural heritage to which Bengal has contributed so notable a part.

"We in the Middle East have watched with the greatest sympathy the ordeal, first of famine then of disease, through which Bengal has been passing. We have done all we could from our Middle East resources to relieve the situation. The Bengal Ministry and administration can count on my full support for all measures to prevent any recurrence of these calamities, and I hope we may look to all sections of the population to co-operate with us and each other to that end. Should there prove to have been anything in my experience of Supply questions in Cairo which may be of assistance to Bengal's problems, it will of course be at the full disposal of the Government. In the few days I have been in this country, I have been much struck by the genuine distress felt by all sections of the British community at Bengal's sufferings and their desire to see everything which war conditions make possible done to assist."

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Calcutta News & Views

NEW YEAR LUNCHEON FOR CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS

Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick, Publicity Minister, Bengal Government gave a luncheon to the journalists in Calcutta on January 1. The guests also included, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Khan Bahadur Jalaludin Ahmed and the Chief Secretary, Mr. A. de C. Williams.

In a brief speech at the luncheon Mr. Mullick asked for the co-operation of all in the making of a better, brighter and more prosperous Bengal. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, replying, assured the Minister of such co-operation and expressed thanks for his hospitality.

LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJEE

The services of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee to his country were recalled at a meeting held at Oriental Seminary, Calcutta on December 29 last on the occasion of his birth centenary.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, who presided, said that long before the Indian National Congress was born, Mr. Bonnerjee while studying law in England advocated the establishment of a representative government for India. His activities led to the establishment of the Indian National Congress of which he was elected the first president. Mr. Bonnerjee also worked for the promotion of better understanding between India and Britain.

Dr. Nag suggested that a comprehensive history of the Congress should be written for which materials should be collected from all over India. This should clearly show the part played by Mr. Bonnerjee and other pioneers of the Congress movement in building up this great institution.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh said that Mr. Bonnerjee's politics was inspired by his ardent love for the country which he served with great distinction.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Mr. Manick Lal Nag, a grandson of late Bhim Chandra Nag, was shot at by unknown persons at the junction of Abhay Halder Lane and Madan Boral Lane while he was returning home from his shop in Wellington Street at about 12.30 night on December 31. He died of his injuries while he was being removed by Ambulance to the Medical College Hospital.

The deceased, aged about 50, was a well-known figure in the confectioner's trade and was President of the All-Bengal Confectioners' Association last year. He leaves behind him his wife, 5 sons and 8 daughters.

Nishi Kanta Ghosh, son of Dwarka Nath Ghosh, the well-known confectioner of the city, was put under arrest by the Calcutta police under Section 302 I. P. C. (murder) in connection with the murder of Mr. Manik Lal Nag.

The accused was produced on January 3 before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who refused him bail and remanded him in police custody till January 6 pending further inquiries.

The police alleged that both the deceased and the accused were office-bearers of the Indian Confectioners' Association and had party rivalry between them. On December 30, the

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deceased and another person of the Association had obtained a police warning order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the accused and his associates and the order was served on one of them by the Muchipara Police on December 31.

The officers of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police arrested four more persons on Monday last.

They were remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

The tragic death of Mr. Nag, was condoled at a public meeting held on Tuesday last under the auspices of the Indian Confectioners' Association, at Lal Behari Thakur Park, Central Calcutta, Mr. Probodh Chandra Banerjee was in the chair.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Nag many sweetmeat shops in the city remained closed for a part of the day.

LATE PRINCIPAL G. C. BOSE

The services of Principal Girish Chandra Bose in connection with the spread of education in this province were gratefully recalled at a public meeting held in observance of the 5th anniversary of his death at the Bangabasi College last Saturday evening (January 1).

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose who presided, after referring to the deceased's contribution to the advancement of learning, spoke of his courage of conviction and spirit of independence. The deceased had a passionate love for his country and its culture. Political sufferers found ready admission in his college. He loved his students, irrespective of community, and got their love and respect in return. By writing scientific treatises in Bengali Principal Bose showed the way how science subjects could be taught through the medium of vernacular languages.

Prof. Suren Goswami, Prof. Jagadish Bhattacharya, and a number of students and ex-students including Messrs. Probodh Sen, Parimal Bose, Surendra Nath Roy, Manoranjan Sen Gupta, Biswanath Nandy, Anil Kumar Roy Chaudhury and Niren Chakravarty also paid their homage to the memory of the deceased.

NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF ASSAM FELICITATED

Hearty felicitations were offered to Mr. Puresh Lal Shome on his appointment as Advocate-General of Assam at a social gathering held under the auspices of the Sylhet Union at the Corporation Commercial Museum, Calcutta, Sunday evening (January 2). Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, President of the Union, was in the chair.

Speeches expressing satisfaction at Mr. Shome's appointment and wishing him success in the new sphere of his activities were made on the occasion, among others, by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker and Prof. Satyen De Chowdhury.

RECEPTION TO THE RETURNING MAHASABHA LEADERS

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji, Working President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterji and about a hundred other delegates returned to Calcutta on Sunday last. Many people assembled at the Howrah Station to receive them.

Among those who arrived was Mr. Bimal Chandra Chatterji, brother of Mr. N. C. Chatterji, who had received injuries during the lathi charge with which the Mahasabha Presidential procession was dispersed at Amritsar.

Among those who were present at the Howrah Station to receive Dr. Mookerji and others were Syed Badruddin, Mayor of Calcutta, Khan Bahadur Hasem Ali Khan, M.L.A.,

CHRISTMAS APPEAL BY METROPOLITAN

The following Christmas appeal was issued by the Most Reverend Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India:

"There can be few seriously minded persons in India of whatever race they may be, who are not seriously concerned at the discontent and despair which is capturing the minds of those who have been regarded as the soundest and most responsible citizens of this country and this growing feeling of animosity and distrust can be productive of nothing but harm. By my office I am pledged to set forward peace and goodwill among all men; and the great historic event which we have at this season been commemorating indicates the true way in which reconciliation may be effected between those who are estranged. I firmly believe that this cannot be accomplished by any attempt on the part of the Government to offer a convincing demonstration of the legality and justice of the measures which they have adopted in the past. We can only hope to achieve this by some act of wise and large-hearted generosity which will speak directly to the hearts of men and women throughout the country and will in the fullest degree possible translate promises for the future into realities of the present.

"Many of us believe that the days of imperialism are past and that it can best be replaced by a Commonwealth of self-governing nations. It is our hope that India may of her own free accord determine to remain within that Commonwealth of which Great Britain has been the creator, but if that idea is to be realized, it is essential that feeling of fellowship between British and Indians should be fully established. British legislators in the past have wisely relied more on such feelings as the true cement that holds together the vast fabric of the British Commonwealth, than on legal bonds of any kind.

"We claim to be waging a war for freedom, and though at the moment that war is being waged in the physical sphere it is in the realm of ideas and morality that it must ultimately be won if abiding peace is to be realized. The truth shall make you free. Christ said and we know well that the progress in scientific knowledge has enabled us to use freely the natural resources of the physical world of which our ancestors were ignorant. Peace among men can only be achieved by loving our neighbours as ourselves. That is the truth which we have to learn and act on if we are to realize the fellowship between different peoples and races which a Commonwealth implies.

"We have a striking example in Egypt of the wisdom and efficacy of such generous action and in his life of Lord Allenby our present Viceroy has justified the action which he took in 1922. Surely that gives us grounds for hoping that he will extend to India that act of wise and large-hearted generosity for which I plead."

Mr. Manindra Nath Mitra, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. Monoranjan Choudhury, and Kumar Purnendu Narayan Roy.

FIRE IN LANSLOWNE MARKET

A big-fire at about midnight broke out on the night of January 3 last at Lansdowne Municipal Market and about a dozen stalls were gutted. The fire brigade were on the scene promptly and it took about 20 minutes to bring the fire under control.

DEATH OF RAI BAHADUR H. K. MUKHERJEE

The death took place of Rai Bahadur Hemendra Kumar Mukherjee at the age of 65 at the Presidency General Hospital.

The late Rai Bahadur was the retired Director of the Agricultural Department, Government of Assam.

Rai Bahadur Mukherjee had been knocked down by a lorry on the foot-path opposite the Hospital into which he was admitted. He was under the treatment of Major Drummond and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, but he died as a result of the injuries he had received.

The Rai Bahadur leaves behind him his widow, his only son Mr. K. C. Mukherjee, Bar-at-law and his two sons-in-law, Councillor N. C. Chatterji, Bar-at-Law and Dr. Satish Chandra Chatterji, Professor, Calcutta University.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY**Sharp Rise Again**

Calcutta's health, which had been improving during the past few weeks, suffered a setback in the week ended January 1 when deaths from all causes totalled 1,245 against 1,124 in the previous week; 571 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 689 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Mortality from small-pox registered a sharp rise, being 75 against 55 in the previous week. Attacks from the disease also rose from 88 to 112. The toll of malaria was less—there were 103 deaths against 114 in the previous week. There were 59 attacks from cholera, 28 ending fatally, as against 86 attacks and 38 deaths in the previous week.

"Paupers' " deaths recorded a rise, being 299 against 269 in the previous week.

STRIKE IN CAMPBELL SCHOOL

Seven students of the Campbell Medical School including one lady student have been expelled from the school in connection with the students' strike in that institution, it is learnt.

Interviewed regarding the strike situation, Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal, stated that 74 students have so far expressed their regret in writing to the Superintendent of the School and informed him of their willingness to come back. The school has a total strength of over 500 students.

The school would be re-opened, the Surgeon-General added, if at least half the students of the institution came forward expressing their regret and intimating their willingness to re-join their classes; otherwise the school, would remain closed.

Following a three-week strike by the students, the school, it will be recalled, was closed *sine die* by Government until a sufficient number of students apply to the Superintendent for permission to resume their studies with an expression of their regret for their unauthorized absence from classes for 3 weeks from November. 22.

NEW UNIVERSITY FELLOWS

Mr. P. N. Banerjee (sitting), Mr. S. N. Mitra (sitting) and Dr. Subodh Mitra have been returned as Fellows of Calcutta University for five years in the elections by registered graduates of the University.

STUDENTS AND BENGAL FAMINE

The need for a united effort to fight famine and pestilence in Bengal was stressed at a meeting of students held at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta on Tuesday last (January 4). The meeting was organized to give a reception to an inter-provincial students delegation on its return to the city after a tour of the affected areas. Two members of the delegation giving impressions of their visit said it was wrong to assume that Bengal's crisis was over. On the other hand, there were indications that the province might face a more serious situation in 1944 due to famine conditions and diseases.

Mr. Sadhan Gupta presided and Prof. Hiren Mookerji and Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya were among the speakers.

HONOUR FOR A CORPORATION EMPLOYEE**Khan Sahib Abdus Shokur**

Mr. Abdus Shokur, Inspector, Assessment Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, has received the title of Khan Sahib in the New Year Honours List.

Though an inhabitant of Birbhum, the Khan Sahib has settled in the well-known Maiman Colony at Mallikpur (24-Parganas) where he takes keen interest in all kinds of social, educational and rural reconstruction and village uplift work. He had as many as 15 tube-wells sunk in different villages of his Union. He started an Upper Primary School at his village and ran it free for about 5 years on subscriptions raised by him. It has since been taken up by the District School Board. By organising free labour, he succeeded in constructing and repairing several roads in his Union. He took a very active part in the Water Hyacinth-Week Campaign of his Union and was awarded a Medal for his good work. He has formed several Defence Parties and has reduced the number of crimes in the Union for which he has secured rewards.

The Khan Sahib's recent activities towards the work of relief to the destitutes and poor of his Union also deserves mention. He approached the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and with the funds placed at his disposal by them, he opened a Free Kitchen at Mallikpur which fed as many as 73,918 destitutes and saved many from starvation and death. He secured from the Chamber *dhooties, saris, and grey-shirtings* for free distribution amongst the lower middle-class people. He also secured clothes and blankets from the District authorities for free distribution amongst the adult destitutes. As regards the children he raised funds and bought *ganjees* and distributed them free among 600 poor children of his Union.

The Khan Sahib's wife, a daughter of the late Mirza Ahmed Ali, who was Secretary of the Muslim Orphanage, Calcutta, has, under the guidance of her husband, been running a free milk kitchen. The Muslim Chamber of Commerce is meeting all expenses. It now distributes every day 60 seers of milk amongst the famished and malnourished children, nursing and expectant mothers of the Union.

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SEALDAH WORKS—14, CANAL WEST ROAD

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for

....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1 Repairs to the existing curved roof of the old boiler house at Pulta Pumping Station

2 Construction of a godown at Pulta Pumping Station in connection with the erection of Bhutpara boilers

3 Supply of Mother binders during the year 1944-45

4 Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1944-45

5 Supply and delivery of Typewriting materials and Duplicating materials for the year 1944-45

6 Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery for the year 1944-45

7 Supply and delivery of Office Stationery for the year 1944-45

8 Supply and delivery of Drawing materials for the year 1944-45

9 Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 11th January, for 3 and 4 on 14th January, for 5 and 6 on 18th January for 7 and 8 on 19th January and for 9 on 25th January 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

V B—All cases of delay for a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain a uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor, whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 12th January, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

139 Repairing the roof (portion) of the Smith Shed in Entally Workshop in Ward No 19—Rs 913 dated 4th January 1944 (1 month)

140 Construction of single channel drain of Bondel Road at its junction with Rik Road Ward No 21—Rs 459 dated 4th January, 1944 (15 days)

141 Construction of single channel drain between premises Nos 40 and 51 Palm Avenue Ward No 21 Rs 185 dated 4th January 1944 (15 days)

142 Repairs to culvert at the junction of Bondel Road and Rik Road Ward 21 Rs 131 dated 4th January 1944 (15 days)

143 Repairs to the office rooms of the Provident Fund Section, Accounts Department Section V and Establishment Section in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs 575 dated 4th January 1944 (1 month)

144 Repairs to the office rooms in the City Architect's Department in Central Municipal Office Building Rs 605 dated 4th January 1944, (1 month)

145 Earth work in flank of Tangra Road South near Matpukur junction, Ward 18 Rs 167, dated 4th January, 1944 (3 weeks)

146 Providing sun shades in Potato Range in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs 152 dated 4th January 1944 (15 days)

147 Repairs to the office rooms of the Main Drainage Extension Department in Central Municipal Office Building Rs 289 dated 4th January, 1944 (2 weeks)

148 Repairs to I.P. stone paved foot path opposite 18 B, Dyed Ameer Ali Avenue Ward 21—Rs 163 dated 4th January 1944, (2 weeks)

149 Repairs to Sub Registrar's quarters at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward 18—Rs 869 dated 4th January, 1944 (1 month)

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days notice) as printed in clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer III

District III Engg Office
The 4th January, 1944

Drainage Department

To All P. I. Contractors District III AND DHAPPA

Re Annual white washing and petty repairs to the Palmers Bridge P. S. (as per factory list)

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 13th January, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage

Central Municipal Office
The 30th December 1943

To All P. I. Contractors District I AND COSSIPUR

Re White washing etc., with petty repairs to the Manicktalla Drainage Pumping Station

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 18th January 1944 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully
N. R. DAS
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage

Central Municipal Office
The 3rd January, 1944

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Soya Rini Das and Mr. Nurain Ch. Das for permission for amalgamation of Stalls Nos 3 and 9 and for changing the nature of business carried on in Stall No 8 in the West Range (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd December, 1943

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Lease and License of Corporation Properties

The intending bidders are hereby invited at the public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 13th January, 1944, at 5 p.m. in respect of the following:—

Vis.,
1. License for removal of ashes and cinders from Pulta Pumping Station compound for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 100.

2. License for two Jhats in the Bhattacharya Hindu Burial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 8.

3. License for a tank at No. 78, Hughes Road for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 3.

4. License for rearing and catching fish in Leonard Square Tank for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

5. Lease of land (Plot C) on Gopal Mukherjee Road for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 6.

The full amount of *salami* together with a Security deposit equivalent to six months' fee except in item No. 3 above in which

one year's fee will be deposited as security plus Rs. 2 being the cost for the agreement form is to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Committee subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other condition may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

H. RAY,
Offg. Chief Valuer & Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 5th January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
1st January, 1944.*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1245 against 1214 and 1405 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 674. The general death-rate of the week was 30.67 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 1st January, 1944, was 985 against 966 and 1117 in the two preceding weeks. There were 20 deaths from cholera, against 26 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 52 deaths from small-pox during the week against 42 in the previous week. There was nil death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 94 and 172 respectively against 104 and 159 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.73 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.09.

There were 166 deaths from respiratory diseases against 154 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths from tuberculosis against 53 in the previous week.

There were 147 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 260 against 248 and 288 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 23 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 27 from fevers, 44 from bowel-complaints, and 36 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 51.58 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 51.39.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 44 deaths of infants under one year.



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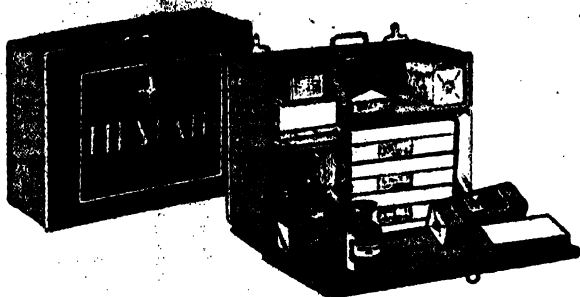
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Pona per seer	...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	...	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	...	1 0 0					
Silong	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	...	0 6 0	0 8 0				
Lobster	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	...			SUNDRIES			
Baghda	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	...	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	...	1 6 0	
Bhanguar	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer...	...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugar	...	0 7 0	
Bhetki	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	...					(Con.)	
Hilsa	...	0 6 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.				Tea per lb.	---	1 0 0	1 14 0
Koi & Magoor	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur per seer	---	0 10 0	0 14 0
Parsey	...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes	...	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.			
Orab each	...			Alubokhora per seer	---	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)			0 12 0
MEAT.				Amra (Belati) per score	---	1 0 0	1 8 0	Ohana	...		0 6 0
Mutton.				Badana per seer	---	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khari Masoor	...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Goat & Kid per seer	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each	---	1 0 0	1 12 0	Bhanga	...		
EGGS.				Dates per seer	---	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khasaree	...		
Duck's eggs per score	---	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	---	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai	...	0 8 0	
Fowl's eggs	---	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	---	1 4 0	1 8 0	Butli	...		
VEGETABLES.				Oranges 20 to 25	---	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	...	0 14 0	
Bean (French) per seer	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	---	0 10 0	1 4 0	" (Sona) per seer	...	0 12 0	
Brinjal	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	---	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mattar	...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	---	0 1 0	0 2 0	Salt	...		
Tomato per seer	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	---	1 8 0	1 8 0	COKE & COAL			
Cucumber per score	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	---	2 8 0		Soft Coke per md.	---	1 8 0	
Ginger per seer	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.				Coal	...		
Garlic	...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	...	2 8 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant	...		
Green Chilly	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras	---			Brand per bottle	...		
Onion	...	0 3 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	---	3 4 0		BARLEY POWDER.			
Pean (Daryehing)	...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	---	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Powder 1 lb tin.	---		
Do.	...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	---			Do.	---		
VEGETABLES.				Pure Cow Ghee per seer	---			Barley Pearl	1		
Bean (French) per seer	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Milk	---			Do.	2		
Brinjal	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.				Corn Flower	1		
Cabbage (Country) each	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer	---			Robinson's Barley	---		
Tomato per seer	...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Atta White No. 1	---	0 7 0		Cheese Best Folland	---	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cucumber per score	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	Atta Brown per seer	---			Jelly	---		
Ginger per seer	...	0 5 0	0 10 0								
Garlic	...	0 8 0	0 12 0								
Green Chilly	...	0 12 0	1 0 0								
Onion	...	0 3 0	0 10 0								
Pean (Daryehing)	...	0 3 0	0 12 0								
Do.	...	0 3 0	0 12 0								

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Lion	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Shoulder ..	0 6 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Round ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Round	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast ..	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Heart ..	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0			Liver ..	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain ..	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue ..	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		



USE—

"Amrutanjan—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Bolled Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Bhetkes ..	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 8 0			Maldine ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 4 0			Do. large per ..	8 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 4 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkes per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Ham Ham (Sliced) per lb.				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 20	1 60	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 30	0 40	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 30	1 120	Do. Nagpur "	0 30	0 40	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon "	4 00	7 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	12 00	16 00
Do. (roasting) "	3 80		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	12 00	16 00
Do. (special) "	3 40	3 100	Do. Country "	0 30	0 40	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	16 00	20 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score	1 00	1 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 00	3 120	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 00	3 40	Ginger "	0 100	0 120	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	14 00	16 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 00	Turmeric "	0 80	0 100	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	40 00	60 00	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi "	20 00	12 00
Do. Hen "	16 00	20 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 30	0 40	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each	0 80	0 100
heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Do. per score	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 00
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
			Lettuce per score	0 80	1 40	Cocconut each	0 20	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	0 80	Country Apples		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 100
			Onions, Madras per seer	0 120	0 140	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Patna red "	0 120	0 130	Do. Nask 1 lb.		
			Do. " white "			Do. Kabul per box		
			Do. Country red "		0 120	(large)		
			Parasip each	0 30	0 40	Do. Black per lb.		
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 140	1 00	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Darjeeling "	0 100	0 120	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 80	0 100	Joka Orange per doz.	2 80	3 00
			Do. Kagbanga "			Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
			Do. Country "	0 60	0 70	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 20	1 40
			Potatoes (Nainital) per	1 00	1 20	Jack Fruit each	1 00	3 00
			seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
			Do. Country do.	0 110	0 120	Khurbane "	1 80	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 110	0 120	Kesur China per seer		
			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Lime patty per score	0 50	0 100
			Do. (New) "	0 50	0 60	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	2 00
			Do. Madras "	0 100	0 120	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
			Do. (Small) "			pur)		
			Do. Shillong "			Do. (Country)		
			Rhubarb each	0 40		Locket per score		
			Fulbul (Patal) per seer	0 120	1 00	Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Radish English per bundle	0 10	0 16	M. Melon Jaunpur "		
			(large)			Mask Melon per seer		
			Do. Country per bundle	0 60	0 100	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
			Spinach per lot of 30	0 30	0 40	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
			Squash per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
			Country Spinach per score	0 20	0 30	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 30	0 36	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Sipia "		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 100	Do. Faslie 1 "		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 80	0 100	Do. Kissan Bhog "		
			Do. Country "	0 30	0 40	Do. Green per score		
			Do. Ranchi "	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh "		
			Do. Shillong "	0 100	0 120	Do. Himsagore "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Green per score		
			bundle			Do. Kanchan "		
			Do. per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Bombay "		
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 50	0 60	Do. Madras 6-8 "		
			each			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Mangoes per doz.		
			White Pumpkins each	0 50	0 80	Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
			Red " per each	0 100	1 40	Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	2 80	3 00
						Poona "	2 120	3 40
						Bombay "	2 80	
						Oranges Sylhet 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Bombay 8-10 "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12-16 "	1 00	

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The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore „ ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon „ ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam „ ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocconut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla „ ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	2 8 0	3 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
omegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Dalaia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...								
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0						
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 33	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) „ 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	„ 21-22	—	Do.	„ 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	„ 23	—	Do.	„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
„ 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	„ 7	1 10 0	Do.
„ 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	„ 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	„ 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	2 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Julee per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	80 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	seer		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...				to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	*Fine rice per seer				0 8 0	
Costia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8-10			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice „ „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 2 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6		English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Orystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium (small grain			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Bengal) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (cut) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Glaxo „ ...		
Mackerel ...			Kalai per seer ...			Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arakhar „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khari Masoor „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 8 6		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0		6 lb. „ ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Cocconut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar „ ...	1 12 0		Castor Oil			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	„ „ „ No. 2			Cheese ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Store, Stall No. 49-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0.
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Gram Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
else tin.			Broken			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		1 14 0.
Cow & Gate Biscuits			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-18		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	2 8 0.
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 6 0		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australasian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			3 lb. tin		
Berens per packet	0 2 6		Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Soleur per pkt.		0 2 6	DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capitan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	per tin		
" (magnum)			Dust per lb.			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0.
"Gold" Flake per packet			Red Knisn Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		tin Nos. 3 & 4		
"Green"	0 8 0		Cococa 1 lb. packet			Chamois Leather large		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 4 0	2 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0.
Shangow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Delmonte Fruits 3 "	1 4 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
50			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Amrutanian Pain Balm		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Do. 1 lb.			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
per packet		4 8 0	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin		1 12 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)		2 12 0	Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.					

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4129)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 6-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7	0 2 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0	Milk.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	
RISE (At controlled price)			BUTTER & GHEE			VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 12 0		Patal	0 20 0	0 20 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Allgarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 80 0	0 12 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 10 0	0 20 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 50 0	0 80 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 80 0	3 10 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion		
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil		1 40 0	Mutton	1 80 0	1 12 0
Dehi Boiled			Mustard Oil			Goat & Khashi	1 80 0	1 12 0
Dudhmalma			Cocconut Oil					
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 72	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 00 0	1 12 0
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 40 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...		0 80 0	Prawns		0 140 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 60 0	Parsey	0 120 0	1 40 0
DAL.			Do. (white) "			Bagda	0 120 0	1 40 0
Jam (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Suji			Bhetki	0 140 0	1 40 0
Gram (Dal)			Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Crab per pair	0 10 0	0 16 0
Mug Dal			" Khajure			Koi	1 00 0	2 00 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0						
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Arabar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalai Dal		0 80 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 50 0	0 60 0	(Fresh)		2 80 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)		2 80 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 29						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.		2 80 0	Mutton		1 40 0
Arabar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 40 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 00 0			
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 80 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.		2 80 0
GHEE.			Condensed Milk					
Gawa per seer		8 00 0	Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
Ranohi "		8 80 0	OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 00 0
Darbhang "			Mustard Oil		1 70 0	Yellow per tin		
Bree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 80 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Khurja			FRUITS.			Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bhadwa		8 80 0	Apples 2—6	1 00 0		Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 00 0		BISCUITS		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—22	1 00 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Sugar (White) per seer		0 72	Bedana per seer	1 80 0		H. & P. Do.		
Do. (Brown)			Pesta		4 80 0	Household per tin		
Do. (Bata)		0 86	Dates Arab		2 00 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Flour per seer		0 66	Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta			Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes, 555		
Gur			" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 60 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 60 0	0 10 0	Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Dead)			Potatoes (Dead)			Quaker's Oats		
Brinjal	0 20 0	0 40 0	Brinjal	0 20 0	0 40 0	Pascal's Loganges		
Ginger		0 80 0	Ginger		0 10 0	(glass) each		
Onion		0 10 0	Onion		0 10 0	Jam		
Cauliflower each	0 20 0	0 50 0	Cauliflower each	0 20 0	0 50 0	Jelly		
Cabbage per seer		1 80 0	Cabbage per seer		1 80 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 40 0	Parsey per seer		1 40 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Pons "		1 40 0	Pons "		1 40 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 80 0	2 12 0	Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 80 0	2 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Bagda	1 00 0	1 40 0	Bagda	1 00 0	1 40 0	Do. " bulk		
Bhetki	1 00 0	1 40 0	Bhetki	1 00 0	1 40 0	Baking Soda		
Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 40 0	Crab (each)	0 16 0	0 40 0	Do. per bottle		
Koi per seer	1 40 0	2 80 0	Koi per seer	1 40 0	2 80 0			
Hilsa Fish	0 140 0	0 150 0	Hilsa Fish	0 140 0	0 150 0			

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 3, in Block "A", Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block "G" 7, Mr. Sachindran K. Bose Block "H" 2, Mr. Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "H" 4 and 6A, Mr. Akbar Chatterjee Block "G" 15 to 16, and Mr. M. S. M. Block "H" 1 and 2.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 12 0	Safats 8-10	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 14 0	Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls "	1 10 0	1 14 0	Mango Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-8			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Shallots "		0 8 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Fati Lemon per score	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer		0 10 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kargi Lemon per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shaktar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country " "	0 10 0		Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-10	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer	6 0 0		Dhaki Chata "		
Fatal Murshidabad per			Do. Multan			Fine per seer	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Do. Kabul			Coarse "		
Do. Dist per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pears 12-25	1 0 0		Medium " "		
Do. Hilly " "			Pineapple Singapur each	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Control-
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0		Java		led shop
Pears Ranchi per seer			Peaches			Cocconut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	1 0 0		Mustard Oil	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Martaban per score	1 0 0		Salt per seer	0 2 0	0 8 0
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musket per seer	0 12 0		Flour		
Squash " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta	0 6 6	Control-
Tomato " "			Do. Multan per seer			Sujeer	0 5 6	led shop
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar			Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)	1 8 0		Chandusi Atta per md.		
Apple Australia			Raisin (Red) per seer	2 0 0		Til Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Do. Cashmere			Do. Sultana	4 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. American			Almond shelled	4 0 0		DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. without shell	8 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Japan			Do. do. large			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Goalando	1 0 0		Kalai	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Do. Deshi			Khesari	0 10 0	
Apricot " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Baavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator		0 10 0
Bedana (green)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	6-12		Ohana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocunut each (green)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Walnut per seer	1 8 0		TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0		Do. Shelled "	2 8 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Ohilghosa " "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab " "	2 0 0		Sharifa			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad " "			Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)	1 0 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta " "			Bombay " "	2 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman " "			Aligarh " "	1 12 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Australia " "			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma " "		2 8 0	Dinapur " "	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kesur Deshi " "		1 8 0	Pabna " "	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Singapore " "			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Khehani " "			Manasferpur " "	3 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Kajoo Nuts " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		In bulk, per 28 oz. bottle		
Lichis Country per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Do. Mosafferpur per 100			Bhaia Ghee	4 0 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer			FISH			In bulk, per 28 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Plums per seer			Bhetke (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bulk		
Jamrul per 100			Do. (out pieces) p. s.		1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Belapjam " score			Prawn (Gaida)	1 8 0		" " Bulk		
Patnai per seer	0 8 0		Hilsa	1 8 0	1 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
Score			Rohi (out pieces)	1 8 0		(White)	0 8 6	Control-
Shunk Alu per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Small fish	0 10 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Chetel			(Red)		
			Crab per pair	0 18	0 20	Snowflake per tin		
			Koi per seer	2 8 0		Soft Coke per md.		
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapur District

Supply Mirzapur and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per			Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Sujeo		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 4 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown Do.	0 6 6	
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	score		0 1 6	RICE.		
Bhangaur	0 14 0	1 0 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0		Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	per md.		
Hilsa	0 10 0	0 12 0	New Potato	0 8 0	0 10 0	(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Grapes		2 0 0	per md.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
			Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
			Dates per seer	1 12 "		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 1
EGGS.			Almond "	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer		0 14
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0				
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32			DAL.		
			Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arabar per seer		
			score		0 12 0	Ohana "		
			Do. (Martaban) per	0 8 0	0 8 0	Masoor "		
			doz.	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga "		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each			Khasaree "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Sugarcane each			Kalai "		
Brinjal "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pears			" (Fried) per seer		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0				Mattor "	0 2 9	
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Salt "		
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Madras "			Soft Coke per md.		
Green Chilly "		1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee			Coal "	1 8 0	
Onion "		0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa			Fuel "	2 0 0	
Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0		Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Potato (Nainital)		0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Brand per bottle		
			Milk		0 8 0			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR		
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	0 8 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujeo		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 6 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies Finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " "		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 4 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Country)	0 3 0	0 4 0	md.		
Suet	1 8 0					Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
			FRUITS			Golap Sora		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Fowl	1 0 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Beal each			Cocoon oil "		
			Dates per seer	2 0 0		Arabar per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Ohana		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0		Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor		
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree		
			Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	1 8 0		Biuli		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer			Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona)		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Oranges per score			Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
Carrot (Country) per seer		1 0 0				Barley 1 lb. tin.		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 12 0	1 4 0	BUTTER			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Robinson's Barley		
Ginger per seer		0 30 0	Ghee Lakhee			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0
			Do. Bhadwa			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Sree			Brand per bottle		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Coal per md.	1 8 0	
			Milk					

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	6 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 00	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fasli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 00	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 00	1 80	Prnas S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork " ...	1 80	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 20	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 40	—	Allgarh per lb.	—	3 80
Pigeon " ...	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	3 00
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer	—	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 80
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	2 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 40
Pons per seer ...	1 80	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 16
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 10	0 40	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 09
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Pomegranate " ...	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer	—	0 80
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta " ...	—	0 60
Bhangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Cocconut each ...	0 40	0 60	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 00	1 40	Dates per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 20	0 40	Almond " ...	2 80	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Whia ...	0 12 0	1 00	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 80	3 00	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Gooseberry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 60	1 20	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar	0 70	0 76
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 50	0 60	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Cocconut Oil	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 80	0 40	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 40	—	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 00	—	Arahar per seer	0 90	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 80	1 00	Pesta per seer ...	3 80	4 00	Ohana " ...	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 40	0 60	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower ...	0 20	0 60	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 20	0 40	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 30	0 80	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	0 80	0 10 0	Plums per score ...	0 30	0 60	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 90	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 00	2 80	Mattor " ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	—	—	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 29
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 18	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 40	0 50	Walnut " ...	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion ...	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	—	—	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	—	—	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	—	0 80	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital) ...	—	0 10 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 50	0 60	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
36A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		36-36 "	0 2 0 "	
36 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 2 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

(Continued from page 216)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 1	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 2	0 4 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 3	0 4 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 4	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 5	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 6	0 4 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 7	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 32	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 33	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 34	0 8 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 21	3 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 22-23	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 24	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 25	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 26	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		" 36	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg.			West Range		" 37	0 4 0	Do	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 38	0 5 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	0 5 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 5 0	Do
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 41	25 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 5 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 42	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 42	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 43	0 5 0	Do
" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 44	0 5 0	Do
" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 45	0 5 0	Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 46	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	0 5 0	Do
" 27-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 47	30 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 48	30 0 0	Tailoring.	" 48	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 49	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	0 5 0	Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 50	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 50	0 5 0	Do
" 31-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 51	0 5 0	Do
" 32-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 52	0 5 0	Do
" 33-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 53	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 54	0 5 0	Do
" 35-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 55	30 0 0	Do.	" 55	0 5 0	Do
" 36-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 56	30 0 0	Do.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 37-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 57	30 0 0	Do.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 38-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 58	30 0 0	Do.	" 58	0 5 0	Do
" 39-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 59	30 0 0	Do.	" 59	0 5 0	Do
" 40-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	Do.	" 60	0 5 0	Do
" 41-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 61	30 0 0	Do.	" 61	0 5 0	Do
" 42-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	Do.	" 62	0 5 0	Do
" 43-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	Do.	" 63	0 5 0	Do
" 44-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	" 64	0 5 0	Do
" 45-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	Do.	" 65	0 5 0	Do
" 46-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	Do.	" 66	0 5 0	Do
" 47-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	Do.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 48-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	Do.	" 68	0 5 0	Do
" 49-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	Do.	" 69	0 5 0	Do
" 50-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	Do.	" 70	0 5 0	Do
" 51-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	Do.	" 71	0 5 0	Do
" 52-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	Do.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 53-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 54-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 74	30 0 0	Do.	" 74	0 5 0	Do
" 55-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 56-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 57-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 5 0	Do
" 58-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 59-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 5 0	Do
" 60-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 80	30 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 5 0	Do
" 61-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 5 0	Do
" 62-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	Do.	" 82	0 5 0	Do
" 63-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 64-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 84	30 0 0	Do.	" 84	0 5 0	Do
" 65-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	Do.	" 85	0 5 0	Do
" 66-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 86	30 0 0	Do.	" 86	0 5 0	Do
" 67-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	Do.	" 87	0 5 0	Do
" 68-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
" 69-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	Do.	" 89	0 5 0	Do
" 70-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 90	30 0 0	Do.	" 90	0 5 0	Do
" 71-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 91	30 0 0	Do.	" 91	0 5 0	Do
" 72-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 92	30 0 0	Do.	" 92	0 5 0	Do
" 73-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 93	30 0 0	Do.	" 93	0 5 0	Do
" 74-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 94	30 0 0	Do.	" 94	0 5 0	Do
" 75-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 95	30 0 0	Do.	" 95	0 5 0	Do
" 76-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 96	30 0 0	Do.	" 96	0 5 0	Do
" 77-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 97	30 0 0	Do.	" 97	0 5 0	Do
" 78-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 98	30 0 0	Do.	" 98	0 5 0	Do
" 79-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 99	30 0 0	Do.	" 99	0 5 0	Do
" 80-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 100	30 0 0	Do.	" 100	0 5 0	Do
" 81-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 101	30 0 0	Do.	" 101	0 5 0	Do
" 82-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 102	30 0 0	Do.	" 102	0 5 0	Do
" 83-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 103	30 0 0	Do.	" 103	0 5 0	Do
" 84-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 104	30 0 0	Do.	" 104	0 5 0	Do
" 85-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 105	30 0 0	Do.	" 105	0 5 0	Do
" 86-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 106	30 0 0	Do.	" 106	0 5 0	Do
" 87-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 107	30 0 0	Do.	" 107	0 5 0	Do
" 88-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 108	30 0 0	Do.	" 108	0 5 0	Do
" 89-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 109	30 0 0	Do.	" 109	0 5 0	Do
" 90-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 110	30 0 0	Do.	" 110	0 5 0	Do
" 91-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 111	30 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 5 0	Do
" 92-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 112	30 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 5 0	Do
" 93-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 113	30 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 5 0	Do
" 94-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 114	30 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 5 0	Do
" 95-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 115	30 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 5 0	Do
" 96-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 116	30 0 0	Do.	" 116	0 5 0	Do
" 97-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 117	30 0 0	Do.	" 117	0 5 0	Do
" 98-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 118	30 0 0	Do.	" 118	0 5 0	Do
" 99-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 119	30 0 0	Do.	" 119	0 5 0	Do
" 100-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 120	30 0 0	Do.	" 120	0 5 0	Do
" 101-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 121	30 0 0	Do.	" 121	0 5 0	Do
" 102-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 122	30 0 0	Do.	" 122	0 5 0	Do
" 103-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 123	30 0 0	Do.	" 123	0 5 0	Do
" 104-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 124	30 0 0	Do.	" 124	0 5 0	Do
" 105-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 125	30 0 0	Do.	" 125	0 5 0	Do
" 106-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 126	30 0 0	Do.	" 126	0 5 0	Do
" 107-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 127	30 0 0	Do.	" 127	0 5 0	Do
" 108-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 128	30 0 0	Do.	" 128	0 5 0	Do
" 109-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 129	30 0 0	Do.	" 129	0 5 0	Do
" 110-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 130	30 0 0	Do.	" 130	0 5 0	Do
" 111-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 131	30 0 0	Do.	" 131	0 5 0	Do
" 112-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 132	30 0 0	Do.	" 132	0 5 0	Do
" 113-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 133	30 0 0	Do.	" 133	0 5 0	Do
" 114-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 134	30 0 0	Do.	" 134	0 5 0	Do
" 115-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 135	30 0 0	Do.	" 135	0 5 0	Do
" 116-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 136	30 0 0	Do.	" 136	0 5 0	Do
" 117-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 137	30 0 0	Do.	" 137	0 5 0	Do
" 118-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 138	30 0 0	Do.	" 138	0 5 0	Do
" 119-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 139	30 0 0	Do.	" 139	0 5 0	Do
" 120-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 140	30 0 0	Do.	" 140	0 5 0	Do
" 121-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 141	30 0 0	Do.	" 141	0 5 0	Do
" 122-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 142	30 0 0	Do.	" 142	0 5 0	Do
" 123-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 143	30 0 0	Do.	" 143	0 5 0	Do
" 124-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 144	30 0 0	Do.	" 144	0 5 0	Do
" 125-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 145	30 0 0	Do.	" 145	0 5 0	Do
" 126-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 146	30 0 0	Do.	" 146	0 5 0	Do
" 127-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 147	30 0 0	Do.	" 147	0 5 0	Do
" 128-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 148	30 0 0	Do.	" 148	0 5 0	Do
" 129-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 149	30 0 0	Do.	" 149	0 5 0	Do
" 130-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 150	30 0 0	Do.	" 150	0 5 0	Do
" 131-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 151	30 0 0	Do.	" 151	0 5 0	Do
" 132-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 152	30 0 0	Do.	" 152	0 5 0	Do
" 133-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 153	30 0 0	Do.	" 153	0 5 0	Do
" 134-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 154	30 0 0	Do.	" 154	0 5 0	Do
" 135-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 155	30 0 0	Do.	" 155	0 5 0	Do
" 136-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 156	30 0 0	Do.	" 156	0 5 0	Do
" 137-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 157	30 0 0	Do.	" 157	0 5 0	Do
" 138-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 158	30 0 0	Do.	" 158	0 5 0	Do
" 139-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 159	30 0 0	Do.	" 159	0 5 0	Do
" 140-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 160	30 0 0	Do.	" 160	0 5 0	Do
" 141-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 161	30 0 0	Do.	" 161	0 5 0	Do</

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudl.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 2 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 2 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 2 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	66 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
O. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 5	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
" 20	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-8	0 5 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 5 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

The Toll Of The Streets

Of late a spate of accidents in the streets of Calcutta has become a painful feature of life in this city. They have become quite frequent. Calcutta being the chief base of war operations in the Eastern Front of India, traffic here has naturally increased to an enormous extent, and the rapid and almost phenomenal growth in the city's population in recent months has, of course, also contributed to it. But the explanation for the accidents is not, however, to be sought only in those factors. The way in which most of the unmentionable lorries now run in their hundreds in all parts of the city in almost flagrant breach of all rules of the road is chiefly to be held responsible for the tragic accidents. Within a few weeks there had been three references at Corporation meetings to such fatal tragedies. A young and promising lawyer of the city lost his life the other day, run over by a lorry. Son of a distinguished educationist, the late Principal Khudiram Bose of the now-defunct Central College of Calcutta, Mr. Hiran Bose was a very popular figure in the Calcutta Police Courts. We had known him from his boyhood, and we shall never cease to regret his loss. The case of the Corporation Engineer in the Conservancy Department, who was killed while on duty, is another example of the toll exacted by the traffic in the streets of Calcutta.

Madan Mohan Barman. On the previous day both Councillors Satis Chandra Bose and J. H. Methold had referred to the way in which certain lorries were driven in the streets of Calcutta, leading to serious accidents and suggested that the Governor of Bengal should be approached with a request to have an enquiry held by the proper authorities into these cases. Again, at the meeting of the Corporation held on Monday last, a reference was made to the death of Rai Bahadur Debendra Kumar Mukherjee, a retired high official of the Government of Assam and an esteemed citizen of Calcutta. The Rai Bahadur, who was the father-in-law of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, met with the accident under very tragic circumstances. He was out for his morning constitutional and was on his way to Mr. Chatterjee's house, walking along Harish Mookerjee Street, when a motor-vehicle—one of the new kind which has filled Calcutta's streets in their hundreds—actually got upon the footpath and knocked him down! That such accidents should happen in broad daylight is an intolerable situation. And yet we are helpless and do not know what to do. Our heart goes out in deep sympathy to the bereaved families for whom we have, however, no adequate words of consolation.

Corporation Voters

Voters numbering 24,737, including 2,200 who have been added to the list since the last election.

tuencies for the ensuing elections of the Calcutta Corporation, to be held on March 29. This records a fall of 2,807 from the figure in the previous elections.

The number of voters recorded from other constituencies is as follows: Muslim 9,461 (including 1,418 women) as against 9,414; labour—19,710 as against 25,587; and Anglo-Indian—714 (including 160 women) against 612.

The reason for the decrease in the number of voters from the labour constituencies has been attributed to the delay in issuing certificates recognizing Trade Unions within the municipal area.

Malaria Epidemic

The causes of the outbreak of malaria in epidemic form in Calcutta are now under investigation by Col. E. Cotter, Public Health Commissioner, Government of India, who is now in Calcutta.

Col. Cotter visited on Thursday last the Salt Lake area of the city, the reclamation of which has been recommended by the Corporation Health Officer for successfully combating the scourge. He was accompanied by Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Mr. P. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, Maj. C. K. Lakshman, Director of Public Health, Bengal and Mr. K. Subramanian, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

Col. Cotter also met malariologists of the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Corporation and discussed with them the measures to be adopted to check the further spread of the disease.

Malaria, it is stated, has accounted for 983 deaths in the city during the seven weeks ended January 8.

1326 Vagrants Rounded Up In Calcutta In 1943

The total number of vagrants rounded up in Calcutta up to January 1, was 1326, of which 956 were males, 296 women and the rest were children. Of these 1294 were sent to casual Vagrants' Home.

Hoarding Ordinance

The Bengal Governor, by an order under Sub-Section (3) of Section 10 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, has exempted all areas, excepting the municipal areas in Bengal, from the scope of the provisions of the section. The order also provides for the exemption of vegetables, green or dried, fruits, flowers, spices, fresh fish, meat which has not been cured or frozen, eggs, milk and milk products except when sold in sealed containers.

Madras Honours A Journalist

The Corporation of Madras honoured a distinguished Indian journalist when it presented on Thursday last a civic address to Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* and President of the All-India Editors' Conference.

Dr. Syed Niamatullah, Mayor of Madras, presenting the address eulogised Mr. Brelvi's contribution to the journalistic world and said that his election to the presidentship of the Editors' Conference was a fitting reward to his services.

Mr. Brelvi replying to the address said that he would take it an honour done to the profession of Journalism as a whole and the organisation of which he was the president. He said that a free press was essential not only to secure political freedom, and freedom from want but all freedoms

that were necessary for the advancement of the country in all spheres of life. A vigilant and free press was particularly necessary to save the country from monopolistic domination and totalitarian regime.

Referring to civic affairs Mr. Brelvi expressed the view that no political organisation should run elections to municipalities and that general politics should not be mixed up with civic politics.

The main object of a municipality was to provide the civic needs of the people under its care and they should have persons who could devote full attention to civic problems.

Chinese Orphans' Gift To India

It is gratifying to learn that the interest of the Chinese war orphans in Indian famine-relief has assumed the proportions of a widespread fund-raising movement. This is going on in many warphanages (war-orphanages) in Chungking and elsewhere under the support of the National Refugee Children's Association, headed by Madame Chiang Kai Shek.

Following the precedent set by the inmates of Warphanage No. 8 near Chungking, who started the ball rolling by raising \$1,100, those in Warphanage No. 4, also near the city, and Warphanage No. 2 in Shensi province, have each contributed \$10,000. The donations were made through sacrifices on the part of the orphans who went for weeks without meat in their diet. The \$10,000 raised by Warphanage No. 4 includes \$100 from each of the members of the faculty and staff.

From proceeds of sales of handicraft articles of their own making, the orphans and their teachers in Warphanage No. 7 in Nanchuan, southern Szechwan, have raised \$5,000.

During the week from November 29 to December 5, 1943, which was called the Indian Famine Relief Publicity Week, Tu Yen-tung, head of the Warphanage, told all the orphans of the appalling famine conditions in India. Teachers of history and geography in their classroom lectures discussed Sino-Indian relations. Special leaflets, wall papers, posters and slogans, together with a small booklet on Indian famine relief, were prepared in the name of the self-government committee of the orphans and circulated in nearby villages.

All the funds so far raised by the orphans have been sent to Madame Chiang to be forwarded to India in her capacity as Honorary Chairman of the Indian Famine Relief Association.

Muslim Chamber Relief Fund

The Muslim Chamber of Commerce Famine Relief Fund closed on December 31, with a total collection of Rs. 5,12,169 in cash.

Split Up Into Two

The Rishra-Konnagar Municipality has been split up into two municipalities, one Rishra Municipality and the other Konnagar Municipality in Hooghly district. The Government of Bengal have appointed all the Commissioners of the two municipalities for one year with effect from January 16.

Bombay Corporation Taxes

A slight increase in the general tax on properties is suggested in the municipal budget which was presented to the Bombay Municipal Corporation early this week. It also recommends an increase in the tax on houses from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 2,20,000.

Rice For Corporation Labourers

Government To Arrange For Better Quality

A DISPUTE that had arisen between Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta over the quality of rice that the Civil Supplies Department had supplied the Corporation with for feeding its labourers has been made up.

This was announced by Mr. Madan Mohan Barman at Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation. The Food Supply Committee of the Corporation, Mr. Barman told the House, were informed by the Government that the Corporation were permitted to procure rice from any rice mill for the use of their employees. The Government had also agreed to direct their contractors to supply proper quality of rice to the Corporation in future.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said that this was not the first time that such a matter had come up before the House. In spite of their crying hoarse over it, things had not improved for long and Government remained apathetic in spite of their repeated complaints.

Mr. J. N. Smirt thought there was justification on the part of Mr. Ray Chaudhuri for expressing indignation at the supply of inferior quality of rice by Government. Government, he remarked, were always prompt to see the beam in their eyes while they seemed to be blind to the mote in their own eyes. The Corporation was quite competent to ask for an explanation from Government as to why inferior quality of rice had been supplied.

A resolution sponsored by Mr. Barman requesting the Government to arrange for supply of foodstuffs of proper quality for Corporation employees and the members of their family, not exceeding four in number, and for delivery of the stuff in time was adopted.

The Government was further requested to increase the quota fixed for the employees per head.

The resolutions read as follows:—

I. That the attention of Government be drawn to the imperative necessity of arranging for the supply of uniformly good quality of rice, dal, sugar and mustard oil for the Corporation's labour staff of their family members not exceeding 4 and seeing that deliveries of these articles against the Corporation's requisitions are made in good time in future.

II. That the attention of Government be also drawn to the fact that the existing quota of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per unit per man for rice is inadequate even for workers who do comparatively light work not to speak of workers, employed in laborious and toilsome jobs.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE

A short history of the dispute is given below:—

The Corporation had been getting their supplies of rice for their staff from the Civil Supplies Department. The quality of rice up to September last was generally good, and though stray complaints were received, they never assumed serious proportions. The supply, however, deteriorated from October and the quality of rice that was supplied to the Corporation in October and November was so bad that the labourers refused to accept it. The rice supplied was of very inferior quality and each bag contained not only sands and particles of stone but in some of the bags there were broken pieces of bricks which helped to increase the weight. Samples of rice were sent to the Chief Analyst for examination, who declared them to be unfit for human consumption. The authorities in the Civil Supplies Department were approached to give better quality of rice or in the alternative, to give the Corporation permission and necessary facilities for purchase of rice from the market. They expressed

their inability to give any better stuff as they had nothing in stock. Besides, whatever good rice was being received by them was, according to them, being sent to the Rationing Authority for sale in the different Government Stores in Calcutta. But the Deputy Director of Procurement gave the Corporation an assurance that there would be no objection to their getting rice from the market provided the Corporation completed the deal by the 20th December.

The Corporation accordingly fixed up with a firm in Katwa in the District of Burdwan for purchase of 10,000 maunds of good rice at Rs. 16 per maund which was one rupee less than the price fixed by the Government. Order was placed with the firm after the Corporation had got verbal consent from the Civil Supplies Department, but subsequently, before the 20th December, when intimation was sent to the Civil Supplies Department that the Corporation had agreed to purchase rice from a firm in Burdwan, the Corporation was informed that no rice could be imported from the

District of Burdwan without a special permit from the Deputy Regional Controller VII. The Deputy Regional Controller was approached for a permit, who after consulting the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, informed the Corporation over the phone that he was unable to grant the Corporation the permit for transport of rice from Burdwan.

The Corporation did not take the quota for the month of December, and it had hardly more than 50 maunds of rice in stock in the last week of December last and that, too, were of very bad quality. The Corporation was consequently in a very helpless position. While the Corporation had to start the supply from 3rd of January, the stock was practically nil. A letter was sent to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Secretary, Local Self-Government apprising them of the fact that the supply of ration would have to be stopped unless Government issued permit to buy from outside or supply the Corporation with better quality of rice.

The matter was reported to the Food Supply Committee on the 28th December, 1943, and the Committee directed the matter to be placed immediately before the Corporation for their decision and direction in view of the seriousness of the situation.

The Chief Executive Officer placed the matter before the Corporation and he added that the Corporation Labour Stores in the interest of the Corporation work had got to be run and the labourers had to be kept satisfied in these days of emergency. The problem of problems of the day was the food supply and if the labourers were not given proper and adequate supply of foodstuff, the Chief Executive Officer was afraid, there would be complete dislocation of work.

Bad Telephone Service Complained of

A complaint against the deterioration of the telephone service in the city in recent months was made by Councillor B. N. Roy Chowdhury at a meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday last.

In making the grievance, Mr. Roy Chowdhury said that this was a matter of very great public importance for it affected almost every rate-payer. In order to get a number, people often had to wait for a very long time and it also happened at times that they did not receive a courteous behaviour. Besides the above, there were a number of other difficulties to which attention might be drawn. The speaker hoped that the Corporation would take the matter with the management of the telephone concern so that the service might be restored to its previous standard of efficiency.

The Deputy Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar), who presided, agreed to take the matter with the telephone authorities.

HORLICKS & MEDICINES BOARD

Supplies Worth Rs. 2,56,000 Recovered By Police

Supplies of Horlicks and medicines, valued in all at about Rs. 2,56,000, are alleged to have been recovered by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police when they searched a residence in Ballygunge area on Tuesday. Three persons, two of whom were women, were arrested following the search.

The arrested persons were produced on Wednesday last before the Police Magistrate, Alipore (24 Parganas) and were remanded to Police custody pending further investigations.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the death of Mr. Gopeswar Pal, a renowned clay-modeller of Bengal, on a reference being made by the Deputy Mayor.

Estates And General Purposes Committee

The vacancy in the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, caused by the election of Mr. Wali-ul-Islam having been set aside, was filled up by the Corporation appointing Mr. Radhu Kissen Newatia in his place.

Nomination Of Corporation Representatives

The following members were nominated as Corporation representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Mouindra Memorial Girls' Free Primary School at 49/1, Durga Charan Doctor Road for the next three years as per Clause IV of the Deed of Trust:—

- (1) Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma; (2) Mr. R. A. Gomes;
- (3) Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh; (4) Mr. D. J. Cohen;
- (5) Mr. Hari Charan Ghose and (6) Mr. Panchu Gopal Bhattacharjee.

The following members were nominated as Corporation representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Mukharam Kanodia Free Primary Model School at 9, Burtola Street for the next three years as per Clause 8 of the Deed of Trust:—

- (1) Mr. P. N. Brahma; (2) Mr. P. K. Sett; (3) Mr. D. N. Ghosh; (4) Mr. R. K. Newatia and (5) The Chief Executive Officer.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE

Further Developments

Students of several Calcutta colleges left their classes on January 12 last in sympathy with the students of the Campbell Medical School now on strike. Later, they assembled at a meeting at the University Institute where speeches were made demanding withdrawal of the authorities' order expelling seven of the strikers. There was a large attendance.

After the meeting, some students formed a procession which, after parading the streets, went up to the Lady Elliot Hostel attached to the Campbell School where eight girl students are reported to be on hunger-strike.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced that a representation had been made to the Government for the revision of the order passed by the Surgeon-General, expelling the seven students.

Six more students of the Campbell School wrote to the Superintendent expressing regret and signifying their desire to rejoin their classes, thus bringing the total number of such students to 152.

The Minister-in-Charge of the Public Health Department has directed, it is understood, that the order of expulsion passed on 7 students of the Campbell Medical School shall be held in suspense pending his consideration of the report called for in this connection from the Surgeon-General.

Apropos of the passing of the expulsion order, Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General, has told a press reporter that when the strike in the Campbell School which took place in February-March, 1942 was settled, the Government gave a stern warning to the students that strikes would not be tolerated in future and that any student who would participate in a strike would render himself liable to expulsion. It was in accordance with the above order of the Government that he passed orders of expulsion on the 7 students who were reported by the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School as having been ring-leaders of the present strike.

The hunger-strike of girl students residing in the Lady Elliot Hostel of the Campbell Medical School continued for the fourth day on Thursday, January 13, 1944.

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Air sent congratulatory messages to the R. A. F. squadron concerned.

FIRST SPITFIRE OPERATION

This is the first announcement that Spitfires are operating from India against the Japanese in Burma. The presence here of "the world's best fighters" as the Spitfires are described, has been a well-kept secret for some months, during which the Japanese have been greatly worried and puzzled. Their reconnaissance planes which were sent over at a height to which it is difficult for Hurricanes to climb in time to intercept them failed to return. A series of such losses followed. The Japanese made efforts to discover the cause but failed. Japanese planes sent out to search the aerodromes in India were also shot down. Finally a fair-sized Japanese fighter sweep was staged. When Spitfires came up to engage them, the few Japanese who survived the encounter were the first to take home the chilling news of the real cause of their disaster.

**"WE OWE NOT THE LEAST
TO INDIA"**

In a speech at York delivered on January 9 last, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, emphasized:—

"We owe not the least to India. Do not let us forget what we, what the common cause, owe to the magnificent part India has played in this war. Her fighting men—every man of them a volunteer—have been the mainstay of the Middle East theatre of war.

"From Sidi Baruni three years ago, where they, the first alongside the Australians, stormed Italian trenches, to Tunis where they took Von Arnim's surrender, down to this last week's fierce fighting on the Adriatic coast they have been in the forefront of a great westward sweep that cleared North Africa and the Mediterranean and brought Italy to her knees.

"Less dramatic but strategically no less important has been the part Indian forces played in securing and holding the whole vast area of Syria, Iraq, and Persia, covering our own flank and Russia's rear and opening up an invaluable route for the forwarding of supplies to the Russian armies. What India has contributed in men she has even more than matched in her contributions to the supply and equipment of the whole of our Middle Eastern armies.

"LEND-LEASE" AID TO INDIA

Washington, January 10.

Foreign Economic Administration Officials amplifying the section of President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease report to Congress dealing with India said that the total value of U. S. Lend-Lease exports to India from March, 1941 to last October was 710,131,000 dollars. They said this total comprised ordnance and ammunition—173,941,000 dollars, aircraft and parts 85,017,000 dollars, tanks and vehicles including parts—189,217,000 dollars, industrial items—207,856,000 dollars, agricultural commodities and food-stuffs—34,812,000 dollars, watercraft—19,287,000 dollars.

The officials said the reverse Lend-Lease from India was estimated in June at 569,100,000 dollars. They said this total comprised construction work valued at 31,413,000 dollars, petroleum products—13,127,000 dollars, military stores and equipment—5,421,000 dollars, transportation and communications—3,161,000 dollars and subsistence—3,378,000 dollars. They said that India also provided the United States armed forces with aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, lubricating oil

and other petroleum products. In addition to these the U. S. Army received from the Indian Government telephone and postal services, water, electric power, furnishing for buildings, items of clothing, including mosquito curtains and gasproof outfits.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The personnel of various sub-committees were selected at the resumed sitting of the Bengal Post-War Reconstruction Committee at the Secretariat on January 8 last. Mr. Nalini Ranjan, Sarker, Ex-Commerce Member, Government of India, has been appointed Chairman of the Electricity Sub-Committee.

The Chairmen of other Sub-Committees appointed are:—

Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmed, Minister for Public Health, Public Health Sub-Committee, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Education Minister, Education Sub-Committee; Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, Minister for Communication and Works, Transport Sub-Committee, Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Industries and Trade Sub-Committee; Mr. G. Morgan, M.L.A., Post-War Employment Sub-Committee; and Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, M. L. C., Social Security, Labour and Co-operative Sub-Committee.

**CLAIMS FOR WAR INJURIES
Scheme Made Effective In Bengal**

A Bengal Government Press Note states:—

"It will be recalled that the Government of India promulgated the War Injuries Ordinance in 1942 which was followed by a Scheme known as the War Injuries Scheme, 1942. The Provincial Governments have been authorised to work the Scheme and to set up an organisation to give effect to it. The Government of Bengal have accordingly brought into being the following organisation.

Six Claims Offices have been started in Calcutta and the surrounding industrial areas and are located as follows:—

(1) Offices of the Claims Officer, Calcutta; at the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, Clive Buildings, Calcutta and at Scaldah Police Magistrate's Court, (2) Offices of the Claims Officer, 24-Parganas; at the District Magistrate's Office, Alipore and at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Office, Barrackpore, (3) Office of the Claims Officer, Howrah; at the District Magistrate's Office, Howrah, (4) Office of the Claims Officer, Hooghly; at the District Magistrate's Office, Chinsurah.

In addition, Claims Offices have been started in the Collectorate Buildings in all the districts of the Province and in the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Office at the Cox's Bazar, Feni, Chandpur and Asansol.

Each Claims Office is in charge of a Claims Officer.

The substance of the scheme is that whoever is faced with a cessation of earning on account of a war injury, sustained during an air raid or other enemy operation, is generally entitled to relief. There are three kinds of relief as follows:—

(1) Temporary allowance admissible at a rate of Rs. 13-8 per month to gainfully occupied persons temporarily incapacitated for work for not less than seven consecutive days.

(2) Disability pension admissible to gainfully occupied persons disabled by a War injury at a rate according to the degree of disability subject to a maximum of Rs. 13-8 per month.

(3) Family pension and children's allowance admissible to the family and children of gainfully occupied persons who may die as the result of a war injury. The Common rate is Rs. 8 per month for the family plus Rs. 2 per month per child subject to a maximum of Rs. 13-8 for the family and children together.

Civil Defence volunteers and certain persons in specified occupations are eligible for relief on a higher scale in their

case the temporary allowance as well as the maximum for disability pension and family pension and children's allowance is Rs. 18 per month.

Any person eligible for relief has to apply to the Claims Officer in the appropriate form and has to undergo medical examination by doctors who have been authorised for the purpose. The relief is payable from Post Offices according to the residence of the persons entitled. The award will be sent to the appropriate Post Offices as soon as made by the Claims Officer.

The forms and detailed instructions in this connection are available at the Offices of the Claims Officers and at the sub-area offices of the Post Raid Information Service in Calcutta and in the district of Howrah, Hooghly and the 24 Parganas. The Claims Officers will advise the public on any point in the connection for which they may be approached.

All gainfully occupied persons, Civil Defence Volunteers or other persons coming within the scope of the Scheme are, in particular, requested to follow the instructions below, which will help them or their family or children in getting the relief quickly, if and when there is an occasion to apply for it.

(1) Always wear an identity disc. Identity discs are available at all important Offices and the Offices of the Post Raid Information Service at a nominal cost of one anna each.

(2) As soon as you are injured, go or get yourself carried to a first-aid post or hospital.

(3) Do not refuse any treatment recommended by the doctors; follow their advice scrupulously.

(4) When your friend or relative dies in your presence inform the police quickly. When your friend or relative is untraced and you suspect that he may be dead, get into touch with the police quickly and help them with all the information that they may need to trace him.

(5) Get a form of application from the Claims Officer or the sub-area Officer of the Post Raid Information Service if he is not available from your employer and fill it up correctly.

(6) See that the application is supported by a proper medical certificate or by a certificate of death as the case may be.

(7) You must submit your application to the Claims Officer as quickly as possible and in no case beyond the third month from the date of injury or from the date of discharge from hospital.

(8) Help the Claims Officer in giving your award quickly.

(9) You must draw your pension or allowance regularly from the Post Office at stated intervals as default in this respect may be ground for stopping your pension or allowance.

(10) Seek advice from the Labour Commissioner or the Claims Officer or an officer of the Post Raid Information Service who is always ready to help you.

All About Air Raids

FUNCTIONS OF AN IDEAL AIR RAID INFORMATION BUREAU

[By F. D. LITTLEWOOD, Town Clerk, East Hampshire, England.]

(Concluded from the issue of 8th January, 1944)

ANOTHER point which, to those who have not been blitzed, may seem strange, is that a family which has been bombed out may show considerable reluctance to go to a house where there is no air-raid shelter; as shelters are limited in number, there should be attached to the rehousing department a representative of the Shelter organization to ensure close liaison. The rehousing department should work closely also with the public utilities, for it is not satisfactory to rehouse a family in a house which has no water, gas or electricity.

A vital requisite for smooth running of the billeting department is an adequate bedding store run by competent staff. In many cases friends who are willing to take in homeless people are without sufficient mattresses and blankets. The billeting staff should issue a card authorising the staff at the store to issue the required mattresses and blankets and, if necessary, provide the necessary transport.

The Assistance Department may need two spacious rooms for this—one for inquiries and for taking down case notes, and the other for the making of the first payment. The making of any second or subsequent payment may take place with advantage from another building, and so relieve congestion if raiding is continued. A small but rather important point is for the local authority to place its cash facilities at the disposal of the assistance board, for

if a raid occurs at the week-end and a large amount of cash is required, it has happened that it has not been available. It is useful to have a representative of the public assistance department available in the information centre; not only can he deal with cases falling within the province of the assistance board, but he is a useful channel for keeping contact with the rest centres, for it may be that many of the people affected by the raid will be able to obtain some information as to their position at the rest centres, where most councils have made arrangements for such information to be available. This is most valuable assistance because it relieves pressure on the information bureau, and the public assistance department ought to have fairly early a list of persons who have passed through the various rest centres, and being represented at the bureau will be able to watch from that point of view what the problem is going to be like the following night.

It may be that the homeless family have been fitted out with new clothes at the food and rest centre, but stocks are necessarily limited at each rest centre, and more clothes may be needed. It should be the usual practice for clothing distribution to take place through the women's voluntary services, and here again, if it can be managed, further clothes can be given either in or close to the information bureau. If a local authority is so fortunate as to have its public baths near the information bureau, it is a very useful distributing

place; for, if a person has been bombed out, a bath is a very welcome thing indeed, and plays an important part in restoring vitality and freshness. Even in a house that has only been blasted, it is surprising how filthy and dirty everything and everybody is. Of course, it may be that all the water mains have gone and there is no water, but if it is available it can be used in no better way than by providing baths for those persons who, if necessary, are given a ticket at the information bureau. Arrangements for tea and some light food for a raided person will certainly make him feel a little happier.

About certain special cases for which special facilities should be available, perhaps the most important is a household which has suffered casualties. This household may be completely broken up. That is to say, some of the family may have gone to a rest centre, some to a first aid post, and another to hospital, and there may have been fatalities. The first priority is, in so far as this family is concerned, to be able to tell them with accuracy and this is one of the cases where delay is preferable to inaccuracy—what the position is.

The receptionist should have a copy of the list of casualties and a copy should be available of the list of persons in hospital: if it is at all possible, the whereabouts of the casualties should be known. It is sometimes difficult to do this in the early stages, particularly if the telephone system has broken down.

There should be a room, not labelled, in which persons who have to be told distressing news can be taken for that purpose. It is seen that news, however grave, is usually accepted with calmness and courage. What the people cannot stand is uncertainty. This at times, in the case of unidentified persons, cannot be avoided. Afterwards the person, in many cases, stoically rejoins the queue to see to the urgent things for the living, but advantage can be taken to give information as to arrangements for burials. It is not desirable to deal with this matter at the information bureau; it is much better to do it from the council's general offices where special provision can be made.

The next point is food. The ration books of the family have probably disappeared, also perhaps identity cards, and it is important that they should be dealt with together, so the two departments should be closely associated; the need for getting another or an emergency ration card for the family is very important unless the Ministry of Food have given general directions to suspend rationing for a short period. If this is the case, it can be announced over the loud-speaker, and the Ministry of Information will see that it reaches the public together with all other news.

A most useful adjunct to the information bureau is the citizens' advice bureau. It may be that the whole bureau is organized under this organization, but even if this is not the case, the bureau is very useful for help with a variety of problems and unofficial advice.

In this connection it is useful to have available post cards with the printed messages: "Am safe," "Am in hospital," or "I am injured," which can be sent to relatives.

In many centres, provision is made for the General Post Office to be represented, and this is

very valuable because the relatives of many people in the town send telegrams asking how they are, and for the upkeep of morale it is important that these should be replied to, and the post office, unless they have access to the information bureau, sometimes find there is no address at which to deliver the telegrams and are in difficulty. If the post office are not represented at the bureau, arrangements should be made beforehand with the local postmaster as to the machinery for dealing with these, and for the issue of cards for re-direction of letters. Another small point which should be watched in the bureau and elsewhere is the subject of gas masks. Although there has been no great anxiety on the part of the public, this point should be watched all the more carefully for that.

Perhaps one of the most valuable features of the bureau is a Distress Fund, where funds are available to fill the gaps in the various official schemes. This fund may make for the prompt relief of the distressed. This fund should obviously be in close touch with the assistance board. The Ministry of Pensions should also be represented at the centre to deal with inquiries relating to pensions for the injured and for widows' and orphans' pensions, and supplies of the forms should be available. The first-aid repairs department should be competent to deal with the war-damage compensation and the issue of the necessary forms supplied by the War Damage Commission. The Customs and Excise Departments should now also be represented, as they are responsible for the issue of supplementary clothing coupons and for emergency clothing cards in place of lost cards, and also for advance payments for compensation in cases of undue hardship. The Ministry of Labour should also be represented at the bureau to deal with the many problems that arise in regard to unemployment and unemployment cards.

Each member of the staff of all the departments should be fully aware of the functions of every department, and for this purpose it is desirable that a handbook, or series of leaflets, dealing with all post-raid information should be supplied to the civil defence services, police, and leading citizens in the town, and a shortened and concise pamphlet dealing with the main items should be printed and delivered to the public.

There are one or two additional things which will immensely help an efficient bureau and may be usefully borne in mind. (1) One cannot have too many seats. There should be seats everywhere, provided that they do not restrict the flow of persons to the bureau. (2) If any forms have to be filled in, members of the staff should be detailed with the special task of helping the public to fill in the forms. (3) The ideal is to have the various departments partitioned off in the large hall, but if this is not possible the local authority might be lucky enough to have moveable partitions, but if not, chairs should be arranged to prevent the public taking short cuts. (4) Another thing which is not practised sufficiently is the mutual aid arrangements between towns in connection with the working of an information bureau. Mutual aid is one of the basic principles of civil defence as a whole and applies equally to information centres. It is important that rehearsals should be carried out.

FOOD RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

SCHEME TO COME INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 31

FOOD rationing will begin in the Calcutta industrial area—the city of Calcutta and the municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, South Suburban and Tollygunge—on January 31.

It is proposed to extend the scheme as soon as possible to cover the whole of the industrial area on both sides of the Hooghly.

The foodstuffs to be rationed are rice (including paddy); wheat and wheat products (atta, flour and bread); and sugar. On ration cards these articles have been expressed in terms of units and each card has been valued at either one unit or two units. An adult aged 12 or over will receive two units per week; a child under 12 will get one unit, but no provision regarding rice and wheat products has been made for an infant under two. In the case of sugar, however, everybody—adult, child and infant—will receive two units per week irrespective of what is noted on a ration card, and for this purpose special infants' ration cards have been issued

Value of Units

The value of each unit at present is as follows:—

Rice and wheat products in combination— $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and sugar two chattaks. In other words, each adult will get $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cereals (rice and wheat and wheat products) per week, and a child under 12 (but not under two) $1\frac{3}{4}$ seers per week.

Sugar will be supplied to all at the rate of four chattacks per week per head.

The foodstuffs will be distributed in the Calcutta industrial area through 800 private retail shops, 450 Government stores, and about 750 employers' shops. In Calcutta itself 440 Government stores, 400 private retail shops and a number of employers' shops will function. Stocking of these stores is already in progress.

The ration shops will not sell bread, but as bread is a rationed article it must be obtained by means of the ration card. For this purpose shopkeepers will be supplied with bread tickets valued at 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20 and 30 bread units. A bread unit is equivalent to a quarter of a seer of wheat products or 12 oz. of bread. When one has secured the required number of bread units, he should take these to any of the approved bakeries within the rationed area, and the bread tickets will authorize the holder to purchase bread up to the value of the bread units printed on it. It will be valid for the week in which it is issued and for the subsequent week.

For Hotels, Clubs or Messes

Those who are living in hotels, clubs, boarding houses or messes are not entitled to ration cards. The rationing authorities will supply the establishments concerned with sufficient food to see that the boarders get their full quota of rationed articles.

A temporary visitor to the rationed area will not be able to obtain a permanent ration card. He may, however, obtain a temporary ration card, provided he is living in a private house.

It will be illegal, after the introduction of rationing, to purchase rationed articles except by means of ration documents. The public will, therefore, be well advised to register their ration cards as quickly as possible with approved shops, a list of which, for the Calcutta area, and the area outside Calcutta has already been published. Those who have not yet got their ration cards should immediately apply for them to their sub-area rationing offices.

TRAGIC CALAMITY OF FAMINE IN BENGAL

Mr. Amery Speaks At York

"I WANT you to realize that the tremendous [War] effort India has made up to date has inevitably involved an unprecedented strain upon her whole internal economy. Vast sums of money have been spent on troops, on workers in war factories, on construction of aerodromes and on every kind of purpose connected with the war. As against this there has been the very minimum of production of consumer goods or importation of such goods from overseas," said Mr. Leopold S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, while speaking at York on January 9 last.

"Here in this compact and highly organized country, we have met the danger of inflation in a wonderful fashion, far better than we did in the last war; by taxation, by savings campaigns, by borrowing, by drastic rationing, by the subsidizing of vital necessities.

"Nothing quite comparable to that was possible over a whole continent, a vast majority of whose people are scattered in some 750,000 villages. Nothing that the Government of India could have done could have prevented the considerable measure of inflation, in other words, of rising prices with their inevitable concomitant of hoarding by some and shortage for others.

BENGAL RICE CROP PROVED A GRIEVOUS FAILURE

"That economic background must be kept in mind when we come to consider the other and more immediate causes which have brought about the recent and tragic calamity of famine in Bengal, a calamity which has deeply stirred and shocked the conscience of all our people here at home. But the fact remains—and I do not think it has been sufficiently realised in this country or even in India—that a foreseen, widespread famine over the greater parts of West, Central and South India was averted by the foresight and co-operation of the Central and Provincial Governments of India.

"In this they were helped by substantial shipments from overseas, which, in spite of great shipping difficulties due to impending military operations this country was able to furnish, as well as the good fortune of a bumper wheat crop in the Punjab in the spring of last year.

DISSERVICE TO TRUTH

The speech of Mr. Amery at York has not been reported fully in the British Press. Informed political circles dismiss his apologia for the famine in India as untrue. THE DAILY WORKER editorially commenting on the speech says, "Mr. Amery's excuses do disservice to truth."

"In all the anxious preoccupations which engaged the Government of India a year ago the great province of Bengal played no parts. At the December conference of Provincial Governments the Premier of Bengal had declared that Bengal could look after itself. In the light of normal figures of the Bengal rice crop, that Forecast was not unjustified. Unfortunately within a few weeks of that declaration the Bengal rice crop proved a grievous failure and this great province with its 60,000,000 inhabitants was faced with a shortage of over 1,000,000 tons of the staple and indeed, almost exclusive food of its populations.

"When the attention of the Central Government was drawn to the critical situation in Bengal,

everything possible was done, in spite of other anxiety in other directions to divert foodstuffs from elsewhere and rush them through to Bengal as rapidly as the railways could handle transport.

"Given reasonable management in future, good distribution of crop and effective prevention of hoarding and profiteering, there should be no reason for a recurrence of the tragedy.

"For the Central Government of India to have interfered prematurely or without most definite evidence of the failure of the Provincial Government to play their part in the common task, would have been contrary to all those principles of progressive extension of Indian freedom and Indian responsibility to which we are pledged. But the Government of India has made it clear that it will not hesitate to use the special war powers conferred upon it in order to make sure that the life of India is effectively kept going. In doing so, it can reckon upon the wholehearted support of the Government and of the Parliament of this country.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VINDICATION

The Daily Telegraph of January 10, in a leading article headed "Vindication," commenting on Mr. L. S. Amery's speech at York says: "A complete answer to those in this country and abroad who blame the Central Government of India for the famine in Bengal, was given by Mr. Amery in his speech at York yesterday, (January 9).

"It is insufficiently realized even in Britain that agriculture and food come within the constitutional responsibility of Provincial Governments. Until the Central Government had clear evidence of the failure of the Bengal Government to meet the situation, its interference would have been contrary to the very principles of progressive self-government in India which are upheld by none more strongly than by those who have sought to make political capital out of the Bengal famine.

"When it became necessary for the Government of India to act, it did so promptly. Foodstuffs were diverted from elsewhere in India and all possible help was given by the British Government in transport of food from outside in spite of acute shipping difficulties created by military operations. In internal distribution, too, the Army gave assistance and

"The famine has been condemned here as man-made and the accusation has been widely repeated abroad. In so far as this is true, the responsibility lies with those who had the powers but not the administrative foresight to forestall the calamity."

WHAT AMERY SAID TWELVE MONTHS AGO

London, January, 12.

Mr. Clement Davies, M.P. for Montgomery, said in a speech here to-night that the impression which Mr. Amery,

Secretary of State for India, had given that all was well or nearly well in India concerning food supply, might have carried more conviction had it not been that twelve months ago, he had said, that there was no famine in India and no cause for alarm. "What we require is not a speech for defence but a statement of actual facts followed by a much more detailed description of the steps that Government are proposing to take to safeguard the people of India from famine and disease in the future," he said, "Meanwhile the need for relief still exists."—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN OPINION ON INDIA'S FOOD SUPPLY

THE FACTS AND FORCES

The *Foreign Commercial Weekly* published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, analysing the facts and forces affecting India's food supply, opines that there is little hope of any change in the recent trend of increase in her population; and adds that increase in food production could be accomplished, if known means of obtaining it could be widely introduced.

The journal says: "The difficulties of bringing 50 millions of tradition-bound and illiterate cultivators to use scientific methods do not lend themselves to the hope that this change can be brought about at any rate to cope with the increase of population. Over a long period of time, however, Indians may be led to change their view point, sufficiently to give up old methods and adopt new ones. The problem of distribution must be dealt with more successfully in future. As new crops come in, it is necessary that they are acquired for distribution to any deficit areas that may exist. Just how it will be accomplished remains yet to be seen, its necessity cannot be over-emphasised, if the British Government and the Indian people are determined to avoid another catastrophe such as the Bengal famine. Overcoming famine and hunger in India is not merely a matter of providing relief, but on it depends the direction in which the nation's economy moves as a whole."

Among factors which will affect India's economic future according to the Journal are:

- (i) The Hindu-Muslim problem: one suggestion for the solution of which is the creation of a Muslim State.
- (ii) Indian independence: About this the British Government said, they would again offer a truly representative Government to the Indian people after the war.
- (iii) Payments for India's large sterling balances held in London—whether it shall be repaid in goods, sterling or in gold.
- (iv) A settlement of the Lease and Lend accounts with the United States

MEASURE TO ENSURE WAR TIME FOOD SUPPLY

In an article on the "Food Crisis in India", in the *Far Eastern Survey*, a publication by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is asserted that the principal reasons for famine and inflation in India were acute shortages of civilian goods, resulting in widespread hoarding by small farmers who had no incentive to sell grains. He recommended the following measures to ensure war time food supply in India.

"First, introduction of strict rationing throughout India for non-agricultural population, setting narrow limits to the amount of grain which farmers can hold;

Secondly, increase in the production of civilian goods;

Thirdly, payment of taxes in kind which brought tangible results in China and proved effective in Russia.

Fourthly, more intensive and better conducted campaign to increase food production with liberal credit and additional payments to successful growers;

Fifthly, it should be recognised, however, that none of the above measures can be very successful, unless drastic changes are effected in the India Government's method of financing war purchases by the issue of a paper currency. If this continues for a long time, inflation is bound to increase, resulting in the decline of public confidence in currency, which will continually impel peasants to hoard commodities.

37 FOOD SHIPS REACH INDIA DURING LAST 3 MONTHS

Washington, January 11.

The Information Service has circularised newspapers saying that 37 food ships reached India during October, November and December and "food shortage in Bengal is practically over except in remote areas." It is stated that India's rice crop this year is expected to be greater than any produced during the last ten to fifteen years and "every province in India will share the increase."

"DELIBERATE PROPAGANDA TO GIVE BENGAL MINISTRY A BAD NAME"

Criticism Of The Food Member By Bengal Coalition Party

Criticism of the Food Member of the Government of India is contained in a statement by Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty, M.L.A., and Mr. Abdul Karim, M.L.A., Joint Secretaries of the Bengal (Ministerial) Coalition Party, on the basis of certain messages on Bengal's food position, published in a Bombay and a Madras newspaper from their special correspondents in New Delhi.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"Our attention has been drawn to certain messages published in a Bombay and a Madras newspaper on the authority of their special correspon-

dents at headquarters of the Government of India. These messages were obviously inspired by persons connected with the Central Government and it is clear that deliberate propaganda is being carried on in order to give the Bengal Ministry a bad name. We do not know who inspired these messages but we cannot help suspecting that they reflect the views of the representative of the Hindu Mahasabha on the Viceroy's Executive Council, whose attitude to the Bengal Ministry's food administration has been so surprisingly similar to that of the Opposition elements in the Province.

"These special correspondents have been told that (1) the procurement arrangements for the *aman* crop in Bengal are not yet such as would inspire confidence in the Central Government; (2) that the fact appears to be that there are no grain reserves in Bengal which is the condition precedent to any scheme of rationing; (3) that the Bengal Ministry's whole concern is to admit Muslim into the grain trade; and (4) that informed circles envisage the enforcement of Section 93 if conditions do not improve in Bengal.

"With regard to the first point as far as we are aware, Sir J. P. Srivastava, when he came to Calcutta, raised objections on the lines suggested by a certain section of the Press and a certain section of political opinion. The object seems to be to torpedo the Bengal Government's well-considered *aman* procurement scheme. This obstruction in the way of procurement will enable the very classes of people to benefit who have largely contributed to the recent famine.

"With regard to the second point, it may be pointed out that the Central Government having undertaken to supply the needs of the Greater Calcutta area, the question of grain reserves from local sources does not arise. If enough grain has not been supplied by the Central Government for building up reserves against the scheme of rationing it is the Central Government who is to blame.

"The third point completely lets the cat out of the bag. As far as we are aware, the number of Muslim shops selected by the Bengal Government is proportionately very small,

but evidently the inclusion of even a few Muslim shops is too much for the Mahasabha representatives at New Delhi. This attempt to saddle the Bengal Ministry with communal motives is not only mischievous but mean. It is surprising, however, that New Delhi officialdom should suddenly begin to inspire ideas on communal lines. We do not wish to go into further details to-day; the time may come when we shall have to go more fully into the question of responsibility for the 1943 famine. We consider it our duty, however, to warn the authorities at New Delhi that this interference on their part with matters of administrative detail in Bengal is likely to create another famine in 1944. If they continue to obstruct and raise objections, obviously inspired by political and communal considerations, and the Bengal Ministry's plans are frustrated, the Central Government, or those who are acting in that Government's name, will be held responsible by the people of Bengal for any loss of life and suffering which may take place hereafter.

"It is evident that interested quarters are trying to make out a case against the Bengal Ministry through their friends in high places in New Delhi, with a view to ending Ministerial rule in Bengal. New Delhi's interference is calculated to prevent things improving in Bengal, so that on that plea, Section 93 can be applied. Let us tell them that we were in the Opposition before, and the threat of Sec. 93 leaves us cold. On the other hand, it may expose the realities about the scope of provincial autonomy *vis-a-vis* the Central Government.

"We feel that the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, has imported politics into food questions, and provoked needless conflict with provincial Ministries, and therefore, the sooner he relinquishes the Food portfolio in favour of someone inspiring greater confidence the better for all concerned."

REJOINDER TO COALITION PARTY SECRETARIES' STATEMENT

In a rejoinder to the recent statement of the Joint Secretaries of the Coalition Party on the food situation, Mr. Manindra Nath Mitter, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, says:—

"It was no surprise for the saner public of Bengal to see unnecessary and unwarranted dirt and filth thrown on the Food Member of the Government of India by the Joint Secretaries of League-Coalition Party. Not only Bengal and India but the whole of civilised world has known that the recent miseries of the people of this great province were due to the mal-administration of the present ministry and it is now needless to recount their amazing performances in this matter. The plight of the people of Bengal would have been a longer one had not the Government of India appeared on the scene and tried to take up the problems of both supply and transportation of foodgrains. This has unhinged the plan of the present ministry whose bungling in the procurement of *Aman* crop has already begun to bear fruit.

"The *Aman* crop, major portion of which has been harvested, has failed in most parts of the country to lower the price of rice to economic levels. The controlled price is Rs. 17 per maund. It was expected that with a bumper crop, and Calcutta going out of the picture, rice would be selling at a much lower rate. So much so, that there was apprehension in certain quarters, that it would be necessary for fixing a minimum price to save the producers from loss.

"All expectations have been belied. Rice is selling at a rate much higher than the controlled price all over Bengal. There is no reason for complacency and the famine of 1943 may recur again. The Government of Bengal have failed to

bring down the price of rice to the level fixed by them. They are still concentrating too much on control by edict with insufficient regard to the necessity of enforcing their will. It is doubtful whether they would be able to introduce rationing in Calcutta from the 31st January next. Left to themselves, the announcement of the date might have been much delayed. They are still bungling with the selection of shops for distributing rations in Calcutta. There is the direction of the Central Government to arrange distribution through private retailers, who will form 55 per cent., the rest going to Government-controlled shops. Everybody appreciated the announcement of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal openly acquiesced in the arrangement. In thorough disregard of the direction of the Centre, they are, according to the Indian and Bengal National Chambers of Commerce, going to set up 450 Government controlled shops against 400 private.

"There are open accusations of communalism in this arrangement. It is deplorable, that with the experience of proved inefficiency in 1943, the Bengal Government have not yet been able to mend their ways and to act in a manner that might restore public confidence. Their entire procurement plan, so far as could be known, has failed to remove suspicion and nervousness from the public mind.

"It seems the Government of Bengal are in open conflict with the Centre over this matter also. The policy of direct purchase of rice from the market by purchasing agents of the Government of Bengal has been the main cause of gradual rise in prices everywhere. This policy miserably failed last year and its continuance will bring in its trails the past miseries.

"The direction of the Centre regarding procurement of *Aman* crop and selection of retail shops for distribution of rations has met with the general approval of the public. The opposition, raised by interested persons against the scheme,

proves that the Centre is right. The people of Bengal in their helplessness look more to the Central Government than to this Muslim League Government of Bengal for rescue. A recalcitrant province deserves no sympathy from any quarter."

MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF TRADE CHANNELS URGED BY CHAMBERS

The view, that the insistence of the Government of India on the utilisation of the normal trade channels to the maximum possible extent is justifiable for the well-being of the province of Bengal, is expressed in a press statement issued jointly by the Committees of the Bengal National, the Indian, and the Marwari Chambers of Commerce.

The Committees are of the opinion that "any departure from the policy would spell disaster which must be prevented at all cost", and deplore the "unjustified allegations against and criticisms, inspired by political motives, of the Food Member of the Government of India who has endeavoured his best to assist Bengal in its present plight."

Drawing attention to the "serious apprehensions" which have of late arisen in the public mind as regards the proposed plans of the Government of Bengal in connection with the procurement of foodgrains in the province and the

FOOD RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

REGISTRATION OF CARDS BEGINS FROM TO-DAY.

Registration of cards in connection with food rationing in Calcutta begins from to-day, (15th January). It will continue for a week, ending on January 22.

8 million people will come under the rationing scheme, 28½ lakhs ration cards have already been distributed. More are in process of distribution.

More than 90,000 maunds of foodstuffs (rice and 'atta' combined) will be required to feed the city's population every day.

administration of the rationing scheme in Calcutta, the Committees criticise the reported intention of the Bengal Government to allocate 1,500 ration card holders to each of the 400 private shops as against 3,000 to each of the 450 Government shops to be opened in Calcutta for rationing of foodgrains. It states that this will, in effect, mean "the virtual suppression" of the normal trade channels which were functioning previously. They do not find any justification for such a policy and, in this connection, refers to the recommendations of the Gregory Committee for the utilisation, as far as possible, of the normal channels of trade. In their opinion, what the province needs most at this critical juncture is to win over the confidence of the people, "which certainly would not be accomplished by super-imposing upon them a rigid Government trade structure which is necessarily slow and unsatisfactory in its dealings with customers owing to the existence of an official hierarchy and inevitable red tape."

The Committees stress the advisability of Government only supplementing the normal trade channels where absolutely necessary and not supplanting them.

They also criticise the policy of Government with regard to the procurement of foodgrains through selected agents on the ground that the selection of only a few purchasing agents by Government would, in effect, mean the grant of a virtual monopoly of trade to such agents, which would eliminate competition with the result that it would be difficult to bring down the prices.

PRICE OF BENGAL RICE

Level To Be Determined By Central Government

"I want to reduce the price of rice to a level which will give a fair return to the grower, and at the same time not be too hard for the consumer," remarked Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, Bengal, in a Press interview on Wednesday last, (January 12) on his return to Calcutta after attending the Foodgrains Price Control Conference at Delhi.

He said that various provinces gave their views on the question of price control. His opinion was that in Bengal prices had not yet come down to a level commensurate with safety. The surplus provinces or the provinces which sold to the Defence Department and exported to Bengal, were claiming a fairly high price for their foodgrains.

"Now it rests with the Government of India to decide what should be the fair price. It is doubtful whether the Government of India will be able to get foodgrains from other provinces at a fair price as it has no procurement agency of its own. The Government of India would have to think hard before issuing directives under Section 126 (A) of the Government of India Act to the provinces which have the whip hand and which are not in difficulty."

Asked if the Government proposed to undertake large-scale purchase of the 'aman' crop in Bengal, Mr. Suhrawardy said that the question of large-scale or small-scale purchase by Government did not arise. As long as there was speculation and people put up the price in the hope that Government would come on to the market, the Government would not purchase. It was only when purchase could be made without upsetting the market that Government would do so.

He added that while in Delhi he took the opportunity of settling matters with the Orissa Government in respect of paddy and rice, still outstanding under the free trade scheme.

NO EXPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS FROM INDIA

Categorical Denial By Central Government

New Delhi, January 12.

Since comments have recently appeared in a section of the Press suggesting that foodgrains are still being exported from India, the Government of India wish to state categorically that no foodgrains, or their products, except minimum requirements of ships' crews and aircraft, have left India since July, 1943. Ceylon gets no foodgrains from India and in consequence, there is a serious protein deficiency in the island's diet, to compensate for which a small monthly quota of 'dals' from India is allowed.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the foodgrains policy report that India shall be the net importing country for the duration of the war. In pursuance of this policy large quantities of foodgrains have already arrived from abroad and further supplies are expected shortly.

PROCUREMENT OF 'AMAN' CROP

It is understood that a working formula has been arrived at between the Bengal ministers and the Central Government over the procurement of *Aman* crop. It is believed that the Bengal ministers, before their departure from Delhi, conceded to the Centre's demand to include their representative on the Procurement Agency. Under the new plan of the four chief agents selected by the Bengal Government, two will be the nominees of the Centre. Secondly, the Bengal Government, it is expected, will associate itself with the existing trade channels in its rationing scheme to a far greater extent than it has hitherto been doing.

COMMUNIST LEADER'S APPEAL

An appeal to all parties to unite in relieving the distress in Bengal was made by Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary, Communist Party of India, speaking at a public meeting in Sraddhananda Park, Calcutta, on January 8 last. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Calcutta Committee of the Communist Party of India.

Mr. Joshi described the hard lot of the working classes and pleaded for their protection. He advocated the introduction of rationing in Calcutta and other urban areas and said if proper steps were not taken now the province might face a much more serious situation this year.

Mr. Bankim Mookerji, who presided, uttered a warning against complacency. He spoke of the danger of hoarding and hoped that effective measures would be taken to deal with it.

FOOD SITUATION AND RATIONING

Speaking at a public meeting in Calcutta on January 9, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerji referred to the food situation in Bengal and remarked that the food problem could not be solved without the solution of political problems as well. Despite best efforts of Lord Wavell, the Government of India and the Military, they would have to face another serious crisis in Bengal if the administration of the province continued to remain in the hands of a "lifeless bureaucratic machinery." In January when there was abundance of rice, how was it that the price was showing a continued upward tendency? If the price of rice in January was between Rs. 20 and 24, one could well imagine what the condition would be in March and April. Why, despite directives from the Centre rationing had not been introduced in Calcutta and Howrah?

So long as the introduction of rationing would depend upon a political party, (where the selection of shops for distribution purpose was made on communal basis), rationing could not work.

FOODGRAINS FOR BENGLA

It is understood that the Central Food Department has despatched to Bengal more than 380,000 tons of foodgrains, inclusive of imports from abroad, during the three months ended December, 1943 as against the 250,000 tons which the Bengal Governor stated in October last would help the province to "turn the corner."

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

Maximum Selling Prices Fixed

With a view to regulating the prices and distribution of medicines, the Central Government have promulgated an Order under the Defence of India Rules called the Drugs Control Order, 1943. Important imported medicines which are commonly prescribed by doctors or which are in popular demand, have been placed under control and maximum selling prices for such medicines have been fixed under the Order (Issue a Press Note).

It is an offence punishable under the Defence of India Rules to sell or offer to sell any drug at a price higher than the price fixed by the Order. Refusal to sell without reasonable cause any drug which a dealer has in stock is also an offence. If so required by a purchaser, the dealer is bound to supply a cash memo for the sale.

Accumulation or possession of any controlled drug by any person in excess of normal private requirements is prohibited under the Order. No wholesale or retail dealer may have in his possession or under his control at any time any drug in excess of the quantity reasonably required by him for the purposes of his business.

On and from January 15, every retail dealer will be required to display in a conspicuous place in his shop a list of the controlled prices of the medicines included in the Order.

FAMINE DEATHS IN BENGLA

Delay In Collecting Statistics

A Press Note issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal, says that the chronic delay in furnishing vital statistics to the Director of Public Health has been accentuated by the absence of any up-to-date reliable figures of a rising mortality-rate throughout the summer and autumn of 1943 which might have given the Public Health and Medical authorities more timely warning of the necessity of emergency measures on a very wide scale.

Under existing arrangements, the president of a union board is the appointed registrar of births and deaths for his union. He collects the figures from the chaukidars and sends them to the Sub-Divisional Officer to be forwarded to the Director of Public Health through the District Health Officer.

Presidents of union boards have become so preoccupied with the increasing duties of their office, and have so often to be absent from their unions that it is impossible for them any longer to discharge their functions as registrars of births and deaths with regular punctuality. It has, therefore, been found expedient to relieve the presidents of this additional burden and to place these functions in the hands of salaried officials of district boards.

AUCTION SALE

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 22nd January, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. :-

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. Two pictures | ... | ... | (Old & broken) |
| 2. One trunk | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 3. One table | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 4. One very small desk | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 5. Two wooden boxes | ... | ... | Do. do. |
| 6. One wooden box with an instrument | ... | ... | Do. do. |

R. K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

The 12th January, 1944.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COS.

Quotations are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th February, 1944, for the premium of a Fidelity Bond to be taken out to cover misappropriation and embezzlement of money, etc., by the bailiffs of the Collection Department.

Detailed information can be had from this office on any working day between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Central Municipal Office, S. CHAKRABARTY,
The 12th January, 1944. City Collector.

Special Article**Town Meeting In America****A Cradle Of Democracy**

[By ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.]

THE town meeting in the New England part of the U. S. A. is the oldest, simplest, and most direct democratic institution in the country. It is simply a meeting of the citizens of a small community for the purpose of voting on local issues. This account is written by a well-known American poet whose special gift is for the interpretation of New England American culture.

The cradle is the best piece of furniture in a house. It is the family's heart, and a full cradle is a sure sign the family is going to endure.

In New England section of America there is such a cradle—the New England town meeting. It began rocking ages ago when the bearded men of the Angles and Saxons and Jutes sat down to settle their affairs for a whole year at one sitting. A meeting of men who governed themselves, common men working out justice in common that was the germ and seed of the modern world-principle called democracy.

The cradle crossed the Atlantic in 1620. It rocked in Plymouth and Boston, then over all New England, wherever three or four houses clung together in a clearing in the woods. Out of it came the U. S. Constitution. Out of it came also the flame that burned backward over the Atlantic and set France on fire, and spread out over Europe in the 19th century as the dream of the shape of things to come.

But New England still has that shape of democracy in its purest form. Every New England town that is still small enough to crowd into one big hall crowds in there once a year. It settles all its business concerning its schools, its streets and roads, its finances—at one lively sitting, then sits down to apple pie and doughnuts and a good time. Ancient English towns—Durham and Topsham, Yarmouth and Ipswich, Barnstable and Bridgton—are at home in a new land, with the same names on them and the same meetings of the townsfolk going on.

Town meeting comes in late winter, in mud time, before plowing, when the frost is going out of the world and mayflowers and young frogs are coming in. So it is the right time for a town to come out, make its world over, renew its skin like the snake, its youth like the eagle's.

WHOLE COMMUNITY TAKES PART

And the whole town does come out. Not just the men—but men, women, children, and babes in arms. For the institution of town meeting has kept up with the times. The women vote, the children take part. The cradle takes in the whole community. Many a citizen raises his voice in town affairs when he is still in trousers that are held up by a safety pin.

Town meeting is a family affair. It is Old Home Week and family reunions, as well as school budgets and appropriations for roads and street lamps. The women swap recipes for upside-down cake—a special cake that is a New England institution—and the farmers swap ideas on fertiliser and feed. It is not all voting and debate. It is the

beginnings of courtships too, and visits of friends who have not seen once another all through the deep snows of winter. Conviviality and friendship mean as much to a community as good laws, and this is the town visiting day when such vital things flower.

The town's business is, of course, the core of the day, on this first Monday in March. Elections come first. The voters choose their school board, the commissioner of highways, the collector of taxes, and their selectmen—a board of from three to nine officials who will transact the general public business of the town throughout the coming twelve months. This voting is by secret or Australian ballot, in the forenoon. Then lunchboxes come out, the families gather around them, warming up the benches they are to sit on all afternoon.

But it is the afternoon that sees the government of the people, for the people, by the people in full swing. After then moderator who must be as wise as King Solomon and as saintly as a saint—has been elected and takes his place with his gavel, the town sits back on its skirts and trousers, while man after man after woman stands and orates and argues, and the town votes its way through may be 79 articles in the town warrant.

That warrant, worked up by a committee to whom the citizens have sent their grievances and suggestions has been posted for some days in public. Now each voter has a copy of it in his hands. It covers every item of civic weal, from a new culvert on the River Road, to the appropriation for the support of the free public schools. Fire protection, repair of roads, maintenance of the poor, and flags and pencils for school children are some of the items which cause the most sparks to fly.

EVERYBODY HAS HIS SAY.

It isn't the size of the expenditure proposed that kindles these sparks. It's the principle involved. And small-town people are great on principle. Village leaders and cornfield colonels rise up and burst into oratory. There is no limit set on speech, and everybody says his say. Encouraged by his neighbours' cheers, or his wife, a plain farmer with weather on his face or a mechanic with rust on his hands becomes a tower of civic righteousness as he urges this course or that.

Voting is by a show of hands. The larger number of hands carries the day. In close votes, hands are painstakingly counted one by one by tellors who perambulate the hall. It all takes time. The March sun sets, and all the ways grow dark. Oratory still flames. But it is worth the time and pains. For good citizens are being made this day, and a long day is none too long for this business. Good

citizens are what the world needs most in these dark times. They will have plenty to do.

More likely than not, the town meeting, begun with the minister's invocation to the Deity, will wind up with a dinner. Meantime, all the town's problems have been settled here in the town hall. Not in Washington. The federal government is something far away and unreal, save when the long hand of war comes and touches men's clothes and turns them into Army khaki or Navy blue. The state capital is distant too, and it touches only the town-ship's roads and motor cars. The county seat is a shadowy thing also save in suits of law. The New England town is its own lawmaker and governor. It is a small universe by itself. And in this small universe men and women move resourcefully and independently from their cradles to their graves.

Health & Hygiene

PAINFUL JOINTS

[By MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association and of 'Hygeia', the Health Magazine.*]

SINCE we do not know the exact causes of arthritis, and since the causes vary in individual persons, most of the methods of treatment are directed toward control of the pain and improvement of the general health, rather than specifically toward the condition within the joint.

There is no doubt that the use of simple measures directed toward improvement of the general health and toward alleviation of pain by physical and mechanical techniques gives comfort to the person with arthritis and aids his recovery. Thus a complete treatment for arthritis includes:

1. Rest for the body as a whole and for the joints particularly.

2. The prescription of drugs to relieve pain; for this purpose various derivatives of salicylic acid are usually used.

3. The attempt to build up nutrition by proper attention to proteins, vitamins and mineral salts, helps build up the blood and encourages normal activity of the glands.

4. Application of heat and massage, and special exercises.

5. A competent orthopedic surgeon may give complete rest to a joint or aid its stability by the application of braces, splints, adhesive tapes and other orthopedic techniques.

Formerly many people utilized liniments to aid painful joints, rubbing in the usual oil of wintergreen or chloroform liniment, and then wrapping the joint in cotton, wool or a towel. Such liniments should never be used unless specifically prescribed by the physician, because sometimes the skin is exceedingly sensitive to them, and they may sometimes be so irritating as to be worse than no treatment at all.

The physical treatments of inflamed joints are many, extending from the simple application of heat by electric pad, hot towels or the baking oven, to electric heat and heat treatment of the body as a whole. The body as a whole is aided by hot tub-baths, sometimes containing sulphur and pine oils. Although there is no evidence that these have the slightest effect on the arthritis, they do have some psychologic effect.

There are also many modern methods of treatment of arthritis which involve injection directly into the body. These include gold salts, which pro-

THE RIGHT TO DISAGREE

Independence is the word. The majority rules, but the minority always makes itself heard and is respected. Of course, this form of government means delay and lost motion and discouragement in civic progress. But it pays richly in the long run. The right every Yankee enjoys of disagreeing with everybody and everything—except the law of being a good neighbour—still is kept alive. The right to disagree may slow the wheels of progress, cut down appropriations for worthy causes; but it built the experiment called the United States of America, and it will keep dictators out of the world to-morrow. Its lusty voice raised in this ancient cradle of the New England town meeting, will help breed good citizens for a world liberated from brutal aggression.—U. S. O. W. I.

duce reactions; non-specific protein substances; specific vaccines or "shots"; bee venom and cobra venom. For all of these methods there are reports of some patients who have apparently been benefited. Since, however, it is the tendency of arthritis to change in the severity of its manifestations from time to time, the application of any new method of treatment must be carefully studied and controlled over a considerable period before the total effect of the use of the new method of treatment can be accurately evaluated.

To-day it is recognized that arthritis is the most widely disabling disease, affecting at least five per cent. of our population or almost seven million people. Its control in wartime is especially important, because of the heavy loss in working time.—Copyright.

INDIA'S HEALTH

—In a recent Oxford pamphlet Dr. J. B. Grant, who has long been an officer of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and for four years has been on loan to the Government of India as Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta, sets out the case against India in this great matter. "The level of health is low The resistance to disease is low. Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are omnipresent. The expectation of life of the average Indian is 27 years, in contrast to 67 in Australia, 63 in England and Germany, 47 in Japan." Something has been done for betterment. But not much. The public health achievements in India in two centuries of benevolent British guardianship "cannot even be considered good in comparison with results in other Asiatic countries if continued heavy small-pox and cholera are the criteria." When we look back on India a century ago we may find much about which to be satisfied. How many of us now could face the discomfort of living in such cities as Calcutta and Bombay when they had virtually no sanitation, no clean water supply, and when the rivers were the convenient refuse heaps? Yet when we look to what may be a century or two hence if doctors and hygienists can get the things done for which they labour, how greatly backward to-day's conditions will seem to our great-grandchildren!

—The "Economist" (January 29, 1943).

Engineering

Structural Protection Of Factories And Workmen

[By LIEUT.-COL. H. I. BUCKLEY, R.E., (Retired.)]

THE object of enemies' attack on civil targets is :
to reduce war production,
to break the morale of the civil population by
disruption of their economic and social life.

A.R.P.'s first and principal object is the saving of life but for industrial undertakings, though planned and organised on similar lines, the object and point of view are somewhat different.

The primary object in the protection of factories and workmen is to provide an essential insurance against the interruption of vital production owing to an air attack. Either the loss of vital buildings and machines or the loss of the workmen may cause such interruptions. The structural work thus falls under two headings :—

- (a) Measures for the protection of personnel considered as cogs in the machinery of production.
- (b) Measures directly for the protection of production such as protection of vital plant and buildings, security of power supply, etc.

To these as subsidiary but also important in themselves we may add :—

- (c) Measures to maintain the productive efficiency and health of the workers in spite of war conditions, such as improving ventilation and artificial lighting in consequence of the black out.
- (d) A Repair Service for plant and buildings to enable production to resume with the least possible delay after an attack.

Before going into a little detail, I propose to make a diversion from my subject for which I make no apology as I think it is a vital point. I have heard of factory managers who say what is the good of spending all this money, labour and time when at the first bomb the workmen will all bolt away. I consider this attitude to be born of a defeatist men-

talidity. In my opinion, if the workmen run, it is the factory management, the A. R. P. Officers and Welfare Officers who should be held responsible. It is by having an efficient A.R.P. Organisation, adequate shelter for your workmen, providing reserves of food and above all by taking the workmen know that they are safer in the factory than in running away. This is a vital matter and it is true that unless you can stop panic all the work done to protect the factory is useless. It will be stopped provided you all work wholeheartedly to do so. Let me tell you in a few words of what happened in a raid in South India. The harbour and factory were raided without official warning but the factory raid spotter gave them a local warning and the men just got to their trenches in time and none were injured. A large proportion of the neighbour town bolted, but none of the factory. Certainly for the next few days the were not up to full strength but the factory remained in production. This shows what can be done. The workmen are not of the 'Fighting Races' but by training and propaganda they may be made to know their job.

The effect of bombs used has been studied statistically, analytically and mathematically by a most able team of research Engineers in England at the Research Establishment of the Ministry of Home Security. At the Ministry of Labour at Delhi, there are some eight experts from England who were once working on the problem of protecting factories in England and who are now engaged in consideration of the best precaution that may be provided for the Factories in India. The work ordered by the Labour Department is compulsory and moreover no work unapproved by these inspectors will stand for the financial arrangements made.

Some of the work ordered, such as protective walls, may temporarily or even permanently reduce production. Inspectors consult with the management and plan the necessary work to avoid reducing production as much as possible but in some

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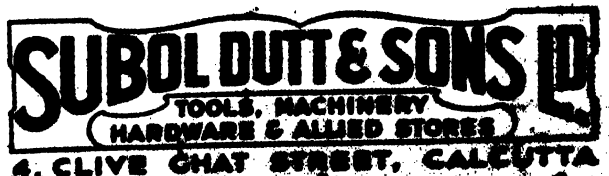
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cases some loss is inevitable. The criterion is that the amount of production likely to be preserved as a result of protective measures must be greater than the amount of production sacrificed in providing these protective measures. The decision after consultation with the factory staff rests with the Labour Department and their decision is final and must be accepted.

Shelters must be provided for the whole of the maximum shift that may be working in the factory at one time. They must be within easy reach and it should be possible to occupy them in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes at the outside which is based on a period of 5 minutes being available after the warning siren—every workman should be told off to his shelter and for this a system of colouring shelters is advised.

A carefully worked out scheme of evacuation is necessary and practice evacuations should be frequently carried out. The men should collect near their work under their Sirdars who should be the shelter marshals or wardens and conduct them to the shelters.

The shelters should be of one type if possible. If slit trenches, there should be some cover such as matting. This acts as camouflage and gives a feeling of confidence and prevents the trenches looking like graves. But cover to keep out splinters should not be given. It is a danger not a protection.

A certain number of workmen have to be left in the factory to look after plant and machinery which cannot be stopped in an air raid such as boilers, certain electrical equipment and continuous processes. These are known as key men. They must always work in pairs and no man be left alone. For these special shelters known as key-men shelters must be built in the factory.

Certain fire watchers, stirrup pump parties, and wardens will also have to be kept in factories for immediate action and reporting of damage. For them also some shelters will have to be made within the factory. These shelters can usually be combined with protective walls.

MR. CASEY'S APPOINTMENT

Ministerial Reaction in Australia

Sydney, January 5.

The only Ministerial reaction to Mr. R. G. Casey's appointment as Governor of Bengal and to comments from India has come so far from Mr. E. J. Ward in his capacity of Minister of External Territories, who said he appreciated the objection raised to the appointment by prominent Indians.

In spite of arguments about Mr. Casey's wide experience fitting him for this post, his knowledge of Indian affairs could not be compared with that possessed by a great number of educated Indians.

SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD

New Delhi, January 10.

A Press communique says:—"The Secretary of State for India has granted leave out of India, for urgent reasons of State, to Sir Thomas Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bihar and at present acting Governor of Bengal, with effect from the date on which Mr. Casey assumes office."

Letters to the Editor

Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Ms. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue

Corporation Markets

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir—It appears to be useless to publish in the *Municipal Gazette* the prices prevailing in Corporation Markets as there is absolutely no parity between the prices published and the actual state of affairs. Most of the essential foodstuffs are sold at a much cheaper rate round about Corporation Markets and in many cases the articles too are of much better quality.

The system of signing note books by committee members (A. R. P. Sub-Area or Regional Controllers' Helpers Committee) against ration *parcha*, as introduced in the Lake Market at my instance, prevents smuggling and profiteering and caters to the real consumer at real value. This system should have been introduced in all controlled shops.

Members of the Markets Standing Committee of the Corporation should visit regularly all markets—study the management, price levels and other factors which affect the purse of the citizens. Mere pious and ineffective resolutions in Committee meetings will not do—Yours etc.,

B. K. BANERJI.

"Kunja Nibas".

28-A, Sardar Sankar Road,
Calcutta, the 10th January, 1944.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

In terms of an order of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Calcutta, dated 20th December, 1943, the Divisional Auditor of Co-operative Societies has begun an enquiry into certain alleged maladministration of the Society as complained of by Mr. S. N. Dey (ex-Chairman).

The Divisional Auditor of Credit Society will be pleased to meet and hear any individual member who may be interested in the welfare of the Society. Any information furnished regarding the working of the Society will be thankfully received by him.

Calcutta News & Views

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

A Government of India Press *communiqué*, dated January 6 says:—The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. William McCormick Sharpe, D.S.O., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, at present Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department and Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the remaining period of leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. N. Rau, Kt., or until further orders.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

The message of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder Sen—of love, fellowship and goodwill among mankind which a blood-drenched world passionately longs for to-day was recalled at a well-attended public meeting held on January 8 last at the Overtoun Hall in commemoration of his sixtieth ascension anniversary.

Presiding Dr. Kalidas Nag said that the spirit of the *Ermen* of Asia which men were apt to forget from time to time required trimming at the hands of great prophets like Keshub Chunder Sen. His was the message of faith in harmony, faith in fellowship and faith in concord. Humanity to-day was ashamed of the age in which it was born; but let them not be ashamed of the greater reality that they were above that age, above the chapter of history polluted by human blood. Keshub's spirit would always be with them, in India, outside India throughout the history of humanity.

Dr. Saroj Das felt that Keshub was great as a leader, great as a teacher, great as a speaker and greater still as a nationalist reformer. He combined in himself an unwavering faith in the church universal. He was a convinced universalist but that universalism was not invariance with his sturdy nationalism.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi held that a unwearied crusader. Keshub had waged a ceaseless fight against every form of imperfection, weakness and defect in man that arose from ignorance, superstition, pride and arrogance. While in Europe he had warned the Europeans against the harnessing of science to their mission of greed and domination. The physical frame Keshub might be no more but his spirit would for all times continue to inspire humanity to the achievement of the goal he had set for himself.

Mr. J. K. Biswas and Mr. Ananth Gopal Sen also addressed the meeting.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE

Speeches sympathizing with the students of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, who are on strike were made at a meeting of Calcutta students held at the University Institute Hall on January 10 last. Resolutions were passed protesting against the disciplinary action taken against some of the strikers, and urging the women students, who had been told to vacate the school hostel, to desist from any precipitate action.

WALL CALENDAR

We are glad to receive a nicely printed wall calendar from Messrs. G. B. Emporium Ltd., 47-A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, a reputable business firm of the city.

Up to yesterday 140 students had written to the Superintendent expressing regret and signifying their willingness to rejoin. It is learnt that the school will be re-opened when half the 500 students who are on strike express regret.

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

The fourth Art in Industry Exhibition was opened by H. E. Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bengal, on the 11th January last at the Government School of Art, Chowringhee, Calcutta. It will be open to the public up to January 23 between 4.30 and 7 p.m. on week-days and 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on holidays.

Sir Thomas Rutherford, in his speech, recalled that early last year he saw an art exhibition in Patna at which many of the contributors were Bengali artists. He was very interested to learn how they applied their talent to commerce and industry.

Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Bengal's Education Minister, emphasized the hard lot of Indian artists only a handful of whom were able to secure a reasonable livelihood after years of expensive and arduous course of study. The Art in Industry movement was helping to check this process.

Mr. H. Born, General Secretary of the Exhibition, pointed out that India was as rich as any other country in her back-ground art. Many cottage industries had shown that art and its modern counterparts could make Indian-manufactured articles both attractive and typically Indian.

BREEDING PLACE FOR MOSQUITOES

Warning Against Stagnant Water

The Government of Bengal have, on the recommendation of the Calcutta Corporation, prohibited the keeping or maintaining of any collection of stagnant or flowing water in any premises which is likely to become a breeding place for mosquitoes. Failure on the part of any person occupying the house to comply with directions given to him in this behalf shall be punished with fine up to Rs. 200 or in case of a continuing breach Rs. 50 per day during which such breach continues.

Industrialists of to-morrow must draw lessons from these village crafts and produce articles of high quality, pleasing in appearance and truly Indian. The Art in Industry movement was particularly interested in this.

He announced that the Exhibition will during this year be placed on a permanent footing. A constitution was being prepared, envisaging the widest membership and a representative council.

The four 1944 Scholarships valued at Rs. 1,000 each have been awarded to:—

- (1) Miss Mom D. Sethna, Sir J. J. School, Bombay.
- (2) Mr. Ranendra Mohan Dutta, Government School of Art, Calcutta.
- (3) Mr. Niren Ghosh, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi
- (4) Mr. Satish Kr. Guggal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Prize for the best entry in the 1944 Exhibition has been shared by:—

- (1) Miss Amy S. J. H. Mistry, Sir J. J. School, Bombay.
- (2) Messrs. Ranajit and J. Sinha, Calcutta.

Mr. D. Sen Gupta wins the prize for Maximum Originality and Mr. Kamal Thakur wins the prize for Maximum Indian Appeal.

Over Rs. 10,000 prize money has been awarded to Indian artists in this Exhibition.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Managing Director of Messrs. Dwarkanath Ghosh & Sons Ltd., also confectioners, and Kissen Singh, Banshidhar Singh, Satya Narain Gupta and Mohammed Sobhan on charges of conspiracy and murder were produced before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on January 6 last. The police alleged that during the last two months some actions of Nishi Kanta Ghosh regarding the disposal of the stock of sugar allotted to the Indian Confectioners' Association (of which both Ghosh and Nag were office-bearers) by the Civil Supply Department were challenged by the deceased and other members of the Association and this led to personal and party rivalry between them. It is further alleged that a few days before his death, Mr. Nag had received veiled threats involving even his life.

The Magistrate remanded all the accuseds to police custody.

CASE AGAINST THE "BASUMATI"

The case against Sashi Bhusan Dutt, printer and publisher of the daily and weekly editions of *Basumati* on a charge under the Defence of India Rules for alleged violation of the Newspaper Control Order, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on January 10, when a petition was moved on behalf of the accused for an adjournment, on the ground that an appeal had already been filed with the Government of India for permission to *Basumati*, with retrospective effect, to use the excess of the maximum space allowed to a "B" class newspaper and that a reply from Government was expected within a fortnight.

It was stated that the number of pages in certain editions of the daily and weekly exceeded the quotas allotted under the Newspaper Control Order. The hearing was adjourned to January 28.

LOSS TO THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The members of the staff of the Building Department assembled at a meeting held on Monday, the 10th January, 1944, to condole the death of Mr. Nalini Mohon Biswas, District Building Surveyor, District No. III, who died on Sunday, the 9th instant, Mr. M. Maitra, City Architect presided.

Messrs. Anath Bandhu Dutta and Satyendra Nath Ghosh spoke of the manifold qualities of the deceased. They referred in particular to his popularity among his subordinates as well as his superiors and the rate-payers. The President in endorsing the views of the speakers paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased. The deceased, he said, would give sound advice in the day to day administration. This death was to him a personal loss.

Resolutions condoling the death and appreciation of the services of the late Mr. Biswas were adopted, all standing in silence.

VITAL STATISTICS

*For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
8th January, 1944*

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1280 against 1245 and 1214 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 746. The general death-rate of the week was 31.55 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 8th January, 1944, was 1015 against 985 and 966 in the two preceding weeks. There were 30 deaths from cholera against 20 and 26 in the two preceding weeks. There were 83 deaths from small-pox during the week against 52 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 166 respectively against 94 and 172 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.57 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.09.

DESTITUTES RETURN TO THE CITY**No Apprehension For Large-Scale Influx**

A number of destitutes, who had recently been repatriated from Calcutta's pavements to their villages in Bengal, have returned to the city along with newcomers.

Most of these destitutes are said to have come from Howrah District, but a few have returned from parts of East Bengal. These latter, according to an official source, went straight to a destitutes centre from the railway station.

Some of the destitutes still appear in great distress. The authorities are carefully watching the position but do not at present apprehend any large-scale influx.

There were 179 deaths from respiratory diseases against 166 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

There were 186 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 265 against 260 and 248 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 8 were from cholera, 26 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 26 from fevers, 43 from bowel-complaints and 52 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 52.59 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 57.0.

There were 14 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

There were 63 deaths of infants under one year.

ASIATIC FOLK LITERATURE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Asiatic Folk Literature Society, Dr. Arnold Bake, will speak on 'Wanderings of Songs' (with illustration), at Room No. 26, Asutosh Building, Calcutta University on the 18th January, at 4-15 p.m. Dr. Kalidas Nag will preside.

Ghosh & Sons

Manufacturing Jewellers

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS

1 RADHABAZAR ST. CALCUTTA

TELEPHONE
CAL. 2597
TELEGRAM
"GHOSHONS"
CAL.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply and delivery of Typewriting materials and Duplicating materials for the year 1944-45.
2. Supply and delivery of Printing Stationery for the year 1944-45.
3. Supply and delivery of Office Stationery for the year 1944-45.
4. Supply and delivery of Drawing materials for the year 1944-45.
5. Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45.
6. Supply and delivery of Harness, Numdah and leather goods during the year 1944-45.
7. Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1944-45.
8. Supply and delivery of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1944-45.
9. Supply and delivery of Stone metal for roads for the period ending with 30th September, 1944.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 18th January, for 3 and 4 on 19th January, for 5 on 25th January, for 6 and 7 on 26th January and for 8 and 9 on 27th January, 1944.

The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 13th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1944, up to 2 p.m.:-

151. Renewal of footpath of Lower Circular Road between Theatre Road and Ward Office in Ward No. 15—Rs. 542, dated 11th January, 1944 (3 weeks).
152. Rubbishing footpath of Convent Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 405, dated 11th January, 1944 (3 weeks).
153. Replacing broken gully-pit connection pipe of Park Street & Lower Circular Road, Ward No. 20—Rs. 71, dated 11th January, 1944 (1 week).
154. Raising low land in Hospital Block in Tiljala Cemetery in Ward No. 18—Rs. 901, dated 11th January, 1944 (14 months).
155. Repairs to compound wall of Gariiban Cemetery in Ward No. 18—Rs. 802, dated 11th January, 1944 (1 month).

156. Piling the roadside of Tangra 1st Lane along the tank in Ward No. 18—Rs. 687, dated 11th January, 1944 (1 month).

157. Repairs to footpath by the side of Maddox Square in Ward No. 21—Rs. 238, dated 25th August, 1942 (15 days).

158. Construction of gully pit opposite, 36, Rowland Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 289, dated 11th January, 1944 (10 days).

159. Construction of a lavatory for the use of the Collecting Sircars of 1, Fenwick Bazar Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 691 dated 11th January, 1944 (21 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 11th January, 1944.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

Re: Repairs to Road embankment after closing the surreptitious cuts at Kanta-tala.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Wednesday, the 19th January, 1944.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work and acquaint themselves with all other particulars in this respect, if required, from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 into the Corporation Treasury, before taking up the work in hand which must be completed within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order in this connection.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th January, 1944.

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re: Putting a Cross bund on the A. R. P. Channel.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 25th January, 1944 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.

Central Municipal Office.
The 10th January, 1944.

College Street Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Pratulla Chandra Mitra, Sudhir Chandra Mitra, Kshutish Chandra Mitra and Amiya Ranjan Mitra for registration of their names as occupiers in respect of Stall No. E-35 in College Street Market for carrying on business of shoes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the C. M. Gazette.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market.
The 11th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Muhammad Saidur Rahman for registration of the names of Mahammad Saidur Rahman, Shamsur Rahman and Majibur Rahman as occupiers in respect of Stalls Nos. F-4 and 5 in College Street Market for carrying on business in shoes. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent.

College Street Market.
The 11th January, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Sk. Yearoo Meah as occupier of Stalls Nos. 58-59 in Block N in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of the name of his son, Md. Soleman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
The 5th January, 1944.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE 2,8,1397

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

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THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

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Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943.) 1,99,88,200
Paid-up Capital	Do.	.. 83,88,140
Reserve Fund	Do.	.. 98,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissan Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

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S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

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EXPERT SUPERVISION.

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(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

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For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Shadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellie Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed

Capital Paid-up

Reserve Fund

Rs. 2,00,00,000

Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goanka,

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
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A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8496

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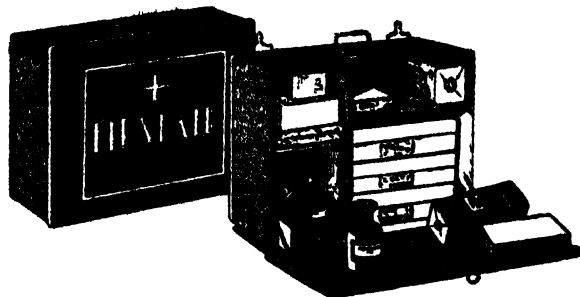
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Silong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Lobster	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Baghda	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 6 0	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhetki	0 6 0	0 12 0	Pumpkin each			(Con.)		
Hilsa	1 0 0	2 8 0				Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0				Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Parsey								
Crab each								
			FRUITS.			DAL.		
MEAT.			Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Mutton.			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana		0 6 6
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 18 0
			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga		
EGGS.			Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0	1 8 0	Biuli		
			Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Harl) (Katcha)		
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 14 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 3 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 18 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.			Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0			
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0	COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0				Coal		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Madras					
Poa (Daeppeling)			Ghee Lakhee	3 4 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
			Do. Sree	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Barley Pearl	1	
			Milk			Do.	1	
						Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 7 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer					

N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET
Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per piece	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
					Lion	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder ..	0 6 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
Round ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast ..	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart ..	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skrts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver ..	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain ..	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kindney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue ..	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 0 0	0 12 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Salt Pork per seer	1 12 0	1 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Bolled Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Bhetkee ..	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Back Bacon (full) per lb.	2 8 0			Maldine ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 10 0	0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	0 4 0			Do. large per ..	6 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0			Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Roasted Pork ..	2 0 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 4 0			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 6 0	Caulliflower, Benares each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 5 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 2—8	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	7 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	12 0 0	16 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0				Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere	16 0 0	30 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	3 0 0	3 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	14 0 0	16 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cock "	40 0 0	50 0 0	Turmeric "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Rawalpindi	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Hen "	16 0 0	20 0 0	Indian Corn each			Amra per score		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bael Fruit each	0 3 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Ducks per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
GAME.			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Country Apples		
Dove each			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Guinea fowl "	5 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Partridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	per seer	0 8 0		Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
Peacock "			Onions, Madras per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kabul per box		
Peahen "			Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Plovers "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. " white "			Do. Spain per lb.		
Quail each	0 12 0		Do. Country red "		0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Parasip each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Teal (large) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Hazaribagh "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 2 0	1 4 0
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Wild Duck each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kagalangla "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Sand Grouse each			Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Khurbane	1 8 0	
BIRDS.			Potatoes (Nainital) per	1 0 0	1 2 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Canary (Cock) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Kesur China per seer		
Do. (Hen) "			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. (New)	0 10 0	0 12 0	pur)		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Madras "			Do. (Country)		
Artipeach per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Small)			Locket per score		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Monkey Lichees per 100		
seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rhubarb each	0 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul (Tatal) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Bean Country per seer			Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Do. French (Darjeeling)			(large)			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. Butter per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	per doz.		
Brinjal " seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Cabbage each			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. Sipia		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Do. each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Green per score		
bundle			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Golapkhush		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0		Do. Shillong "	0 1 0	0 12 0	Do. Green per score		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Kanchan		
			bundle			Do. Bombay		
			Do. per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras 6—8		
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			each			Mangosteen per doz.		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 5 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 5 0	3 0 0
			Red " per each			Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8—10	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12—16	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoosja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 8 0	8 0 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 2 0	0 0 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
" Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond " Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	1 8 0
Galasia do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 4 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0						
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*B. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 255)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 8 6	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...		Control		to	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	CONFECTIONERY	0 8 0	
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...		0 6 0	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice „ „ ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 2 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)			Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6		per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 6 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 7 8	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Crystal (best) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			2		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bengal) ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Do. (cut) „ ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	*DAL Etc.			Glaxo „ ...		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalal per seer ...			Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar „ „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khari Masoor „ „ ...			per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Khasari „ „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 3 6		Mung (Bhaja) „ „ ...			per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 lb. „ „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam „ „ ...	1 8 0		6 lb. „ „ ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ „ ...			*Cocoonut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ „ ...	1 12 0		Castor Oil „ „ ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 4 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	„ „ „ No. 2			Cheese „ „ „		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem „ „ „		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced „ „ „		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) „ „ „		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie „ „ „		
			No. 1		led	Milk „ „ „		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) „ „ „		
						Nice „ „ „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. & Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red	1 18 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
Dorcaske per packet	0 2 6		Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Selassor per pkt.		0 8 6	DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	per tin		
(magnum)			Dust per lb.			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
"Gold" Flake "per packet			Red Ensign Coffee per lb...	2 0 0		tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Green	0 8 0		Cococa 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Chamois Leather large		
"Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Do. "Planters" per			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
60		2 8 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Do. ½ lb.			Sloan's Liniment		
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 60	4 0 0	4 8 0	Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 19-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Bangalore Branch: 223, Fraser Street, Bangalore.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1321) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 8 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 13 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
Do. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 3	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) ..		0 6 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 1 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	„ Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Ararhar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		4 4 0
Ararhar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			„ (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha		8 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadawa		8 8 0	Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 11 0
Lakhi			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Pesta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			„ (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			„ (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 13 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Caulliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
doo, Block "G" 2 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pona		1 4 0	Do. bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sing Sun		
Food Supply Corpn.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd. Block "G" 6 and			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 0	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "C"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 19, Lansdowne			Ham Fish	0 14 0	0 15 0			
Market Lane 7 & 8, M.								
s. to 11, A. S. S. S. S.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 0 0	Safata 12-30	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		1 12 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		0 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) " "		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 3-4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12	6 0 0		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 0 6	0 0 8	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagdi Lemon per score	0 10 0	0 12 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling 12-25			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan	5 0 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Pears 8-20			Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 0 0			
Do. Dist per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	0 8 6		Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	Control-
Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Peaches			Java " "		led shop
Caulliflower each	0 12 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer			Do. Martaban per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Deshi " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour " "	0 6 6	Control-
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta " "	0 5 6	led shop
Tomato " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee " "		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
			Do. Sultana " "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
			Do. without shell	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large					
			Surdah Quaman per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0	DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	0 10 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi			Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai " "	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
			Sarbat Lemon (Museum)	1 0 0		Mosoor (split) " "	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mator " "		0 10 0
			Nut Ground " "			Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sharifa " "					
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay " "			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh " "			Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	1 12 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Rohi	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
			Small fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
			Chetal	1 0 0		Monkey Brand per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	2 0 0		(White)	0 3 6	Control-
			Singhee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
			Do. (large)			Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

3, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 3631.

Telegram:—Bawand Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Out pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Shlong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sujee Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Patna per seer		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Kora) per seer		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mangoes 4-8	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled) "		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Grapes			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer			Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Orab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	1 12 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
EGGS.			Almond "	0 1 8	0 2 0	Gur per seer		0 14 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		DAL.		
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32			Arahar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor "		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Papaya each			Bhanga "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each			Khasaree "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai "		
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8			Biuli "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer		
Garlic		0 10 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor "	0 2 9	
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Madras "			Salt "		
Onion		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 8 0	Do Sree			Coal "	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Fuel "	2 0 0	
			Milk		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contid.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Shlong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 6 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do (New)	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRINS, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contid.) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " "		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patnai per seer		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Orab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Buet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Sori		
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0
Fowl	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each			Cocunut oil		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Arahar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Biuli		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer			Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona)		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor		
Ginger per seer		2 30 0	Oranges per score			Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
VEGETABLES.			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Ghee Lakhee			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 6 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhadwa			Jelly		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Coal per md.	1 8 0	
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Milk					
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0						
Ginger per seer		2 30 0						

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Kashim Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " " ...	2 00	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 60	—	Fauli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 00	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 00	1 80	Prins S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork " " ...	1 80	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. - (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each ...	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " " ...	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken " " ...	0 80	0 100	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 40	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon " " ...	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur " "	1 12 0	2 00
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	2 00	2 80	Ghee per seer	2 80	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot ...	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 00	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	2 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	—
Fona per seer ...	1 80	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 16	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Badana per seer ...	1 80	2 00	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 10
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 80	2 00	Pomegranate " ...	1 80	2 00	Flour per seer	0 80	0 86
Bagda ...	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta " "	0 60	0 66
Bhangaur ...	1 00	1 40	Cocconut each ...	0 40	0 60	Sujee " "	—	—
Bhakti ...	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	RISE.		
Other Fish ...	1 00	1 40	Dates per seer ...	2 00	2 40	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 20	0 40	Almond " "	2 80	3 00	Bankulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Orin ...	0 12 0	1 00	Grape " "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 80	3 00	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 00	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 60	1 20	Kharbura " "	—	—	Sugar	0 70	0 76
Do. (Desi) ...	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 120
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 80	0 60	Lime per score ...	0 50	0 60	Cocconut Oil	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 80	0 40	Lokote " "	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal ...	0 40	—	Oranges 10 to 16	1 00	—	Arahar per seer	0 90	0 100
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 80	1 00	Pesta per seer ...	2 80	4 00	Ohana	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 50	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 11 6
Caullflower ...	0 20	0 60	Do. (Martaban) per	0 80	—	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 20	0 40	Khasaree	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 80	0 80	Mung (Hari)	—	—
Celery per seer ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 40	0 12-0	Do. (Sona)	0 90	0 100
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins	0 80	0 60	Mattor	0 100	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 80	0 100	Roseberry per score	2 00	2 80	Salt	—	0 22
Garlic ...	0 50	0 60	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 100	0 120	Tamarind per seer	0 13	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " "	0 40	0 60	Walnut " "	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " "	0 80	0 100	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 80	0 100	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " "	—	—	Langra 16-20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	—	0 80	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital)	—	0 100	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 50	0 60	Sipla	—	—			
Pulbul	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	38B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
At Chandney.	0 5 0 "		38-36	0 8 0 "	
38	0 8 0 "		38	0 8 0 "	
37	0 1 6 "				

H. K. SHEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 248)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 8	2 0 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	2 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 9	2 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	2 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 10	2 0 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	2 0 0	Cloth.	" 11	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	2 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 12	2 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	2 0 0	Do.	" 13	2 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	2 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 14	2 0 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	2 0 0	Do.	" 15	2 0 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 16	2 0 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	2 0 0	Cloth.	" 17	2 0 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	2 0 0	Shoe.	" 18	2 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	2 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 19	2 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 20	—	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 27-28	4 0 0	Do.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 29	2 0 0	Do.	" 29	2 0 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 30-32	4 0 0	Do.	" 30-32	4 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 33	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	2 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 4 0	Do
" New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" New Bldg.	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 7	4 0 0	Do.	" 7	4 0 0	Do.
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 8	4 0 0	Do.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 9	4 0 0	Do.
" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 23	4 0 0	Do.
" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.
" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.
" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.
" 27C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 27C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 27C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 57	1 8 6	Pork.
" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 59	0 6 0	Do.
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" 174	0 6 0	Do.						

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	Rs. As. P. 1 0 0	Mudli.	30 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	31 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	34 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudli.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-13	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 13	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3, 4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruits-2 to 5	0 5 0	Fruits.
			Betel-2, 3 & 4	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2, 3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 22nd January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle And Comment

RATIONING COMES TO CALCUTTA

At last, at long last, the Government of Bengal have introduced the Food Rationing Scheme in Calcutta (and its environs) in respect of the principal foodstuffs, viz., rice, wheat and its products, and sugar. We have all along maintained that the only scientific solution of the "Food Problem" together with the problems of hoarding, profiteering and other anti-social evils consequent upon the inequitable distribution of essential foodstuffs, lay in the introduction of a rational "Rationing" Scheme, as this might ensure an equal and equitable distribution between rich and poor alike. We had been for several months past hearing about Rationing in the air, on the air (or Radio) and reading about it in the newspapers, but it remained in the air for so long that we had almost given up hopes of its materialising. Bombay, as well as other Indian towns, stole a march upon us and put rationing in force long before us. The energetic measures taken by our new Viceroy, Lord Wavell, to combat the famine, coupled with the firm attitude of the Government of India, seem at last to have waken up the somnolent Bengal Government to a sense of its duties and responsibilities, and we are now definitely assured that distribution of foodstuffs under

the Rationing Scheme will start from the 31st day of January. Ration Cards have been distributed, Area Rationing Offices have been established, and newly established Government Stores as well as selected private shops (of which a list had been published in the newspapers) have already begun to register our precious documents—the Ration Cards. It only remains now to be seen if on production of these magic cards, the promised foodstuffs will materialise. However, the numerous heavily loaded motor lorries marked "Food Rationing" feverishly rushing about during the last few days give promise that Rationing is going to start in earnest at last.

We confess, however, that we still have certain doubts and misgivings about the scheme and we wish to voice them at the outset. Firstly, as to the quality of the foodstuffs which the public will obtain from these stores, we cannot forget the recent bitter experience of the Corporation and the very awkward situation it was placed into regarding the quality of the rice supplied for its labour staff. The bags of rice not only contained earth, sand and even pieces of brick or stone, but the rice itself was pronounced unfit for human consumption on analysis. That unavoury episode

has now happily been closed, but the general public may be excused if they entertain some doubts, which can only be resolved when distribution actually begins. Secondly, as the Government of India is responsible for the supply of foodstuffs for the Calcutta area, we may presume that the rice is coming from Provinces other than Bengal, i.e., from the Punjab, Sind, etc., and it is, therefore, probable that mainly 'atap' rice will be distributed, as 'atap' is the kind of rice used in the provinces beyond Bengal. The people of Bengal are accustomed to eating parboiled rice, and 'atap' may not suit the digestive systems of people unaccustomed to it, and may lead to digestive troubles and ailments. In this case also, our doubts and misgivings can only be resolved after we have got, and eaten, the rice supplied.

On the question of the quantity to be supplied under the Rationing Scheme, $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice and wheat products combined have been allotted for each adult (entitled to 2 units) per week. While this quantity may suffice for the ordinary *bhadralog* class, or light workers, we doubt if it will prove adequate for menial and labour classes and what are called "heavy" workers i.e., people who have to do hard physical labour in factories, etc. In Britain, the Rationing Scheme in force takes cognisance of the fact that heavy workers are entitled to a different diet (or certain extra items of diet) to maintain their efficiency. Here, in Calcutta, no such difference has been recognised and the quantity is even and equal for all irrespective of the kind of work they do. Even leaving aside the question of extra diet and taking quantity alone, it should be remembered that the staple food of the entire population of Bengal is rice, and the lower and labouring classes generally consume a much larger quantity of rice than *bhadro-log* class. Hence we consider that the maximum permissible quantity of rice, viz., two seers per week, to be inadequate for a very large section of the populace.

We have also heard whispers about certain malpractices in connection with the Scheme, viz., that extra Ration Cards issued in fictitious names have been obtained by many people, to enable them to get larger quantities of foodstuffs than they are actually entitled to. We invite the attention of the Rationing Authorities to this, hoping that necessary checks will be imposed to detect and prevent such anti-social activities of a certain section of people whose greed outruns their ethics and civic sense.

Rationing Scheme At Corporation Meeting

The Rationing Scheme was discussed at the Corporation Meeting held on Wednesday last and the general trend of the discussion was that the number of shops for distribution of rations was "hopelessly inadequate." Councillor N. C. Chatterjee expressed the apprehension (with which we agree) that the Scheme might break down and Calcutta would be faced with the great danger—unless the Central Government took a firm stand undeterred by any question of constitutional propriety." Many people would, we think, agree with Mr. Chatterjee after the experience they have had of "all-round" bunglings, inefficiency and corruption that we have witnessed of late.

Has Rationing Come To Stay?

Mr. Kirby, the Rationing expert from Britain, said that rationing has come to stay in India. In his own country the necessity has been turned to good account. Rationing there has been based on dietetics with the result that war-time diet finds the nation healthier than before. In India rationing is distribution of available commodities, in which a large priority is given to the Forces, which take the best. In addition, export demands for Forces abroad and the people of Middle East will continue during the war and for some time later. For India the motto is—make the best of what is available. Rationing has saved people from levels of insufficiency and semi-starvation, but if Mr. Kirby's forecast is to come true, more heed must be paid to the complaints of the chaotic nature of the supplies. The supposed better substitutes are themselves of chaotic quality, official advisers exhorting the people to change over to any alternative that they imagine meets the needs of the moment. There is no permanence about those goods either. People who are unwillingly compelled by necessity to adopt new types of food against their

OUR "CHIEF"

We are very sorry to announce that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, has been suffering from serious gastric trouble. Attending physicians request friends and visitors not to see Mr. Chatterji during his illness.

We wish our "Chief" speedy recovery.

habits, would be the more reluctant to do so, if a few months later a still further change of food is to be thrust on them. At its best, rationing helps urban areas and is defective. The plight of the rural areas left to live on the remnants is infinitely worse. Rationing as a permanent system while regularising the food problem in one direction, will result only in making the chaos impossible, unless the wider view of it that prevails in Britain is adopted here. Food experts who offered haphazard advice in the past might now coordinate their efforts to better purpose.

The foregoing observations of our contemporary, *The Guardian*, with which we are in entire agreement, will certainly interest our readers.

Small-pox And Vaccination

The Health Officer of the Corporation writes:—

To combat the epidemic of small-pox, the Corporation of Calcutta has appointed 75 extra Vaccinators with effect from the 15th October, 1943. Number of vaccinations done during November and December, 1943 and January, 1944 (up to 8th January, 1944) are as follows:—

	Primary Revaccination.	
November, 1943	8068	18677
December, 1943	8919	87447
(up to 8th January, 1944)	2580	42680
	9582	98904
	Total—108886.	

(Continued on page 260)

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

Criticism In The Corporation

The urgent necessity of extending the time limit for registration of ration cards and opening more food-shops in Calcutta sufficient to cater to the needs of the citizens was stressed at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 12th January.

NUMBER OF SHOPS INADEQUATE AND THE TIME TOO SHORT

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee said that the number of shops started by Government in connection with rationing were inadequate and that some of the private shops selected by Government for the purpose had not yet opened. Besides, he did not think that the registration of cards could be completed by January 22 (the last date fixed for the purpose by Government). In this view of the matter Mr. Banerjee apprehended that the rationing scheme might not be a success. The Corporation, he urged, should suggest practical methods to make the scheme a success.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee expressed the view that unless the Central Government took a firm stand undeterred by considerations of constitutional propriety, he was afraid that the entire scheme might break down. There were many rate-payers and citizens, he said, who had not yet got their ration cards. He asked the Government, and he thought that the entire House would support him in his demand, that the Government should extend the last date of registration beyond the 22nd. In Tollygunge, Bhowanipur and other parts of Calcutta there were many people who had not yet got their ration cards. The Corporation, he complained, had not been taken into confidence in this matter. The services of Councillors had not been requisitioned in this matter. It was a tragedy that when all the alternative sources of supply had been weeded out, the leaders of public opinion were not taken into confidence and non-official opinion had not been consulted. No rationing scheme, he pointed out, could succeed unless there was the fullest co-operation between the State and the people. There were many people, especially of the poor, illiterate classes who believed that the ration cards would give them food, and they had nothing else to do. Mr. Chatterjee suggested that non-official committees should be started in each Ward to mobilise public opinion so that all sections of people got their cards and their names were registered. He also pointed out the inadequacy in the number of shops to meet the requirements of the city.

Mr. Mackertich John referred to the influx of refugees in the neighbourhood of Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chaudhury agreed with Mr. Chatterjee that the time for registration should be extended beyond the 22nd and that the number of shops should be increased. But he disagreed with him so far as the establishment of non-official committees was concerned. This would mean delay which the food situation could ill afford.

On the suggestion of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, the Corporation decided to request Government to extend the date of registration of ration cards

beyond January 22, to set up non-official committees in each Ward of the city and to carry on propaganda among the illiterate classes with a view to bring home to them the implications of rationing. The Corporation also decided to point out the inadequacy of shops proposed to be opened for catering to the needs of the city's vast of population.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Daddar, who presided, while remarking that the special meeting of the Corporation convened on Monday to discuss the rationing scheme had failed for want of a quorum, said that the suggestions for extending the last date of registration and increasing the number of shops would be referred to the authorities concerned.

REGISTRATION OF CARDS TO CONTINUE

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Rationing Officer for Calcutta, asked by a local newspaper representative as to the time-limit fixed for the registration of ration cards, said that there was no bar to registering the cards beyond January 22, but people were only advised to register their cards earlier in order to avoid last-minute rush.

The Late Mr. R. S. Pandit

The Calcutta Corporation condoled the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit and adjourned its meeting fixed for Wednesday last (January, 12) as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In making a reference to the death of Mr. R. S. Pandit, the Deputy Mayor who presided, said that Mr. Pandit lived a life dedicated to the service of his motherland. The fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in jail and the deceased's two daughters were away in far-off America lent poignancy to his untimely death. Mr. Pandit's manifold services to the country would always remain fresh in the recollection of his countrymen. The Deputy Mayor offered his sympathy to Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit and other members of the family in their bereavement.

Condolences

The meeting also condoled the deaths of Smta. Srimati Manjari Dassi, wife of Councillor Haridas Saha. -Sj. Suresh Chandra Mukherjee, a well-known Solicitor of Calcutta High Court and Sj. S. K. Banerjee, Founder-Secretary of the Bengal Bus Syndicate.

Dr. B. N. Dey's Re-appointment Rescinded

Decision Of Special Requisition Meeting

A motion rescinding the Corporation resolution directing Dr. B. N. Dey to continue as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser despite Government's decision annulling the Corporation proceedings relating to this appointment, was passed at a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 17th January.

Four special meetings of the Corporation to consider different items, including the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey, were fixed for Monday, the 17th January. The first two failed for want of a quorum, there being only 19 members present.

When the time for the third meeting relating to the appointment of Dr. Dey came, another councillor arrived making the total number of members present 20, the number required to form a quorum. The meeting elected Mr. D. J. Cohen to the chair in the absence of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, and proceeded with the consideration of the resolution which was formally moved by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi seconding. Meanwhile, one of the councillors left the Chamber and for want of a quorum the chairman adjourned the meeting for 10 minutes.

On the House reassembling after the adjournment with more than 15 members present, sufficient to form a quorum for an adjourned meeting, the resolution was put to the vote and passed.

The resolution stated that in view of the Government letter advising the Corporation that Government had annulled, under the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation resolution of October 4, the Corporation resolution of November 8, directing that Dr. Dey shall continue as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in terms of the resolution of October 4, in spite of the resolution being annulled, should be rescinded as being *ultra vires* of the Corporation.

The fourth meeting also failed for want of a quorum.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 258)

Besides these, private practitioners are also co-operating in the matter. Free lymphs are supplied to private practitioners from the Central Municipal Office, where vaccination is given free by the private practitioners on submission of declaration to that effect and also stating the number of persons to be vaccinated. Vaccination lymphs are also sold at 0-8-0 per tube to private practitioners who charge fees for giving vaccination to their patients. Due to huge rush of vaccinations and difficulties on account of the removal of Vaccine Depot to Krishnagar as an A. R. P. measure, sale of vaccine lymphs for use outside Calcutta area has been suspended for the present.

Good Citizenship And Cost Of Living

A message from British Honduras reports a sentence from Belize's *Daily Clarion* which is earnestly commended to our Government here by the *Indian Social Reformer*. "To ask a man" says that newspaper, "to live on 85 cents in times like these and be a good citizen is asking the impossible."

The Island Of Bombay

The following review was made by Mr. A. S. Kalapesi in his presidential address at the Section of Geology and Geography of the Science Congress:—

The present Bombay Island is constituted of seven islands: (i) Colaba; (ii) Old Women's Island; (iii) Bombay (central island); (iv) Mazagaon; (v) Parel-Sewri-Sion; (vi) Mahim; (vii) Worli. These were separated by narrow creeks and channels. Ptolemy in A. D. 150 designated these seven islands as Heptanesia.

The aborigines (Kolis) who occupied these islands brought with them *Mumba Devi* their patron goddess. The name Bombay is derived from *Mumba Devi* or *Mumba Ai*. People even to-day speak of the city as *Mumbai*. The temple of

the goddess is now situated near the *Mumba Devi* Tank.

The channel between Old Woman's Island (Lower Colaba) and Bombay (central island) was filled up and a causeway was built about 1858. The breach between Sion and Mahim was filled up about 1712 and the breach between Mahim and Worli was also dammed up about this time. The breach between Worli and Cumballa Hills, now known as Breach Candy, was dammed up about 1783 and is now known as the Hornby Vellard.

The word Pydhoni is derived from *Pai dhoni* (Foot-wash). It was a shallow creek near Umbarkhadi (creek of the Fig-Trees) where a ferry-boat was employed and persons arriving from Mahalakshmi, Mahim and Salsette by boats used to land after crossing Umbarkhadi creek and get their feet washed in the shallow creek (Pydhoni) in approaching Bombay (central island) on foot.

The Bombay Island after being artificially connected forms the Walkeshwar Point; the name Walkeshwar is derived from *Valuka Ishwar* meaning "Sand-Lord"; the *Linga* (Sand-Lord) in the temple of *Walkeshwar* is supposed to have been erected by Rama, when he was on his journey to Lanka (Ceylon). The other point is Colaba Point. These two promontories include a great bight-Back Bay between them. The present Island is united at its northern extremity with Salsette by means of two causeways, one at Mahim and the other at Sion, and two railway embankments and bridges.

Chungking Book-Stores

Most of the Chungking books-stores maintain reading-rooms and reader's libraries. Paying very little, people can read books and magazines at the book-stores with tea provided. Books can be taken out provided the reader pays a certain amount of deposit and rental. All kinds of old novels can be found there.

RATIONING OF CALCUTTA STARTS FROM JANUARY 31

Arrangements Nearing Completion

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the Governor has fixed January 31, 1944, as the rationing date of Calcutta, and in the municipalities of South Suburban (Behala), Garden Reach and Tollygunge (24-Parganas District) and Howrah and Bally-Belur (Howrah District).

The following articles will be rationed: (1) Rice husked and in the husk, (2) wheat and wheat products (including atta, flour and bread), and (3) sugar.

TWENTY-EIGHT AND HALF LAKHS RATION CARDS INTRODUCED

Nearly 28½ lakhs ration cards have to date been distributed by over 1,500 A. R. P. and Rationing personnel. Applicants for cards, however, are still daily crowding the rationing offices in the city.

A visitor to Calcutta will now have to obtain a temporary ration card provided he will be living in a private house and not in an establishment to which supplies of rationed articles have already been given. For the first seven days of the visit, however, he will have to obtain his food from establishments, i.e., from hotels or restaurants or from his friends. After the first week he will get his ration card and supplies.

A minimum of 10 days' notice is required if an intending visitor wants his ration card immediately on arrival. He should send information to the Rationing Officer of the sub-area where he intends to reside giving the date of arrival. This ration card will be available on his personal application.

After the introduction of rationing, it will be an offence to purchase rationed articles, namely, rice (including paddy), wheat and wheat products (including *atta*, flour and bread) and sugar except by means of ration cards, although meals may always be obtainable from a hotel or restaurant without production of a ration card.

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing, told a press reporter that cases had occurred where a person had registered himself from two areas. The name and address of every person enumerated are kept in an index book containing 6 million cards at Town Hall, and it was quite easy to find out such persons who had registered themselves from two areas. Such registration was an offence, and after the introduction of rationing such persons might be prosecuted.

Under the scheme of rationing, an adult aged 12 and over will get 2 units of ration, a child under 12 but not under 2 will receive 1 unit and an infant under 2 will receive nothing. The unit of ration will consist of rice and wheat products in combination 1½ seers and 2 chattaks of sugar per week. Maximum amount of rice obtaining per week per unit will be 1 seer, i.e., an adult may take the maximum in rice, i.e., 2 seers and the balance of 1½ seers in wheat-products; or he may take the entire 3½ seers in wheat products.

So far bread is concerned, the ration shops will not sell bread, but bread tickets will have to be obtained from ration shops on the production

of ration cards. These tickets should be taken to approve bakeries within the rationed areas for supply.

"Let us hope the rationing will work satisfactorily," added Mr. Hartley.

APPOINTED DEALERS IN FOODGRAINS

A Civil Supplies Department Press Note says:—

"On or after the 31st of January, 1944, only retailers, wholesalers and establishment proprietors duly appointed under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, will be permitted to sell, purchase or store for sale, paddy, rice, *atta*, wheat or wheat products within the rationed area, viz., Calcutta, Howrah, the South Suburban Municipality, Garden Reach, Tollygunge and Bally-Belur.

The fact, that a person possesses a licence under the Foodgrains Control Order, will not entitle him to sell, purchase or store for sale any of the commodities enumerated above. To prevent any misapprehension, the Civil Supplies Department is issuing a notification to this effect. A ration document will be necessary for the purchase of rationed foodgrains and only wholesalers, retailers or establishment proprietors appointed under the Rationing Order will be able to sell or store for sale such commodities.

Licencees under the Foodgrains Control Order are also being called on to submit to the licensing authority before the 3rd of February, 1944, their licences together with a return of the rationed foodgrains which they have in stock on the 31st January, 1944. Failure to comply with this direction will involve a cancellation of the licence apart from any other penalties to which the licensee may become liable."

ORGANISING WARD COMMITTEES

The President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, writes:—

The residents of the city of Calcutta are hereby informed that Offices have been opened in charge of Officers named below to organise Ward Committees comprising representatives of different organisations in the matter of rationing which, it is learnt, will commence on and from the 31st January, 1944. The Officer-in-charge will collect and formulate defects, difficulties and also all complaints in connection with "Rationing" so that the Central Committee constituted for the purpose may do needful for their redress.

District I. Organising Officer:—Sj. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.

District II. Organising Officer:—Sj. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, 9, Williams Lane.

District III. Organising Officer:—Major P. Bardhan.

District IV. Organising Officer:—Mr. N. C. Chatterjee or Bankim Chandra Mukherjee.

Consipore. Organising Officer:—Kumar Bimal Chandra Singha.

Manicktala-Beliaghata. Organising Officer:—Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sarker.

ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS. ANTI-HOARDING ORDER

The following *Press Note* has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies, Bengal :—

The Government of Bengal have promulgated, under the Defence of India Rules, an order, called the Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order 1944, which has been applied in the first instance to the areas in which the Calcutta rationing scheme will be introduced on the 31st of January, 1944.

According to this Order which comes into force on the 15th of January, 1944 no individual in the rationed area will be allowed to possess, after the 30th January, 1944 more than 1 maund 16 seers in all of rice, paddy, wheat, *atta* or flour in any combination, and one seer of sugar for each adult member of his household including servants living in and forming part of the household, except under a licence issued by the Special Officer under the Controller of Rationing. The equivalent amounts of foodstuffs allowed for children between 2 and 12 are 28 seers of foodgrains and one seer of sugar. Children under 2 are allowed one seer of sugar but no foodgrains.

Anyone who possessed before the 15th of January quantities of the commodities described in excess of the permitted quantity may, by making a declaration to this effect to the Director of Civil Supplies, get exemption from the provisions described above. He will not, however, be allowed to acquire any additional quantity of foodstuffs under the rationing scheme until the quantities in his possession have fallen below the prescribed limit.

All transactions in the above foodstuffs which are likely to cause possession by any party of stocks in excess of the prescribed quantities are also forbidden. Where a licence is issued, the licensee will not be allowed to use his ration card for the month for which the licence is issued, to the extent of the amount of foodstuff which he is permitted under the licence to keep in his possession.

Until the 31st of January, 1944 this Order will not apply to transactions between one wholesale dealer and another wholesale dealer or to transactions between a wholesale dealer and a retailer. A retailer is also exempt until the 31st of January from the provision stated in paragraph one above. After the 31st of January, 1944, the exemption will apply only to "appointed" wholesale dealers and retailers under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943.

STORAGE LIMIT OF RICE OR PADDY

No person other than those licensed under the Food grains Control Order, 1942, will be entitled after February 1, 1944, to have in his possession or under his control rice or paddy in excess of 20 maunds except under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted in this behalf by Government, according to the provisions of the Bengal Essential Foodgrains Possession and Storage Order, 1944, published in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* on January 14 last.

The order applies to the whole of Bengal except Calcutta, Port of Calcutta, the Municipalities of Garden Reach, Tollygunge, Howrah, Bally-Belur and the South Suburban Municipality.

The order will not apply to the possession or storage by any person of rice and paddy produced by himself or members of his family with or without the help of paid labourers or by the 'adhiers' 'bargadars' or 'bhagdars' of such person.

BAN ON EMPLOYERS

Another 'Press Note' issued by the Department of Civil Supplies says: "It will be recalled that on the 14th of December, 1943, the Government of Bengal had issued an

order prohibiting employers or associations of employers, the aggregate of whose employees exceeded 1,000, from making purchases of rice or paddy except through a Government agent.

The Government are now issuing an order prohibiting all employers of labour who supply foodstuffs to their employees from holding at any one time more than two months stocks of rice and paddy calculated at the rate of 20 seers of rice per head per month. The order includes an association of employers, and applies to all parts of the province except those areas where rationing will be introduced with effect from the 31st January, 1944.

BAKER'S BREAD RATIONED

Another *Press Note* issued by the same Department states :—"On and after the rationing date (January 31) baker's bread becomes a rationed commodity. Normally a bread ticket will be necessary before baker's bread can be purchased from any bakery. As, however, consumers will be collecting their ration during the first ration week and will not be able to obtain baker's bread until they have drawn their ration from their ration shop, arrangements have been made whereby no bread tickets will be necessary to purchase bread during the first ration week. All bread tickets issued during the first ration week will be valid for the 2nd and 3rd ration weeks. Consumers are advised, when drawing their rations during the first ration week, to draw sufficient bread tickets to supply their needs during the 2nd ration week."

CALCUTTA DEPOT FOR FOODGRAINS

One of the difficulties experienced by the Bengal Government has been the lack of adequate accommodation in Calcutta to receive foodgrains despatched by the Central Food Department. It is understood that a proposal is now under consideration for increasing with the assistance of the Army, storage accommodation in Calcutta by setting up a depot for 100,000 tons of foodgrains.

CHECK ON PROFITEERING

Mr. K. F. Sobhan has assumed charge of his new office as Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies with his headquarters in Calcutta. He will assist in the administration of the Anti-Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, and also in the Eastern States.

"I am determined," said Mr. Sobhan to a press reporter, "to bring down immediately the prices of all consumer goods which come under the new Ordinance."

RURAL HYGIENE**Survey And Development Committee Formed**

A Health Survey and Development Committee has been formed at the instance of the Government of India with Sir Joseph Bhore as chairman.

The Committee has formed several sub-committees to go more fully into the question of prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, rural health and hygiene, professional education, medical research, public health, industrial health, etc.

Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and Dr. B. C. Roy, President, Indian Medical Council, are attending a meeting of the Committee to be held in Delhi from January 24 to 29.

Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta) has been asked to give expert evidence on tuberculosis situation and Dr. B. Mukerji (Standardization Laboratory) has been requested to give evidence on pharmaceutical education.

Pandit L. K. Moitra, M.L.A. (Central), another Bengal member, is likely to attend the meeting of the Committee.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

FOUR-HOUR AIR BATTLE OVER MAUNGDAW BUTHIDAUNG

Successful R. A. F. Interception Over The Mayu Peninsula

Clashes have taken place a few miles to the east of Maungdaw in the area where roads leading north and south join the Maungdaw-Buthidaung highway, writes an Indian army observer from the Arakan front, according to a New Delhi message of January 14 last.

Here the enemy has been resisting strongly. The Japanese put in a counter-attack against men of an Indian regiment, it was quickly beaten off. In this area Vengeance dive-bombers dealt heavier blows.

Air battles raged for four hours over the jungle-clad hills between Maungdaw and Buthidaung on January 15, and finally the Japanese hastily retired. The first engagement occurred soon after dawn and the fight continued both over sea and land.

Over the jungle area where the combats took place, the fighter squadrons engaged the enemy three times within four hours. The Spitfires swooped down with superior speed to blaze the enemy out of the sky.

RAF fighters of the Third Tactical Air Force of the Eastern Air Command successfully intercepted a large formation of Japanese fighters over the Mayu Peninsula. First reports indicate that in the combats which ensued 15 enemy aircraft were destroyed, six probably destroyed and many others damaged. Two of the intercepting fighters are missing.

Advance Beyond Maungdaw

West of the Mayu Range British Indian troops have made a further small advance, occupying the villages of Bagona, three miles south-east, and Nayunggaung, three miles east of Maungdaw, says a South-east Asia Command Allied war communique issued from New Delhi on January 17 last. The Japanese attempted to re-enter both these villages with fighting patrols, but the attacks were repulsed.

The South-east Asia Command Allied war communique of January 18 and January 19 gives report about the unchanged situation of the villages and localities brought under possession of the Allied forces.

VIZAGAPATAM BOMBED

New Delhi, January 11.

An official communique issued in New Delhi states that a few bombs were dropped when an enemy aircraft approached Vizagapatam on the night of January 13. No damage or casualties were sustained.

Later reports show that the bombs dropped fell on a remote field and that no damage was caused.

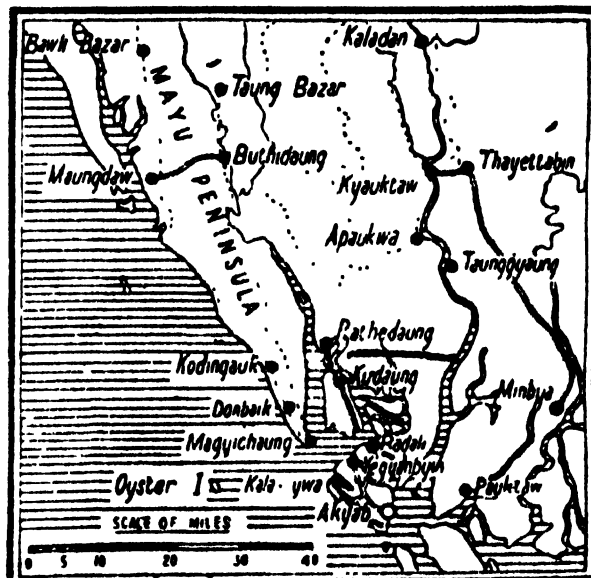
Japan's First And Fatal Error

The well-known American War Correspondent, Mr. Leyland Stowe has written a book *They Shall Not Sleep*. "This book is one of the correspondent's richest," says a reviewer of the book in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "and deals with Stowe's war reporting in China, India and Burma, representing many fresh and challenging facts and an explosive interpretation of momentous upheavals in the other half of the world."

In Burma Stowe witnessed the death of Rangoon and the disintegration of this remote corner of Britain's Empire. The Government not only faulted to organise the country's defences but was

incapable of making decisions when the crisis came. Nor was the army hierarchy any better.

He believes that the failure to undertake an invasion of India was the Japanese first great strategic error and fatal one.



INDIA'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Rs. 715 Crores In Five Years

New Delhi, January 14

India spent Rs. 715 crores on her Defence and Supply during the five years 1939-40 to 1943-44, according to figures available here. During the same period His Majesty's Government helped India with a sum of Rs. 926 crores under the terms of the Financial settlement concluded in September, 1939 between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government regarding the allocation of Defence expenditure between them. The total Defence and supply expenditure brought to account in India's books is thus Rs. 1,641 crores.

India's Defence expenditure has increased from Rs. 50/- crores in 1939/40 to Rs. 220/- crores in 1943/44 while Great Britain's contribution has gone up from Rs. 4/- crores to Rs. 345/- crores during this five year period.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT**

THE CORNER HAS NOT BEEN TURNED

A Second Famine Threatens Bengal

"Despite a record rice harvest, a second famine, bringing even worse suffering, threatens Bengal's under-nourished and disease-ridden millions," has cabled the *News Chronicle* special correspondent in New Delhi, according to a London message of January 17. The hopes of a few weeks ago that the corner had been turned, he says, have faded.

The Bengal Government's scheme for collection and distribution of a bumper crop is not working because of local muddle and inefficiency, which the Government of India, with an eye to constitutional niceties, is permitting to continue. Rice prices, which fell from about Rs. 40 a md. to Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 as new grain began to come on the market a few weeks ago, are rising again. Already the black market is selling at Rs. 22 which is Rs. 5 above the controlled price.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA APPEARS CONTENT TO WATCH THE MUDDLE DEVELOP"

"Causes of last year's catastrophe are again becoming apparent—lack of confidence, the drying up of normal trade channels by which grain reaches the masses, and in some places scarcity, which suggests that cultivators and consumers are hoarding. Destitutes from the countryside, who flocked into Calcutta in tens of thousands in search of food during the height of the famine and returned to their villages for the harvest, are now drifting back to the city.

"Critics blame the Bengal Government for employing four agents—reputable businessmen who are inexperienced in the rice trade—instead of using normal trade channels for the collection and distribution of the harvest. The result is that the trade and the agents are at war and the people of Bengal are suffering again.

"The responsibility for the continued muddle must be shared between the Bengal Government, Bengal politicians, the Government of India, and

the India Office, which presumably think all is well.

"The Bengal Government, as an administrative machine, is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic, social and political problem. Hindus and Congress politicians in Bengal prefer to score political points off each other and the Government, rather than form a suggested popular Government which would go a long way to restore confidence, the lack of which is one of the basic causes of the present recurring trouble. Just as last year the Government of India, because of its reluctance to interfere in the affairs of a Provincial Government, appears content to watch the muddle develop.

"There are those who think that with millions of lives at stake constitutional niceties should be shelved, the present Bengal Government dissolved, an efficient administrative personnel drafted into the province, and that Mr. Casey, on his arrival at the end of this month, should take over full administration of Bengal."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO "NEWS CHRONICLE" ALLEGATIONS

Aman Procurement Scheme Explained

The Government of Bengal have issued a lengthy reply on Wednesday evening (January 19) refuting the allegations made by the Delhi correspondent of the London *News Chronicle* in his dispatch to that paper which was cabled by Reuter to this country.

The Government statement 'inter alia' said that the correspondent's story that the 'prices of rice are rising again' is not correct. Over greater part of the province rice prices are in fact falling.

Calcutta, January 19.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following *Press Note* :—

The Government have seen in the *Press* Reuter's version of a message published by the *News Chronicle* from its New Delhi correspondent on the Bengal situation. Government regret that the correspondent should have indulged in so many inaccuracies and misrepresentations. As this message has received wide publicity and is liable to

create a completely erroneous impression, the following statement of facts is issued.

"The hopes of a few weeks ago that the corner had been turned" still exist and for good reasons. There are definite signs that distress has considerably subsided. The number of people coming forward for relief is now very small compared to what it was a month or two ago and is getting smaller every day. From no part of the province is any complaint being now received of any serious

shortage of foodstuffs; on the contrary, considerable stocks of Government foodgrains are lying with the local officers all over the province and the offtake even at low prices is very small because sufficient rice is coming into the markets practically everywhere.

"The statement that 'rice prices are rising again' is not correct. Over the greater part of the province rice prices are, in fact, falling.

"The correspondent speaks of the Bengal Government's scheme for collection and distribution of a bumper crop. This is an ignorant interpretation of the Government's plan which is the gradual procurement of marketable surpluses and their distribution to deficit areas. It was never intended by either the Central or the Provincial Government nor was it possible to 'collect' the entire crop. It is untrue to say that the Government's scheme is not working. The principal feature of the scheme is that Government will not rush in to buy in the beginning of the season but make their purchases slowly and unobtrusively without causing any dislocation of markets or of prices. This process has begun and continues, and it was always intended that the scheme should develop slowly. The very inability of the correspondent in question to discern any signs of the scheme in operation is a proof of its smooth and unobtrusive working.

Distribution Of Crop

"As regards distribution of the crop it is a part of Government's scheme that this should be left in the hands of the normal distributing agencies. It was never intended by Government to supersede these normal channels and to undertake distribution of the entire crop. Government's plan is to build up reserves and to place those reserves in places where they are most likely to be required later on. To this extent, Government's aim is to supplement, not to supplant,

ordinary trade channels. The vague charge of 'local muddle and inefficiency' brought by the correspondent is mischievous, not justified by the facts and obviously based on untrustworthy data.

"It is true that at the very beginning of the new season certain quantities of new crop were sold in the market at low prices—in some places it was as low as Rs. 5 per maund—but these were distressed or forced sales by people who had need of a little ready money to tide them over immediate difficulties. Those prices did not represent the general level at which the new crop as a whole might come on to the market.

"There has naturally been a slight rise above those earlier distress prices but Government have been making considerable purchases in surplus areas at prices in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13 per maund for medium quality milled rice. Hand-pounded rice is selling even cheaper.

Procurement And Distribution

"In some districts which are heavily in deficit and which suffered most in last year's famine, prices are somewhat higher but in these districts the District Magistrates hold large stocks of Government rice which are being offered for sale at below the ceiling prices. The Government's scheme of procurement from surplus areas and distribution to the deficit districts will be proceeded with up to the limit of transportation available and a lowering of the comparatively higher prices prevailing in the latter areas is only a question of weeks.

The correspondent speaks of 'the drying up of normal trade channels'. It is the intention of Government that the normal trade channels shall function as usual as far as possible subject to the necessity of controlling movements to prevent goods from going into hoards or going underground and the necessity for controlling and bringing down prices. There has been no undue interference with the normal trade channels and if here and there these channels are not functioning the reasons are wholly unconnected with the Government's procurement scheme. For instance, in Contai in the Midnapore district, the trade channels have ceased to function for lack of bullocks and the army has to provide local transport.

Government Agents—All Experienced In Trade

The correspondent's description of the four Government agents as 'inexperienced in the rice trade' is also based on ignorance. Two of them, Messrs. M. M. Ispahani and Co. and Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. are recognised as the biggest rice merchants in the province. The third, Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull and Co. are the biggest produce firm in the province dealing with agricultural produce of all kinds. Till the end of 1939 they had extensive business in rice and other foodgrains.

The fourth, the Boys of Bhagyakul, have very considerable business experience and a large organization and were in the rice trade till about six or seven years ago. These agents are using the normal trade channels for the procurement of the crop and to say that they are 'at war' with the trade is absolutely baseless and ridiculous.

PROFITEERS CONVICTED

A NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

A number of convictions for profiteering in Calcutta are announced in a *Press Note* issued by the Civil Supplies Department, Bengal.

Providas Das of Chetla market was sentenced by the Police Magistrate, Alipore, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of sugar for As. 10 against the controlled rate of As. 7. The same punishment was inflicted on Nobi Nag of Kidderpore market for selling one seer of sugar for As. 13.

Pashupati Magher of Chetla Hat Road was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of *atta* for Rs. 10 against the controlled price of As. 6. Fakirali Molla was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling one seer of rice at As. 12 against the controlled price of As. 9. Bali Rana was fined Rs. 400 for selling one chattuk of sugar for one anna against the controlled price of As. 7 a seer.

Ali Ahmed was fined Rs. 300 for selling one quire of foolcap paper for Rs. 1.4 against the controlled price of As. 6 a quire. Ratan Mohan Dutta was fined Rs. 200 for selling one ream of paper above controlled rates. Ghasiram Marwari was fined Rs. 1,000 for selling eight bags of flour above controlled rates. Nandan Pande was fined Rs. 500 for selling five bags of rice above controlled rates.

Influx Of Beggars In Calcutta

"As regards the drifting back of destitutes to Calcutta, investigation has revealed that large numbers of them are professional beggars and many others have come back because of the easy facilities for food and winter needs offered by Government. A number of them, however, have returned because even at the present comparatively low prices, it is difficult for them to buy rice. The situation is by no means alarming and a constant watch is being kept. The Government's rehabilitation plans provide for the continued care of people in a state of chronic destitution.

The statement that "the Bengal Government as an administrative machine is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic problem" is an expression of arbitrary opinion which has no basis in fact. The Government have in fact reinforced and re-arranged their administrative machinery for dealing effectively with this complex problem.

"It is the broadcasting of irresponsible messages of this kind which tends to undermine confidence and to prevent a return to a more normal psychology which is essential to the welfare of the province and of India as a whole."

CHIEF PURCHASING AGENTS

For the purpose of procurement of the Aman crop, the Government of Bengal have appointed the following firms as their Chief Purchasing Agents for the districts noted against their names:—(1) Messrs. M. M. Ispahani Ltd., 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, for Howrah, Midnapore, Bankura, Burdwan, Khulna, Jessore, 24-Parganas (jointly with Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.), Faridpur (only as Receiving and Storing Agents), Malda (jointly with Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull), Dinajpur (jointly with Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull); (2) Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull, 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for Darjeeling (Siliguri Sub-Division only), Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Boga, Pabna, Nadia, Rangpur, Murshidabad, Dinajpur (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Ispahani Ltd.), Malda (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Ispahani Ltd.); (3) Messrs. Raja

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

PROPOSAL FOR SINKING DEEP TUBE-WELLS

The question of augmenting the supply of drinking water in the city has been engaging the attention of the authorities of the Corporation for some time past. The problem, it is stated, has become pressing in view of the large influx of population in the city.

The only solution of the problem, the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser to the Corporation says in a Note, will be to tap a new source of water supply, *viz.*, from the subterranean strata known to contain unlimited quantity of water fed by the big rivers assembling at the Delta. This source can be tapped, he says, as has been done elsewhere in the world by sinking deep tube-wells of large diameters by the Layne-Well (American) system. He suggests that the Government may be approached to let the Corporation have the Layne-Well tube-wells installed in Calcutta under the Lease-Lend supplies.

The matter was considered at a meeting of the Water Supply Committee of the Corporation on Tuesday last. The Committee passed a resolution recommending that the Corporation should approach the Government with a request to augment the supply of filtered water in the city by arranging for the sinking of tube-wells in Calcutta by the Layne-Well system under the Lease-Lend supplies.

Sreenath, Raja Janokinath, Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur & Co., 102, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta, for Mysingsingh, Dacca (only as Receiving and Storing Agents), Bakarganj; (4) Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. (Operating in conjunction with Messrs. Chaudri & Co.), 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, for Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas (jointly with Messrs. M. M. Ispahani Ltd.).

DIFFERENCES WITH CENTRE SETTLED

The settlement of two points of difference between the Government of India and the Bengal Government over the procurement of foodgrains and the milling of rice was announced in a statement issued at New Delhi on January 15 last by the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava.

The Food Member says: "I wish to speak frankly about the Government of Bengal's aman procurement scheme and to take the country into my confidence on this vital matter. The main features of the Government of Bengal's scheme were decided in consultation with the Government of India in November, when the principle was accepted that the Government offtake from the mofussil markets was to be regulated so as to secure that the pressure on those markets should be as light as possible. To assist in this the Government of India undertook to supply to Bengal a quantity of foodgrains equivalent to the needs of the City of Calcutta, and its surrounding industrial area.

"It was agreed that procurement on behalf of Government should be carried out by four chief agents, making use of the local trade and working singly in specified areas under the orders of the Provincial Government, which will be advised by a purchasing board.

"A point of difference arose in the execution of the scheme as to the minimum load which could be placed on the chief agents. On the urgent representation of the Bengal Government the Government of India have decided not to override the opinion that the Bengal Government must and do accept full responsibility.

"A second point of difference arose over the utilisation of the rice milling industry. The Government of India have brought the parties together on this issue, and the Government of Bengal will now examine and decide the methods by which the services of the industry can best be utilised for the benefit of the community, in line with the procurement and rationing programme and subject to Government supervision and control. The Government of India have, with the concurrence of the Provincial Government, deputed an experienced officer to assist the Government of Bengal in this behalf, in the interest of Bengal, and the country as a whole.

"The plan must now be carried to success, and I commend it to the willing co-operation, public spirit, and good sense of the people of Bengal."

ORISSA'S OFFER TO BENGAL

It is understood that the Governments of the provinces in the Eastern Zone are in correspondence with each other in connection with fixation of prices of foodgrains, particularly rice, for internal markets as well as for export. It is learnt that the Government of Orissa are of opinion that export price in surplus provinces and selling price in importing provinces' internal markets will be at par. It is further learnt that the Orissa Government have offered to sell rice to Bengal at Rs. 11 per maund provided the exported rice is sold in Bengal at a price not more than the added cost of transshipment. The Bengal Government, it is understood, have refused to commit themselves.

It appears that the Central Government will shortly issue a control order which will fix the prices at a reasonable level and will apply to all provinces and States in the Eastern Zone.

ARMY'S PART IN BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF

Following his visit to the War Services Exhibition in Patna the G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, Lt.-Gen. A. G. O. M. Mayne, met members of the Patna Press to whom he spoke on the subject of famine relief in Bengal.

Recalling that the Army had now been engaged on famine relief work for nearly three months he said that to-day it could be stated that the famine had been over and that nowhere in Bengal was there a shortage of food although some anxiety still existed regarding its proper distribution.

When relief operations began in the early days of November 900 tons of supplies were being despatched from Calcutta and other parts to the mofussil. The daily figure for food and clothing now stood at 5,000 tons and this amount was being increased. From November 5 to December 31 supplies exceeding 170,000 tons were handled by the military authorities under Major-General Wakely and the mileage run over 250,000. The number of persons receiving direct aid in the form of additional food, clothing and medical assistance exceeded 10,000,000.

As the result of famine, widespread epidemics of malaria, cholera and small-pox developed in Bengal. The existing medical arrangements were totally inadequate to cope with the outbreaks and consequently the Army was called upon to assist. Seventeen static hospitals were opened and fully staffed. At the moment Army medical relief was dealing with approximately 34,000 cases a week.

Literally hundreds of tons of medical supplies had been despatched into the affected areas by every available means of transport from bullock carts travelling at 2 miles per hour to huge U. S. transport planes travelling at 200 miles per hour.

An important feature of military assistance was the rehabilitation and care of children, consequent on the large number of adults who died during the famine leaving children from babes in arms to the age of 14 or 15 requiring care.

In conclusion General Mayne said that Army assistance, both medical and supply, would be given until the situation was under control. Constant and detailed personal supervision of all the arrangements by high ranking military officers was being carried out. These officers were constantly on tour, visiting the remotest villages in the province and seeing for themselves actual conditions and taking prompt action whenever necessary.

PROBLEM OF DESTITUTE WOMEN

The problem of destitute women has been engaging the attention of the Bengal Government for some time and certain steps have already been taken for their protection, says a *Press Note*.

On January 6, the *Note* adds, Government issued instructions to all local officers directing them to open homes for destitute women in every sub-division where such women are found in appreciable numbers. They were asked to take due care in the selection of the staff and in arrangements for supervision so that the women could live in perfect safety. Wherever possible a strong semi-official committee with a large women personnel is to be appointed to supervise the work of each such home.

Instructions have also been issued to the effect that destitute women who have homes of their own may be given gratuitous relief at their homes till such time as they are able to earn a living or suitable persons are found to take charge of them. When such women have children or dependants gratuitous relief will be extended to them also.

Government also issued orders on January 6 expressing their grave concern at reports received from various sources that young destitute women were being collected by certain persons in various parts of the province with facile promises and were being sent to other places for purposes of prostitu-

tion. All officers of Government and particularly police and relief officers have been directed to exert themselves to their utmost to stop this evil.

A building has already been requisitioned in Calcutta to open a destitute women's home and a staff is being arranged for. A strong semi-official committee is being formed. This home will accommodate 100 women and will start functioning from about the end of this month. More homes of this kind will be opened as and when necessity arises.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

The Bengal Government have supplied the military medical authorities with medical equipment for 5,800 beds for the various emergency hospitals which they are running, together with replacements for 1,600 beds. In addition 91 mobile treatment sets with replacements for 40 sets have been supplied as also 59 extra equipment sets. Subsequent demands made by the military authorities from time to time are also being met by Government. Sets of medical equipment supplied for emergency hospitals run by civil authorities are sufficient for 14,600 beds. This excludes district reserves of medical equipment on which hospitals draw according to need. Each set consists of about 60 articles and includes drugs like sulpho-guinidine, sulphonilamide, M.B. 693, vitamin A and D capsules, sulphur ointment and emetine hydrochloride. Many thousands of non-medical articles like blankets, pillows, bedsheets, etc., have also been supplied to the emergency hospitals. The number of such hospitals opened by the civil authorities up to January 10 was 272.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES

The Government of Bengal have decided that subject to stocks being available, standard cloths, cotton blankets and children's garments will be sold to responsible and reliable non-official parties and organisations at half price on condition that the latter distribute them free to the deserving poor. The Relief Co-ordination Officer in Calcutta, all collectors and sub-divisional officers in the mofussil have been authorised to sanction such sales and to supply information regarding prices. A certified list of recipients will usually have to be furnished to the sanctioning authorities.

The sale proceeds will be utilised for purchasing fresh supply for free distribution.

CASES OF SMALL BRIBES**CHIEF JUSTICE'S OBSERVATION**

"It is strange to think that cases are brought in respect of relatively small bribes of this kind when the town is full of stories of big bribes which go unpunished."

This observation was made by the Chief Justice sitting with Mr. Justice Lodge while delivering judgment in the rule obtained by the petitioner Jnanendra Nath Roy, *alias* Ganendra Nath Roy who was convicted of attempted bribery under Section 161/116 I. P. C. by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

His lordship saw no reason to interfere with either the conviction or the sentence in this case. The rule was accordingly discharged.

HORLICKS AND MEDICINES SEIZURE SEQUEL

In connection with the seizure of Horlicks and other medicines worth over Rs. 2,50,000 from a house at Ballygunge, two women Murti Bawa and Fulkumari Bawa, and two others, Gurucharan Shaw and Sadasiva, who were arrested in this connection, were placed on January 15 last before Rai Sahab M. B. Roy, Police Magistrate of Alipor. The police alleged that the articles were stolen property.

Special Article**PROTECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKMEN**

[By Lieut.-Col. H. I. BUCKLEY, R. E. (Retired.)]

THE special A. R. P. works that have to be undertaken at factories may be divided into four heads :

- (a) Protecting Vital Buildings and Plant.
- (b) Safeguarding of essential services.
- (c) Obscuration and ventilation.
- (d) Glazing and lighting.

The principal risk is fire, and fire protection is all important. Much more damage to production is done by fire than all other causes put together. A bad fire in the case of the normal single storey factory will cause the complete collapse of the factory and loss of all machines.

The principal method of preventing and checking fires is to have an efficient fire service with crews well-trained and adequate equipment. This equipment consists as a rule of stirrup pumps and trailer pumps and where the contents have a high fire risk (as in Jute Mills) a sprinkler system. With this goes the necessary water to work the appliances. In addition to the fire mains which may be damaged, a supply of static water is essential. This quantity of water is essential to keep the pumps working for at least an hour. Other fire preventive measures, that may be taken, include prevention of fire spreading from the specially dangerous fire spots, such as oil and paint stores, to the rest of the factory, and prevention of fire spreading along roofs. The provision of fire stop by the way will not normally stop a fire by itself but it will provide a place or line on which an efficient fire service can have a good opportunity to arrest a fire. Then protected housing must be provided for fire engines, trailer, pumps and their crews.

Then the protection of the Vital Plant from High Explosive bombs is to be made by enclosing the item of plant in a protected box or building, protective walls or providing a canopy and steel netting over the plant as protection against falling debris and lastly by dispersal. The details of these constructive measures are matters for the engineers and inspectors.

GAS RATIONING

The *Statesman* learns that the Oriental Gas Co. has been restored to its original monthly quota of coal, and it is surmised that, as a result, gas rationing will cease in the city, except that there will be a restricted supply of gas for street lighting, as at present, and no new connections or installations will be given apart from those on which work has already started.

As the result of gas rationing there was naturally some increase in the consumption of coal and coke in Calcutta, and the Controller of Coal Distribution recently received a requisition from the Bengal Government for an increased supply of soft coke over and above their daily quota.

The importance of the factories in relation to the war effort cannot be over-estimated. A cotton mill producing *khaki* for uniforms is a vital necessity. There are, say, 50 other such mills in India producing the same stuff or which can be turned to this production. There are single factories in India producing articles essential to the war. Now, if a vital machine of any of these factories is damaged, production of the essential article is stopped. This is why the Government of India stresses upon more protection for the machines of a factory producing essential war materials.

Ordinarily speaking, the relative importance of the machines in a factory is as follows:—*First*, the Power Plant—this is usually classed as vital and protected if possible and in many cases duplicated. Then, the individual production machines. Now, the question is how the relative importance can be determined—not by their cost, but by the effect their loss will have on the production of the factory. This depends on two factors—how much of the factory output depends on a certain machine and how long it will take to repair or replace that machine.

The most vital machines should be given the most complete production possible, enclosed in a protective box if working conditions allow. Less important machines are to be given less protection. The next principle is to separate as far as possible machines doing the same work so that one bomb cannot knock out the whole lot.

If the different machines are to be placed in different factory buildings—still production process will not be hampered—the factory should be divided by protective walls. The principle is that protective walls should split the machines carrying out the process, not divide one process from the next.

And last but not least, the workers must be trained in their duties of taking shelter quickly and in orderly manner. They must know the arrangements for their safety and be trained by propaganda to have confidence in those arrangements.

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Special Article**Grants-In-Aid : Their Significance**

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJEE, M.A.]

THE budgetary position is much more embarrassing to-day than it was ever before, and never in the past did we come face to face with such a critical financial situation", said the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, while presenting to the Corporation the Fourth Municipal Budget since the commencement of the war, i.e., the Budget for the year 1943-44. Even in August, 1942, the Corporation submitted an application to the Government for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs for ways and means purposes and for a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs so as to enable the Corporation to function properly during the then emergent time. The Government sanctioned the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs; but regarding the subvention, before it could be granted, the Provincial Government wanted to institute a scrutiny into the financial position of the Corporation. Accordingly, Mr. C. W. Gurner, appointed as Special Officer by the Provincial Government, carried on a thorough investigation for some time. When he submitted his report, it was apparent,—from Mr. Gurner's point of view,—that the Corporation could balance the entire amount asked for in the shape of subvention from the Government, only if the institution curtailed certain expenses and introduced drives for intensive collection of taxes. Up to this, the Provincial Government might be said to have done a friend's duty, at least to the extent of the rights and obligations which the Government possesses in respect of the self-governing institutions of the province.

Many customs, many institutions in a country die a lingering death, while many others remain as of old in the form of colourful relics with only sentimental importance attached to them. Freedom of the city, i.e., Local Self-Government is a similar relic. Though the Provincial Government enjoys a constitutional superiority over the local authorities, these authorities are still fondly believed to possess a freedom of their own. So, up to the enquiry and even up to the few suggestions of budget balancing, everything was, so to say, fair; but the letter from the Government to the Corporation asking the latter to inform by a certain date what steps it would be taken to utilise the suggestions of the Special Officer, certainly transgresses upon the sphere of freedom which the self-governing institutions have created around them.

The authority that the Government exercises upon the Local Self-Government, or that the Government keeps within its power to exercise, is not certainly hypothetical. This authority the Government has gained through years, through understandings and through changes of ideas, and it is still in a process of development. Sydney Webb writes in his *Grants-in-Aid*: "The National Government in the course of the three quarters of a century from 1882, successively bought the rights of inspection, audit, supervision, initiative, criticism and control in respect of one local service after another and one kind of governing body after another by the grant of annual subventions from the National Exchequer in relief of the local rate-payers." What Mr. Webb writes about the position of the Local Self-Government in Great Britain and its relation with the National Government may not wholly hold true for every other country of the world, but there is no gainsaying the

rule. The applicability of Mr. Webb's opinion to the case of the Local Self-Government in India, as it stands to-day in pursuance of the ideal resting upon the constitutional law of Great Britain is just a pertinent question.

However the Government in India may draw its powers and responsibilities from the source in London, I mean the Secretary of State for India, in certain matters the Indian constitution marks significant variations from the British archetype, possibly in reverence for the usages of the new soil or for other reasons arising out of a foreign rule. At this hour in Great Britain there is a rising popular opinion against the expansion of power by the National Government over the Local Authorities. Though the emergent situation of the country has brought in such expansion, yet the popular feeling is that the widening influence of the National Government upon the Local Self-Government units must be checked, otherwise the Local authorities will lose a great part of their democracy. Again, the Local Authorities in Great Britain to-day are taking a large share in Air Raid Precautionary activities and other emergent undertakings. In India, however, the appropriate Government Authority is busy superseding the several units of Local Self-Government on grounds of mismanagement, is exercising stricter control over the free hand that the self-governing institutions are supposed to possess over the adjustment between public works and finances, and also is not calling upon the Local Authorities to assist it in the emergent duties,—like air raid precautionary drives, or arrangements for local rationing, or even in the special work of rehabilitation of the destitutes in Bengal at present.

It is a mistaken idea to exercise one's rights to extremes without at the same time taking care of its obligations. Rights develop out of good relations, out of obligations which all the constituents of an organic body must observe among themselves. However backed by legal bindings, exercise of rights without feeling for obligations will set up a tempest in a tea cup. In the matter between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Bengal Government, the pressure from the higher authority has far exceeded the traditional limits that the self-governing institution is believed to have been enjoying, and the result is a series of actions and counter-actions, of decisions and successive annulments. Following the stiff attitude taken by the Provincial Government regarding the allowance of subvention asked for by the Corporation, this institution of Local Self-Government is naturally keen on preserving the privilege of upholding its own decision. The first test case originated with the reappointment of the Chief Engineer, and before the first case has been finally settled,—this settlement will surely determine the extent of privilege which a local Self-Government unit may enjoy within the constitutional and prescriptive limits,—the second has been in the making. It concerns the tenure of reappointment of the Chief Executive Officer.

The extent and manner of control exercised by the Central Government over the Local Authorities are widely divergent in different countries. In Ger-

came to power, Local Self-Government was allowed to enjoy freedom to the fullest extent. Save some reserved powers allotted to the State, the City Governments in America enjoy the widest measure of home-rule. In England, however, the Local Authorities have only those powers that are assigned to them by the Statutes. Still, as Sidney Webb writes: "We, in Great Britain, have by our unselfconscious invention of the grant-in-aid, gone far to combine local autonomy with the necessary protection of the interests of the community as a whole". In that country local initiative is never destroyed, whereas at the same time the central authority has the power to shape and mould the progress of Local Self-Government.

Though the control on Local Self-Government by the State in England is strict, this control is not exercised by any administrative regulation or by budget pruning but through withholding of grant-in-aid. Theoretically, there are several ways through which administrative control on Local Self-Government may be exercised, such as inspection by officers of the Central Government, audit, control over loans, power of acting in default, extensive control regarding appointment and dismissal of important officials. In reality, the Centre has almost no occasion to exercise its administrative control on the most extensively developed Local Self-Government in England. Even if there is inefficiency on the part of a local authority the Central Government can do nothing except to hold enquiries and publish reports, but it has finally to depend on the electorate to supply the necessary corrective and desired stimulus.

In August, 1942, as it appears in Mr. C. W. Gurner's report on the enquiry he made into the financial position of the Corporation, the institution approached the Government of Bengal for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs for Ways and Means purposes. The need for such a heavy advance arose out of the difference of receipts and expenditures in the revised estimates for the year 1942-43 which was Rs. 18 lakhs and 70 thousand. And, this difference was due to the abnormal situation attending this war that casts a gloomier shadow as time goes on. The City Fathers with a view to providing for the worse days to come, rightly asked for a subvention from the Government. And what better could they do than apply to the Government for help at the present difficult situation through which the City has been passing. Let us examine, however, how the total amount of the subvention asked for by the Corporation of Calcutta is likely to be spent on the emergent items arising out of the war. The total dearness allowance cost since January, 1943, up to the end of the year 1943-44 will be something like Rs. 4,80,000 together with Rs. 27,60,000, i.e., Rs. 32,40,000 in all; the A. R. P. costs for 1942-43 and 1943-44 will come to Rs. 80,000. The increase in expenditure on account of advances and purchases of stores rose in 1942-43 to Rs. 20,57,000. It is not known to what amount this increase may rise in the year 1943-44. The subvention asked for has not thus been in any way an unnaturally huge sum of money that the Government should put under query and enquiry.

Still, the custodian of the Provincial finance has held the purse-strings tight. But why? Is it because the Corporation has asked for an exorbitant grant-in-aid? To this question, the answer has already been given. It goes without saying that the

items of expenditure, and added to these, the payment of subvention may be considered a burden. Yet, if the Provincial Government does not lend its shoulders to carry the burden who else can? Is it by putting off the consideration of the subvention, having taken recourse to scrutiny and inspection into the ways of expenditure incurred by the Corporation, that the Government of Bengal desires to put the Corporation under some sort of administrative control?

Grants-in-aid in other countries strengthen the control of the Government over local parsimony or local extravagance. On the other side grants are supposed to introduce equality of distribution between individuals. Where taxation on real property exists, the person, except in the case of independent trade, is not asked to pay for local expenditure. So, a person earning much more than another pays the same rate of taxation as the poorer one. Subventions are designed to meet this defect in local rating. But when it is difficult to determine the true incidence of rates, the idea of equalising the burden of individuals by grants-in-aid cannot be accepted. However, the necessity for relief granted to Local Self-Government is the most justifiable argument in favour of grants-in-aid. It is again very "difficult to assess definitely" the necessity and volume of relief prayed for by a Local Self-Government unit. A few main principles may, however, be laid down, after a thorough examination of the different systems resorted to in various countries in the matter of grants-in-aid. The first principle lies imbedded in Watson Grice's opinion as expressed in his *National and Local Finance*. It reads, "there is manifest injustice in making the whole country pay towards the entire body of services of any particular locality." Grants are never to be given in aid of general resources; for such grants will naturally lead to extravagance and undue taxation. The second principle is that the grants are generally made for specific services, "in aid of certain definitely selected services, whether locally useful or not in which the real object of grants in aid can be most conveniently attained and in the efficiency of which the community as a whole has a considerable although by no means an exclusive interest." Such grants, commonly known as Block Grants, are not without disadvantages such as, being fixed they may encourage extravagance, and since such grants cannot record the variable necessity of the areas from year to year, their distribution according to the needs of the localities can scarcely be adequate. Above all, the third principle is the most important of all; it aims to preserve the popular sentiment of Local Self-Government and to vitalise the popular activities for local improvement.

According to the third principle the Grants-in-aid—for the subvention here is nothing but Grants-in-aid in another form—prayed for by the Corporation, may favourably be considered. The test of the first principle,—though it seems apparently applicable in the present case because of the fact that the 'aid' is sought to meet the Ways and Means purposes of the Corporation,—does not apply because the necessity for the grant is specific. But, in view of the other principle, the grant for specific purposes, known as Block Grant, may well come within emergent and specific causes which have led the Corporation of Calcutta to ask for the

Special Article

Post-War Community Planning In U. S. A.

[By CLARENCE WOODBURY.]

I HAVE just visited a town called Albert Lea, a typical small community of 18,000 in the rolling farm land of America's Middle West.. What I found there should be of interest, not only to Americans, but to all who are considering post-war social problems and town planning and the like.

Instead of merely worrying about the future, the citizens of Albert Lea have made a scientific appraisal of it. Working together they have discovered just how many jobs will be available when their servicemen come home and their industries turn from wartime to peacetime production. They have learned how much expansion of employment in each of the various industries can be expected. More important, they have worked out a plan for other communities to follow.

Already this plan is spreading like wild fire throughout the U. S. Doubtless you've read dispatches about it. During recent weeks, I have talked with leading economists, businessmen and public planners in many different cities. Everywhere I found the "Albert Lea Plan" being used or considered.

Community action cannot, of course, solve the whole intricate problem of post-war readjustment. Like a table, economic recovery must be built on more than one leg. Heavy industry and a vast programme of public works will provide two legs. But the efforts which every community makes to help itself will be of the utmost importance.

The achievement of Albert Lea is the more significant because it presents as typical a cross-section of small town life as you could find anywhere. That was my first impression when I stepped off the train. It has a wide main thoroughfare known as Broadway, a brick courthouse with an iron Civil War soldier in front of it, two cinemas, a daily newspaper, rows of stores and restaurants. It derives its income from 11 small industries and the farming country which surrounds it.

Into this attractive little city there came, one day, early last summer a man with an idea. This idea had been born far away at a meeting of the Committee for economic policy of United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington. It was an idea that some representative town might wish to serve as a "laboratory city" to determine what could be done in community post-war planning.

At the headquarters of Albert Lea's Chamber of Commerce, located in two small rooms on the first floor of the Hotel Albert, the man—J. Cameron

Thompson—laid the idea before a group of civic leaders. They liked the idea, and, without loss of time the town swung into action. Feeling that the small shoe merchant and hardware dealer would be unable to estimate their post-war employment needs without knowing what local industrial pay rolls would be, the Plan's committeemen first of all canvassed the 11 main manufacturing and processing firms. They found out how many workers these companies would need when they reconverted to peacetime production. With this information lumped into totals, the surveyors then approached every other known employer in Albert Lea.

A crisis arose over the consumer survey. How on earth could the committee find out how much people were going to spend after the war and what they were going to buy? Ah—why not call out the town's 200 Victory Aides, women OCD workers?

The very next day the Victory Aides were mobilised at the armoury and ordered into action. They rang doorbells in every block in the city and instructed housewives how to fill up confidential forms.

The Victory Aides, like everyone else connected with the survey stressed conservatism. They warned housewives to state not what they hoped to buy after the war, but what they definitely would buy and how they meant to pay for it—through current earnings, credit, savings or the sale of War Bonds.

Meanwhile, questionnaires were mailed to farmers throughout Albert Lea's trading area. They were asked what crops they planned to raise after the war, and what improvements and expenditures they contemplated. Other committeemen sat up nights and estimated how many men could be employed on public works projects which were under way when the war started. No new work of any kind was considered.

As the results of the surveys began to pour in, they were tabulated and interpreted by professional statisticians and professors of a nearby university. Like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the bits of information were fitted together and two months ago the picture of Albert Lea's post-war future emerged dramatically.

It is a picture which was full of pleasant surprises for even the most astute businessmen of Albert Lea. Because the town is typical of many others, it also sheds a small but right ray of light upon the whole economic future of the nation.

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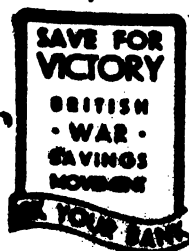
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Albert Lea has discovered that it will be much better off when victory comes than it had thought. More important, it now knows exactly where it stands. It knows, for instance, that it will do \$49,660,000 worth of business in the first post-war year as against \$22,795,000 in 1940. It knows just how many people are going to buy new cars, refrigerators and furniture and how many are going to build new homes. It has learned many other revealing facts. Most important of all, it has discovered that 598 new jobs will be needed when its boys come home from the war.

Where are those 598 jobs to be found?

Right now, Albert Lea's civic leaders are at work on that problem and they aren't much worried. That is because other facts turned up by the survey now prove that many businessmen, unaware of those facts at the time, underestimated their employment needs.

Since learning just how it will stand in the peacetime era, Albert Lea's wartime morale has shot up 100 per cent. As the news filters out to its 1,012 fighting men in all parts of the world, their spirits are being raised too. Recently one of the boys came home from New Guinea—Lieutenant William Shea, a combat flyer.

"I wish every soldier in New Guinea could know about the Albert Lea Plan," he told Mr. Myers. "The boys aren't scared of the Japs, but they are worried about getting jobs when the show is over."

Now other communities all over the U. S. are following Albert Lea's lead. Countless other progressive centres are toiling over this and similar programmes.

Ben B. Lawshe, Manager of the Commercial Organisation Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told me that the Albert Lea Plan may be used as a model for many of the 1,450 local Chambers throughout the nation. Just as it stands, the plan can be copied by almost any community up to 30,000 population. With minor revisions, it would be applicable to cities of any size.

Economists in America estimate that its industry and agriculture will have to provide 50,000,000 jobs in the U. S. after the war if they are to avoid intolerable unemployment. Big business could not possibly swing the task alone. If there is to be maximum employment and the free enterprise system is to survive, local communities must play a large role too. Ninety per cent. of the 2,000,000 employers in America employ less than eight persons.—USOWI.

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Health & Hygiene

PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX IN U. S. A.

[By MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., *Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine*]

WHEREVER laws do not recognize the importance of small-pox vaccination, there is plenty of small-pox. In thirteen of the United States, with a population of more than 42,000,000 people, vaccination is compulsory. In these thirteen states among 42,000,000 people there are each year about 230 cases of small-pox. This means that there is one case of small-pox for every 200,000 people.

Now in contrast with these thirteen states, there are fourteen states in which every town is permitted to decide for itself whether or not people ought to be vaccinated against small-pox. In these fourteen states the population reaches more than 38,000,000 people. Now in these fourteen states there are 1292 cases of small-pox every year so that they have seven cases of small-pox for every 200,000 people instead of one case of small-pox.

Finally, there are twenty-two other states (including the District of Columbia) in which vaccination is not compulsory in any form. In these states there are 44,000,000 people who have 6,043 cases of small-pox every year. Thus they have twenty-eight cases for every 200,000 people instead of the seven for each 200,000 as in the states with local option, or the one for every 200,000 in those states which make vaccination against small-pox compulsory.

If ever there were statistics which demanded the adoption of a uniform procedure for the health of the nation, these statistics prove the point. Vaccination against small-pox does protect. The record for the United States is not a good one. With Russia we have the unenviable distinction of having more small-pox than any other country in the world, unless it be India. Fortunately for the American people the small-pox of modern times is a mild form compared with the death-dealing small-pox of previous centuries.

Most of the cases of small-pox that have been reported in the past ten years have occurred in the north, central and north-western states. As far as the eastern border is concerned, small-pox seems almost to have vanished. The eastern border states are the ones in which vaccination is most thoroughly carried out.

Not long ago there appeared in California a case of small-pox among a group of believers in a peculiar cult who thought that they could do without vaccination. Before this minor epidemic ended, fifteen people had small-pox, including the leader of the group.

To-day there is no reason for any one to fear vaccination. The material is carefully prepared under the direction of the United States Public Health Service. The scratching of the skin and the inoculation of the material is exceedingly simple. In New York, where vaccination is the

custom and where they have intense crowding of the population, the rate for small-pox is only one for every five hundred people. In Minnesota, where there seems to be some sentiment against vaccination, the rate is fifty times larger.

FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE IN BENGAL

Health Minister's Broadcast

Enough quinine to treat 10,000,000 malaria cases has been secured by the Bengal Government this year while 55,000 lbs. of quinine and cinchona febrifuge were sent to various districts during the past three months.

This was revealed by Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmed, Health Minister, Bengal, in a broadcast from Calcutta centre of the All-India Radio on January 8 last.

Describing how Government were fighting disease, he said the task was two-fold—curative and preventive. Steps had been taken within the last few weeks to establish new emergency hospitals and to raise the number of hospital beds in the mofussil from 6,000 of normal times to 26,000. They were also considering steps to raise their number to 40,000.

As far as possible subsidiary treatment centres for out-patients were to be established near rural dispensaries, while for those villages beyond the reach of these centres efforts were being made to provide mobile medical units to visit them every two or three days. These schemes were not all functioning fully yet, but already over 12,000 new beds were ready. Up to the end of December, 37,000 admissions to mofussil hospitals had been reported. The actual figure, however, was higher as all the civil surgeons had not yet sent in their returns.

As civil surgeons had experienced difficulties in obtaining their own supplies, the Government had arranged to buy stores in bulk and despatch them direct to hospitals. Delivery, however, had taken longer than expected, and to prevent recurrence of such delays, reserve medical stores were now being kept at convenient places in the mofussil so that hospital supplies could be replenished regularly.

In addition to the original allotment of 73,000 lbs. of quinine for Bengal this year, the Government had bought 30,000 lbs. "We shall probably need still more," he remarked: "if so, we shall ask for it, but we have to be very careful with it and must make sure we use all we have properly."

Measures for prevention of disease and its spread included mass inoculation and vaccination, disinfection of clothes, rooms and water, and repairs to tube-wells. Large quantities of vaccine lymph had arrived from outside the province to supplement Bengal's own output and "there is now plenty in every district." The Army had lent them 60 doctors to serve as sub-divisional health officers to supervise the work of rural health staff.

Referring to allegations that much quinine was disappearing into the black market, the Minister announced that orders would shortly be put into force making unauthorized possession, buying and selling of quinine a punishable offence. Without an army of special inspectors, however, Government would not be able to suppress the black market and must rely on responsible persons to bring profiteers to book.

Appealing to private practitioners to take up relief work, he mentioned that so far only 150 doctors had come forward against 700 doctors required. There was also a shortage of nurses and he appealed to the women of Bengal to come forward and help in hospitals. Women were also necessary for inoculation and vaccination work, especially for the benefit of "purdah" women.

Calcutta News & Views

THE LATE SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE

An intensive study of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's works for new and valuable additions to the Bengali literature was urged by Dr. Narash Chandra Sen-Gupta presiding over the sixth death anniversary meeting of the eminent litterateurs held at the latter's Aswini Dutta Road residence on Sunday last (January 16). The meeting was organised by the "Sarat Samity."

Dr. Sen-Gupta said that men like Sarat Chandra did not require assistance of others for perpetuation of their memory. They built their own monument, and the works of Sarat Chandra were permanent monument to his memory. If the works of Sarat Chandra failed to touch a chord in the mind of the posterity, it was a misfortune of the posterity and not that of his works. "The best way to show respect to his memory," Dr. Sen Gupta added, "is to study his works as they ought to be studied. The right way is to make an intensive study in order to get at the heart of the author. I have confidence that by doing so we will be

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR

To Take Charge From January 22

The Right Hon'ble Richard Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., Governor Designate of Bengal, United Press learns, is expected to assume charge of his office on Saturday, January 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey's Callers' Book will be opened at the North Gate of Government House, Calcutta, from 11 A.M. on Saturday.

in a position to make new and valuable contributions to the Bengali literature by unfolding treasures hidden in Sarat Chandra's works."

Mr. Haridas Chatterjee read some letters written to him by Sarat Chandra. Mr. Naren Dev gave some personal reminiscences showing Sarat Chandra as a man.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

An exhibition of photographs of sculptural objects of Mediaeval India, specially of Hindu temples and deities, was opened by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee at the Senate House, Calcutta University on Friday (January 14). A distinguished gathering of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen was present.

In opening the exhibition, Dr. Mookerjee complimented the artist by saying that though he was not an Indian, Mons. Raymond Burnier could be said to have imbibed the true meaning and spirit of Indian art and culture.

The exhibition was jointly organised by the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art and the Indian Society of Oriental Art.

ANTI-FASCIST WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The second annual conference of the Anti-Fascist Writers' and Artists' Association began from Saturday (January 15) at the Indian Association Hall. Mr. Premen Mitra was elected President and Mr. Manik Bandyopadhyay, Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmed, Mr. Gopal Halder, Mr. Sachin Dev Burman, Mr. Monoranjan Bhattacharjee and Mr. Atul Bose, sectional presidents.

Mr. Tara Sankar Banerjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests and the delegates said that the duty of writers and artists was to educate the people about the evils that were creeping into their national life. In these days of national crisis, when a famine had upset the economic and social life and the war was greatly influencing the national life, the responsibilities that devolved upon every writer and artist were very great. He hoped that the conference would give the writers and artists of the country a lead in the matter.

Mr. Premen Mitra in course of his presidential address asked the writers and artists to wield their pen against Fascism which threatened to destroy everything good.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE

Girl students of the Campbell Medical School, residing in Lady Elliot Hostel, who had been on hunger-strike for the last few days as a protest against the expulsion order passed on seven students of the school, suspended their fast on the evening of January 15 last.

Of the 17 hunger-striking girls five are now in hospital where special arrangements for their nursing have been made. Dr. B. C. Roy along with the Superintendent of the School and attending physicians examined the hunger-strikers in the evening.

The decision to suspend their fast was taken by the girls on an assurance from Moulana Akram Khan, M.L.C., who had

been negotiating for a settlement and from persistent requests from the student community.

Students of the Islamia College abstained from attending their classes on January 15 in sympathy with the students of the Campbell School.

A resolution expressing concern over the hunger-strike of the girl students of the Campbell School and requesting them to give up their fast since their cause was taken up by the student community, was passed at a largely-attended students' meeting held at the University Institute Hall on January 15.

In observance of the Campbell Medical School Day, students of several educational institutions in Calcutta abstained from attending their classes on January 18.

Processions were taken out which paraded through some streets. A crowd of students assembled in Wellington Square to hold a meeting. The demonstrators then proceeded via Wellington Street and collected in front of the residence of the Chief Minister in Theatre Road.

Sir Nazimuddin called in five students from among the crowd. It is reported while discussions were proceeding a police force arrived on the spot and made a *lathi* charge on the students waiting outside the Chief Minister's residence. The matter was reported to Sir Nazimuddin, who came out at once. At the request of the Chief Minister the demonstrators left the gate of his residence and waited in the adjoining park.

The deputationists had about half-an-hour's discussions with Sir Nazimuddin. The Chief Minister met a second deputation in connection with the *lathi* charge. It is reported that Sir Nazimuddin assured them that he would enquire about the *lathi* charge. The demonstrators held a meeting in the park for about 10 minutes and then dispersed peacefully. It is reported some students received injuries in course of the *lathi* charge.

A resolution requesting Government to create a favourable atmosphere for a settlement of the Campbell School strike by avoiding victimisation and asking the students to avail themselves of the opportunity of making up their differences with the authorities as early as possible was passed at a meeting of members of the medical profession held at the Indian Association Hall on January, 19.

The meeting identified itself with the resolution passed by the Bengal Branch of the Indian Medical Association some days ago, demanding the immediate appointment of a committee of enquiry to go into the various issues leading to and arising out of the strike.

The meeting viewed with grave concern the closing of the School *sine die* under orders of Government at a time when medical help was so greatly needed in combating the outbreak of epidemic diseases in rural areas in Bengal, medical men were required for the army medical services and medical help might be needed in case of air-raids in Bengal.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, who presided, stressed the need for an early settlement of the strike and appealed to both sides to adopt an attitude of 'give and take.'

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR

Arrives At Karachi

Karachi, January 18.

Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor-Designate, Bengal, arrived here this evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Casey and his son and daughter.

Mr. Casey and party drove to the residence of Major-General N. G. Hind where they will stay until their departure for Calcutta.

Interviewed by the *Associated Press*, Mr. Casey said the party had had a pleasant journey. "I am very much looking forward to the work ahead," said Mr. Casey.

Soon after their arrival at Elgstaff House, Mr. Casey's children (the elder of whom is 14) borrowed two bicycles from the house and went out to "see" Karachi.

They returned later full of enthusiasm and told their surprised mother that they had already done the sights of the town on cycles.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, January 21.

The Rt. Hon'ble Richard Gardiner Casey, Governor-Designate of Bengal and Mrs. Casey, accompanied by their son and daughter arrived in Calcutta on Thursday afternoon by air from Lucknow.

Mr. R. G. Casey arrived at Lucknow on Wednesday from Karachi by air to meet His Excellency Lord Wavell. Mr. Casey left on Thursday morning by air for Calcutta.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REVISED TIME-TABLE

The time-table of the Discussion Meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was published in *The Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of January 8 last. The following revision of the said time-table is hereby made.

4th Lecture: On February 3, Thursday.

Prof. A. V. Hill, Nobel Laureate, will deliver the 160th Jubilee lecture on "*Royal Society*."

Prof. Siddiqui's lecture assigned to that date will be shifted to another date in early March.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA

Detailing the state of crime in Calcutta during December, 1943 a bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police says that 44 cases of pickpocketing were reported of which 25 were detected. There were 65 cases of house breaking by day and 296 by night. A gang responsible for such thefts is alleged to have been detected and some of the stolen property recovered.

The number of thefts by servants was 116 of which 48 were detected.

The total number of goondas and criminals in jail or otherwise dealt with as a preventive measure now totals 6,410.

During the period under review, 76 children were reported missing, two of whom were traced and made over to their guardians. Sixteen stray children, found on the streets, were deposited in police stations and later sent to the Society for the Protection of Children in India.

SIR GOORODAS CENTENARY CELEBRATION

The final celebration of Sir Gooroodas Centenary will be celebrated for one week extending from Sunday, the 23rd to 29th instant. The programme includes Sir Gooroodas Centenary Exhibition, to be held at the Senate Hall, Calcutta University, a series of public lectures and discussions on various aspects of life during the last one hundred years. The Sir Gooroodas Centenary Exhibition will be an Exhibition of the Art and Culture of the Nineteenth-century Bengal of which Sir Gooroodas was a shining product. Relics and manuscript writings of Sir Gooroodas, letters written by eminent persons to him and other important exhibits relating to his life and times will be a special feature of this Exhibition. Sir Gooroodas Centenary Week will be celebrated in different cultural and educational centres of Calcutta. The main functions will be held at the Senate Hall, Calcutta University. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will preside over the final celebration function at the Senate House on the 29th January. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee is the President of the Centenary Committee.

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The general election of the Behala Municipality was concluded on the evening of the 15th January, 1944. Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., Municipal Chairman, as also Mr. C. C. Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, were elected uncontested. The names of other elected members are:—Messrs. Ramen Roy, Becharam Mukherjee, Upendra Nath Banerjee, Golam Satter, R. Alam Chawdhury, Satyen Mukherjee, Susil Chatterjee, Kunja Behari Mukherjee and Kalidas Roy.

The new Board is expected to take office with effect from the 1st March, 1944.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Six men out of eight, who were arrested on charges of conspiracy and murder in connection with the death of Mr. Maniklal Nag, proprietor of the firm of Bhim Chandra Nag, confectioners, were produced before Mr. H. K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on January 15 last.

Among these six men, Biswanath Chatterjee and Kissen Singh were released on bail of Rs. 500 each and Satya Narayan Gupta and Bangshi Singh were remanded to jail custody till January 25. Probodh Chandra Roy and Kedar Singh were again remanded to police custody till the next day.

Of the other two accused, Nishi Kanta Ghosh of Messrs. Dwaraka Nath Ghosh & Sons Ltd., confectioners, was already remanded in jail custody and recommended Division I till January 25 and Mohammad Sovan was released on bail of Rs. 500.

The motor car of Nishi Kanta Ghosh, which had also been seized by the police, was returned to his brother on his signing a bond of Rs. 5,000 under orders of the Magistrate.

Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, rejected on January 17 the petition for the release on bail of Nishi Kanta Ghosh.

Satya Narain Gupta and Bansidhar Sing, who had also been arrested in this case, were granted bail of Rs. 500 each. Three other accused, Biswanath Chatterjee, Kissen Singh and Mohammad Sovan were already on bail. The remaining two accused, Kedar Singh and Probodh Chandra Roy, were again remanded.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to January 25. Probodh Chandra Roy and Kedar Singh, a member of the Indian Confectioners' Association, who had been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag, a con-

fectioner, by means of revolver shots, were released on bail of Rs. 300 each by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on January 19 last.

This brings the total number of men released on bail in this case to 7, and the only remaining accused Nishi Kanta Ghosh, also a confectioner, is now in jail custody.

BENGAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of the Government of Bengal for 1944-45 will be presented before the Bengal Legislative Assembly on February 18. The general discussion on the estimates will take place for four days from February 24, while the voting of demands will begin on March 13 and continue till April 1.

According to the present programme, the House, which meets on February 1, will have 41 sittings altogether, of which two will be devoted to non-official business.

The opening day's business includes the laying on the table of the House of the Bengal Destitute Persons (Repatriation and Relief) Ordinance, 1943, and the Bengal Alienation of Agricultural Land (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1943.

The Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1941, as reported by the Select Committee of the House, will come up for consideration and passing on February 7.

The existing rate of the Sales Tax is proposed to be increased from one quarter to one half of an anna in the rupee by the introduction of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Amendment Bill, 1944, in the ensuing budget session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

In order, however, that no additional burden may thereby be laid on the poor, provision had been made in the Bill to exempt 'the poor man's cloth' (which is not now included in the schedule of tax-free goods) whether such cloth is hand-woven or machine-made.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION Provisional Executive Committee Formed

A meeting of representatives of all the registered and unregistered unions and associations of the employees and labourers of the Calcutta Corporation was held on Saturday, the 15th January, at 3-30 p.m. at the office of the C. C. Teachers' Union, College Street Market, under the presidency of S. J. Abinash Bhattacharjee.

Various speakers including the convener Mr. S. C. Varma (Councillor), Mr. Bankim Ghorai, Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee, Mr. Baidyanath Mandal, Mr. Kumud Sen, Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Messrs. Manik Ram, Shyamnarain Sharma, F. Rahman and others addressed the meeting and stressed the need of forming the Employees' Federation co-ordinating the activities of various registered and unregistered unions and associations of the employees of the Calcutta Corporation.

A provisional Executive Committee with the following as office-bearers was then elected unanimously.

President:—Mr. S. C. Varma, (Councillor).

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. D. N. Ganguli (Assessor), Dr. M. U. Ahmad (Health Officer), Messrs. S. N. Ghoshal (Licence Officer), Jnananjan Neogy (Publicity Officer), Khagendra Nath Mitter, Baidyanath Mandal, Abinash Bhattacharjee.

Hony. Joint Secretaries:—Mr. Sushil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Kumud Bhattacharjee.

Assistant Secretaries:—Mr. Sushil Chandra Dutt, Mr. Palakdhari Singh, Mr. Secunder Alam, Mr. Sailash Chakravarty and Mr. Ajit Brahma.

Treasurer:—Mr. Bankim Ghorai.

Accountant:—Mr. Amar Basu Mallik.

Legal Adviser:—Mr. Balaram Bose (D. L. O. II).

The above Committee with 52 others as members will have powers to co-opt. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the convener Mr. S. C. Varma.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,000,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Coochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)

(Established 1906.)

Authorized Capital	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943)	...	1,99,88,200
Paid-up Capital	Do.	83,88,140
Reserve Fund	Do.	96,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAIJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 701, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadvi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad, Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Murli and Bhul (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. E. D. Julian & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 3436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

P7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.

12, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Post Box: 108

Phone: Cal. 1399

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Malda, Chapai-Nawabguni, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gollanada, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Uluberia, Amta, Navdwip, & Barabagar (Cal).
Behar:—Furukh, Patna, Fort St. George, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jorhat.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply and delivery of Beltings of different kinds for the year 1944-45.
2. Supply and delivery of Harness, Numdah and leather goods during the year 1944-45.
3. Supply and delivery of Pipes and Fittings during the year 1944-45.
4. Supply and delivery of Oils and Lubricants during the year 1944-45.
5. Supply and delivery of Stone metal for roads for the period ending with 30th September, 1944.
6. Supply of Paints and Varnishes for 1944-45.
7. Supply of Hardware and Engineering Stores for 1944-45.
8. Supply of Metal other than Iron and Steel for 1944-45.
9. Supply of Building materials for 1944-45.
10. Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines and other scales for the period ending 31st December, 1944.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 25th January, for 2 and 3 on 26th January, for 4 and 5 on 27th January, for 6 to 8 on 3rd February, and for 9 and 10 on 4th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain a uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenderers are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics 7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as 3 days' notice.

72. Improving footpath (portion) Bahui Datta Street—Rs. 475, dated 18th January, 1944, (3 weeks).

73. Renewals to the pavement at siding between Bowbazar Street and Scott Lane—Rs. 614, dated 18th January, 1944, (1 month).

74. Renewals to footpath pavement at Amherst Street (portion), Ward 9—Rs. 944, dated 18th January, 1944, (1 month).

75. Renewals to footpath pavement at Upper Circular Road in front of Baitakhana Bazar—Rs. 949, dated 18th January, 1944, (1 month).

N. L. BHATTACHERJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 18th January, 1944.

Modification Of Alignment

Notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 111 (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Buses Standing Committee of the Corporation, in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf, have considered it expedient to modify the alignment of Upper Chitpore Road at its junction with Raja Naba Kissen Street in Ward 1 by splaying off the corners instead of rounding them off as sanctioned by the General Committee of the Corporation on 3rd July, 1908.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 14th February, 1944.

S. M. YAQUB,
Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1944.

Revision of Assessment

The rate-payers are hereby informed that the assessments of holdings in Wards Nos. 1 and 31 are being revised during the current quarter. Any person dissatisfied with the revised valuation may prefer an

objection in writing within 15 days from the date of receipt of notice under Section 138 or from the date of general publication under Section 137, whichever is later. Objections filed before the receipt of notice and before the date of publication cannot be entertained.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

Auction Sale

In exercise of the powers vested in the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 473 of the Bengal Act 111 of 1923 and delegated to the Chief Executive Officer under Section 12 thereof, it is hereby notified that the Corporation land (abandoned tube-well site) at 50, Sitadatolla Lane together with the C. I. shed with pucca wall and floor, in Ward No. 29, measuring about 2 kottahs, which was acquired by the Corporation for the purpose of a tube-well, and which is not now required for the said purpose, will be sold by the Corporation at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee on a date to be notified hereafter.

Any person or persons who formerly had any interest in the said premises is or are hereby offered a prior right to purchase the said land and structure, provided he or they or any of them who may appear to the Corporation to have a superior claim to such land agrees or agree to pay the amount of the highest bid above the reserve price that may be received at the auction.

Particulars may be obtained on enquiry and the plan may be inspected in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation on all working days, during office hours.

S. M. YAQUB,
Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 29th January, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.

- (1) Three Taktaposhes—wooden, old and broken.
- (2) Two Chairs—wooden, old and broken.
- (3) One Arm Chair—wooden, old and broken.
- (4) Three Tables—wooden, old and broken.
- (5) One Alma—wooden, old and broken.
- (6) One Clock—old and broken.

N. K. MONDAL,
Asst. Collector.
Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

TALC POWDER
CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Diptendra Mohan Mookerjee for the registration of his name as sole occupier of shops Nos. 21 and 22 in Block "New Building" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. Lalit Mohan Mookerjee and Jamini Mohan Mookerjee.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nazir Ali, the recorded occupier of stall No. 16 in the Egg Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to his nephew Mr. Sajed Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned

within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Sk. Yearoo Meah as occupier of Stalls Nos. 58—59 in Block N in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of the name of his son, Md. Soleman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 5th January, 1944.

Examination on Vaccination

According to Bengal Vaccination Act, there will be an examination on vaccination at Health Officer's room on 29th January, 1944 at 10 a.m. The intending candidates who have completed training for six

months should register their names in respective district offices where the training was obtained.

M. U. AHMAD,
Health Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th January, 1944.

Coal for Entally Workshop Stores

Offers in sealed covers are invited for the supply of 40 tons of Hard Coke and 40 tons of Smithy coal for the Entally Workshop Stores. Supply is to be made in wagon loads at the Entally Municipal Siding, where the wagons are to be unloaded and the contents carted to the Entally Workshop Stores. Name of colliery should be mentioned. Supply is to be made as per Corporation specification which can be seen at the office of the Controller of Stores during office hours.

Offers in sealed covers superscribed "Quotation for Hard Coke and Smithy Coal" must be submitted to the Controller of Stores on 24th January, 1944 by 4 p.m.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office;
The 14th January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 15th January, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,242 against 1,280 and 1,245 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 796.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a drop in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended January 15. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,242 against 1,280 in the previous week; 446 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 643 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Deaths from small-pox, however, registered a further rise, being 116 against 109 in the previous week. Attacks from the disease rose from 147 to 150. There were 67 attacks and 38 deaths from cholera against 77 attacks and 38 deaths in the week before. Mortality from malaria fell further—70 deaths against 92 in the preceding week.

"Paupers' deaths mounted to 328 from 302 in the previous week. This increase, according to the city's Health Officer, could be ascribed to "a large number of destitutes pouring again into the city in view of the still acute food situation in the mofussil," and causing "real concern" to the municipal authorities.—THE STATESMAN.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th January, 1944, was 967 against 1,015 and 985 in the two preceding weeks. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There were 80 deaths from small-pox during the week against 83 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 132 respectively against 102 and 166 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.22 per mille per annum.

There were 21 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 26.63.

There were 172 deaths from respiratory diseases against 179 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

There were 150 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 275 against 265 and 260 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 13 were from cholera, 36 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 23 from fevers, 52 from bowel-complaints and 32 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 54.56 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 52.58.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 14 in the previous week.

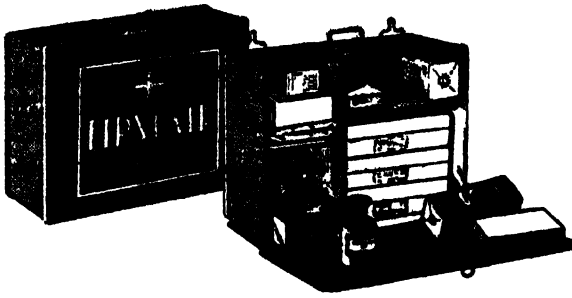
There were 66 deaths of infants under one year.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

The Daridra Bandhab Bhandar has arranged to distribute quinine, barley, biscuits, blankets, etc., in the Malaria infested villages. One of their Relief Units visited the places under the "Sadhanpara Union Board" of the district of Nadia and distributed 7,500 Quinine-Cum-Chatim tablets and anti-fever pills, barley powder, sugar, biscuits, and blankets among the poor sufferers of six villages. Their next batch will proceed on the 16th of January, 1944 to unrepresented places in the district of 24 Parganas. Thanks are due to Mr. B. Kanoria and the Bengal Relief Committee for supplying Quinine-Cum-Chatim tablets and anti-malaria pills.

DOCTORS FOR BENGAL

The Bengal Premier's appeal for 350 doctors to work in rural areas in Bengal to control epidemic diseases was discussed at the 21st session of the Indian Medical Association held in the last week of December at Ahmedabad, and following an appeal by the President of the Association, the presidents and secretaries of various provincial and local branches of the Association have undertaken to send doctors to Bengal.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1 It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5 To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7 Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8 No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0 10 for a Bicycle and 0-20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10 Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11 The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12 Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt. S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 7th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	" (New) per seer ...	1 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Shlong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10 ...	1 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 6 0	
Lobster ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugar ...	0 7 0	
Baghda ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	(Con.)		
Bhanguar ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 14 0
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	—		Gur per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Kol & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)		0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana ...		0 6 6
Crab each ...	—		Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Khari Masoor " ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bhanga " ...	—	
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasarae " ...	—	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bael each ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalal " ...	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Biuli " ...	—	
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	—	
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	" (Sona) per seer ...	0 14 0	
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar " ...	0 12 0	
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 8 0
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	1 8 0	
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	Coal ...	—	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate ...	—		Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	—	
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer ...	2 8 0		Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin. ...	—	
Green Chilly " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras " ...	—		Do. ...	—	
Onion ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee ...	3 4 0		Barley Pearl 1 " ...	—	
Poas (Darjeeling) ...	—		Do. Bhadwa ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. 2 " ...	—	
Do. " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree ...	—		Corn Flower 1 " ...	—	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	—		Robinson's Barley ...	—	
			Milk ...	—		Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly ...	—	
			Flour per seer ...	—				
			Atta White No. 1 ...	0 7 0	(Con.)			
			Atta Brown per seer ...	—				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer	...	...			Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "	...	...			Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.	...			
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 0 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		



USE—

AMRUTANJAN

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AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

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— AND —

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0				Shrimps with shell per seer	...		0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0				Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloe per lb.	...				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Pomfrosts per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetkee	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	...				Maldine	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 10 0		0 12 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	...		1 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0		4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0				Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		0 5 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 5 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 4 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	8 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE 1111

Silicate of Soda

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 6 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples (Cooking) 2—3	1 0 0	
Capon " "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) " "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (roasting) " "	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nantail "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) " "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose " "	12 0 0	14 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons " "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook " "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen " "	10 0 0	12 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score		0 10 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Ducks per score	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Guinea fowl " "	5 0 0	6 0 0	per seer	0 8 0		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge " "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Onions, Madras per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Nalik 1 lb.		
Peacock " "			Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 1 0	Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Peahen " "			Do. " white "			Do. Black per lb.		
Plovers " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country red "		0 12 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Quail each	0 12 0		Paranip each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Rabbit " "	6 0 0		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snipes " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Hazaribagh "			Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Teal (large) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Guava (Benares) per doz	1 2 0	1 4 0
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Kaghanga "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Wild Duck each	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Sand Grouse each			Potatoes (Nainital) per	1 0 0	1 2 0	Khurbane "	1 8 0	
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 11 0	0 12 0	Kesur China per seer		
Do. (Hen) "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 8 0	0 6 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Madras "			Do. (Country)		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) "			Locket per score		
Artipeach per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Monkey Lichees per 100		
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rhubarb each	0 12 0	1 0 0	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pulbul (tatal) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon per seer		
Bean Country per seer			Radish English per bundle (large)			Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. Butter per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Brinjal " seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Squash per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Cabbage each			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 8 6	Do. Supia		
Do. (Country) "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Do. each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Golapklash		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore		
			Do. Shillong "			Do. Green per score		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Kanchan		
			Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bombay		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Madras 4—8		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			White Pumpkins each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 5 0
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona " "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay " "	8 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Bombay 8—10	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 10—12	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 12—16	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-35 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 2 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 0 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer ...		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 3 0	2 0 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delimonta do. ...						per lb. ...	5 0 0	2 8 0
Calasia do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer		6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0					Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 22	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*S. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0		" 6	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12								

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 287)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	—	3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 5 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	—	2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	—	Patent flour No. 1 per	—	—	80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...	—	0 8 6			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	—	—	Californian flour per bag	—	—	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...	—	—	Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2	—	—	(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...	—	—	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...	—	—	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Ohaundashi)	—	0 0 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...	—	0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	—	
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Red „ „ ...	—	—	Spices—		
Do. (out pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	—	Control	Halud „ „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (out pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	*Fine rice per seer	—	Price		to	0 7 0
Cutia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	(retail) ...	—	0 6 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer	—	—	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...	—	—	Oakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out Pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...	—	—	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.	—	—	iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...	—	—	Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...	—	—	per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 10			Do. per seer ...	—	—	Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer ...	—	—	packet ...		
seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...	—	—	Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kamini rice „ ...	—	—	Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...	—	—	lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			Sugar Candy per seer ...	0 8 6	Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)	—	Price	per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Crystal (best) „	—	0 7 8	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain	—	—	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) „	—	—	„ 2		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)	—	—	Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bengal ...	—	—	Boiled Sweet per lb. „	0 14 0	
Do. (out) „ ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK PHARM BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kalai per seer ...	—	Control	Glaxo „		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar „	—	Selling	Assorted Creams		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „	—	Price	Golden Puffs „		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0		Khari Masoor „	—	0 8 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0		Khasari „	—	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 8 6		Mung (Bhaja) „	—	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt	—	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Dinner Roll „	0 1 0				0 5 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0			0 10 0	Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0			0 2 9	per tin ...		
Do. Edam „	1 8 0					HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Overland „	—					Marie 3 lb. tin		
Do. Cheddarn „	1 12 0					Nice 3 lb. tin		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Petit Beurre tin		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0				BRITANNIA		
						Cheese		
						Gem		
						Gem Iced		
						Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
						Marie		
						Milk		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold)		
						Nice		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tare Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	8 8 0
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
per lb.						Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
Dorcaske per packet	0 2 0	0 8 0	F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
Scissor per pkt.			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			per tin		
(magnum)			DUST TEA					
Gold "Flake" per packet			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Green	0 8 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0	2 12 0	Red Assign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Cococoa 1 lb. packet		8 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	8 2 0	
Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		0 0 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutjanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
per packet		4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 283, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1861) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7	0 2 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruit 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruit.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	3 10 0
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoonut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 8	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parasay	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) ..		0 8 0	Bheski	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 8
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoonut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 8	Pasta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
*Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logonges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.			Onion		0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
do, Block "G" 3 and			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Fanchubala			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			Parasay per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Pona		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Do. (Cut pieces) ..	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corp.			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd Block "G" 6 and			Bheski	1 0 0	1 8 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
Chatterjee Block "O"			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
15 to 19, Lansdowne			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
Market from 7 a. m.								
to 11 a. m. on usual								
working days.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 12th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 12—25	1 0 6		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 2—4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Patri) 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 12 0	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himasagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1		
Ladiesfinger per seer	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—20			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan	5 0 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pears 8—16			Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Dist per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pineapple Singapur each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly " "	0 3 0	1 0 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 4 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	Controlled shop
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Java " "		
Cauliflower each		0 8 0	Peaches			Cocoanut Oil " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 4 0		Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. Deshi " "		0 12 0	Musket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0			
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "	0 6 6	Controlled shop
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "	0 5 6	
Tomato " "			Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sujee " "		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bedana (Kabul)	2 8 0	3 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Raisin (Rad) per seer	3 8 0	6 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.	1 5 0	
FRUITS			Do. Sultana " "	4 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
Apple, Cashmere	1 0 0		Almond shelled	8 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu 8—4	1 0 0		Do. without shell	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL		
Do. Peshwari 4—6		3 0 0	Do. do. large	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Quetta		2 0 0	Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Water melon Goalande			Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Apricot " "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Deshi			Kalai " "	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each			Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split) " "	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
Cocoanut each (green)	2 0 0		Sarbatl Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mator " "		0 10 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0	1 8 0	Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Chilghosa " "			Do. Shelled " "					
Dates Arab	2 0 0		Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad " "			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik (In Box)			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Quetta " "			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman " "			Bombay " "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Australia " "			Aligarh " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Jessore " per seer	3 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kesur Deshi " "			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "			Pabna " "	3 0 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Darbhangu " "	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per seer	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bhaish Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Samrul per 100			Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Belapjam " score			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Panial per seer			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 8 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Kanoha-Mita Mango per			Prawns (Galda)	1 14 0	1 0 0	" " Bulk		
Score			Hilsa " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shank Alu per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rohi " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish	1 0 0		Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 4 0	Soft Cake per md.		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sujee Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		Patna per seer		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bauktulshi (Manja)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	per md.		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			(Kora) per seer		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Grapes			Deshi (Boiled)		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer			Katar! Bhog (Attap)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	1 12 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
EGGS.			Almond "	0 1 6	0 2 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 22			Gur per seer		0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Papaya each			Chana "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each			Masoor "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga "		
Tomato per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8			Khasaree "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Kalai "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Biuli "		
Garlic		0 10 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Madras "			" (Fried) per seer		
Onion		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Pean (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Salt "		
Potato (Nainital)		0 8 0	Do. Sree			COKE & COAL.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Milk		0 8 0	Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pean (Darjeeling)	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 8 0	1 14 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled)	0 5 0	
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (New)	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer	0 6 0	
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bauktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Attap) "		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Katar! Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru		
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Sugar (Controlled) "	0 7 8	
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each			Cocoonut oil "		
Fowl's eggs "	1 12 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Arahar per seer		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor "		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai "		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Biuli "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer			Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Bona) "		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 3 0	Mattor "		
Ginger per seer		0 10 0	BUTTER.			Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Bhadwa "			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Sree "			Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 60	0 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " "	2 00	—	Sweet Potatoes " "	0 60	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " "	2 00	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 00	1 80	Pras S. W. per seer	1 00	1 40
Pork " "	1 80	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
Poultry.	—	—	Do. (Country) per seer	0 60	1 00	Sugarcane each	0 10	0 20
Duck each	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " "	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.	—	—
Chicken " "	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 40	—	Allgarh per lb.	3 80	—
Pigeon " "	—	0 50	FRUITS.	—	—	Dinapur " "	1 12 0	3 00
EGGS.	—	—	Alubokhora per seer	—	3 80	Ghee per seer	3 80	4 00
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot " "	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	—
Fowl's " "	1 12 0	2 00	Apples " "	3 80	—	BREAD	—	—
FISH.	—	—	Figs per seer	3 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	—
Pona per seer	1 80	—	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	1 40	Do. 1 lb.	0 16	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 10	0 40	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 10
Silong " "	1 80	2 00	Beal each	—	—	FLOUR.	—	—
Lobster " "	1 40	1 80	Pomegranate " "	—	—	Flour per seer	0 80	0 86
Bagda " "	1 00	1 40	Blackberries per 100	0 40	0 60	Atta " "	0 60	0 66
Bhangau " "	1 00	1 40	Cocoanut each	1 00	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Bhetki " "	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	2 00	—	RICE.	—	—
Other Fish " "	0 20	0 40	Dates per seer	2 80	3 00	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 12 0	1 00	Almond " "	—	3 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa " "	2 80	3 00	Grape " "	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 00	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRY.	—	—
VEGETABLES.	—	—	Khubani per see	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 60
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 60	1 20	Kharbuza " "	—	—	Sugar " "	0 70	0 76
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 40	0 60	Lime per score	0 50	0 60	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 50
Bean (Ranchi) " "	0 80	0 40	Lokote " "	—	—	DAL.	—	—
Brinjal " "	0 80	0 40	Oranges 10 to 16	1 00	—	Arshar per seer	0 90	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 80	1 00	Pesta per seer	3 80	4 00	Chana " "	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 20	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 40	0 60	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower " "	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 20	0 40	Bhanga " "	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 30	0 80	Khasaree " "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 40	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " "	—	—
Calery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 60	Do. (Sona) " "	0 90	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins " "	2 00	2 80	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer.	0 80	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt " "	—	0 2 8
Garlic " "	0 50	0 60	Star apple " "	—	—	COKE AND COAL.	—	—
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " "	0 40	0 50	Walnut " "	—	1 00	1 o. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " "	0 80	0 12 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	0 50	0 60	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 40	0 50	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 80	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 60	0 80	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 50	0 60	Sipia	—	—			
Fulbul " "	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 8	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
54	0 4 0	Daily.	55B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
54 Chandney	0 5 0	"	55-56	0 3 0	
55	0 5 0	"	56	0 3 0	
57	0 6 0	"			

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 280)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 8	3 0 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 9	3 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 10	3 0 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 11	3 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 12	3 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 14	3 0 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 21	3 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 22	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 23	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 24	3 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 25	3 0 0	Do.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 26	3 0 0	Do.	West Range	Mon. rent	" 36	0 4 0	Do	
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.	" 7-12	0 9 0	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 20	0 5 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 2 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	North Range	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	2 0 0	Do.	" 25-30	1 0 0	Cloth
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 31	1 0 0	Hosiery
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 32	1 0 0	Do
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 35	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-86	2 1 0	Do.	" 36-37	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 87-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 90	0 12 0	Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 145-149	1 8 0	Do
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	Do
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-164	0 8 0	Do.	R. 6-7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 135-138	0 8 0	Do.	" 20	2 8 0	Do
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 21	2 8 0	Do
Potato Range 11-13	0 12 0	Potato.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	2 8 0	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 23	2 8 0	Do
" 25	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 24	2 8 0	Do
" 36-37	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 25	2 8 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 26	2 8 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 27	2 8 0	Do
" 40	0 8 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 28	2 8 0	Do
" 41	0 8 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 29	2 8 0	Do
" 42	0 8 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 30	2 8 0	Do
" 43	0 8 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.	" 31	2 8 0	Do
" 44	0 8 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	" 32	2 8 0	Do
" 45	0 8 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 4 0	Do.	" 33	2 8 0	Do
" 46	0 8 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.	" 34	2 8 0	Do
" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.	" 35	2 8 0	Do
" 48	0 8 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.	" 36	2 8 0	Do
" 49	0 8 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.	" 37	2 8 0	Do
" 50	0 8 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.	" 38	2 8 0	Do
" 51	0 8 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.	" 39	2 8 0	Do
" 52	0 8 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.	" 40	2 8 0	Do
" 53	0 8 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.	" 41	2 8 0	Do
" 54	0 8 0	Do.	" 207-210	0 10 0	Do.	" 42	2 8 0	Do
" 55	0 8 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.	" 43	2 8 0	Do
" 56	0 8 0	Do.	" 215-218	0 10 0	Do.	" 44	2 8 0	Do
" 57	0 8 0	Do.	" 219-222	0 10 0	Do.	" 45	2 8 0	Do
" 58	0 8 0	Do.	" 223-226	0 10 0	Do.	" 46	2 8 0	Do
" 59	0 8 0	Do.	" 227-230	0 10 0	Do.	" 47	2 8 0	Do
" 60	0 8 0	Do.	" 231-234	0 10 0	Do.	" 48	2 8 0	Do
" 61	0 8 0	Do.	" 235-238	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	2 8 0	Do
" 62	0 8 0	Do.	" 239-242	0 10 0	Do.	" 50	2 8 0	Do
" 63	0 8 0	Do.	" 243-246	0 10 0	Do.	" 51	2 8 0	Do
" 64	0 8 0	Do.	" 247-250	0 10 0	Do.	" 52	2 8 0	Do
" 65	0 8 0	Do.	" 251-254	0 10 0	Do.	" 53	2 8 0	Do
" 66	0 8 0	Do.	" 255-258	0 10 0	Do.	" 54	2 8 0	Do
" 67	0 8 0	Do.	" 259-262	0 10 0	Do.	" 55	2 8 0	Do
" 68	0 8 0	Do.	" 263-266	0 10 0	Do.	" 56	2 8 0	Do
" 69	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-270	0 10 0	Do.	" 57	2 8 0	Do
" 70	0 8 0	Do.	" 271-274	0 10 0	Do.	" 58	2 8 0	Do
" 71	0 8 0	Do.	" 275-278	0 10 0	Do.	" 59	2 8 0	Do
" 72	0 8 0	Do.	" 279-282	0 10 0	Do.	" 60	2 8 0	Do
" 73	0 8 0	Do.	" 283-286	0 10 0	Do.	" 61	2 8 0	Do
" 74	0 8 0	Do.	" 287-290	0 10 0	Do.	" 62	2 8 0	Do
" 75	0 8 0	Do.	" 291-294	0 10 0	Do.	" 63	2 8 0	Do
" 76	0 8 0	Do.	" 295-298	0 10 0	Do.	" 64	2 8 0	Do
" 77	0 8 0	Do.	" 299-302	0 10 0	Do.	" 65	2 8 0	Do
" 78	0 8 0	Do.	" 303-306	0 10 0	Do.	" 66	2 8 0	Do
" 79	0 8 0	Do.	" 307-310	0 10 0	Do.	" 67	2 8 0	Do
" 80	0 8 0	Do.	" 311-314	0 10 0	Do.	" 68	2 8 0	Do
" 81	0 8 0	Do.	" 315-318	0 10 0	Do.	" 69	2 8 0	Do
" 82	0 8 0	Do.	" 319-322	0 10 0	Do.	" 70	2 8 0	Do
" 83	0 8 0	Do.	" 323-326	0 10 0	Do.	" 71	2 8 0	Do
" 84	0 8 0	Do.	" 327-330	0 10 0	Do.	" 72	2 8 0	Do
" 85	0 8 0	Do.	" 331-334	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 8 0	Do
" 86	0 8 0	Do.	" 335-338	0 10 0	Do.	" 74	2 8 0	Do
" 87	0 8 0	Do.	" 339-342	0 10 0	Do.	" 75	2 8 0	Do
" 88	0 8 0	Do.	" 343-346	0 10 0	Do.	" 76	2 8 0	Do
" 89	0 8 0	Do.	" 347-350	0 10 0	Do.	" 77	2 8 0	Do
" 90	0 8 0	Do.	" 351-354	0 10 0	Do.	" 78	2 8 0	Do
" 91	0 8 0	Do.	" 355-358	0 10 0	Do.	" 79	2 8 0	Do
" 92	0 8 0	Do.	" 359-362	0 10 0	Do.	" 80	2 8 0	Do
" 93	0 8 0	Do.	" 363-366	0 10 0	Do.	" 81	2 8 0	Do
" 94	0 8 0	Do.	" 367-370	0 10 0	Do.	" 82	2 8 0	Do
" 95	0 8 0	Do.	" 371-374	0 10 0	Do.	" 83	2 8 0	Do
" 96	0 8 0	Do.	" 375-378	0 10 0	Do.	" 84	2 8 0	Do
" 97	0 8 0	Do.	" 379-382	0 10 0	Do.	" 85	2 8 0	Do
" 98	0 8 0	Do.	" 383-386	0 10 0	Do.	" 86	2 8 0	Do
" 99	0 8 0	Do.	" 387-390	0 10 0	Do.	" 87	2 8 0	Do
" 100	0 8 0	Do.	" 391-394	0 10 0	Do.	" 88	2 8 0	Do
" 101	0 8 0	Do.	" 395-398	0 10 0	Do.	" 89	2 8 0	Do
" 102	0 8 0	Do.	" 399-402	0 10 0	Do.	" 90	2 8 0	Do
" 103	0 8 0	Do.	" 403-406	0 10 0	Do.	" 91	2 8 0	Do
" 104	0 8 0	Do.	" 407-410	0 10 0	Do.	" 92	2 8 0	Do
" 105	0 8 0	Do.	" 411-414	0 10 0	Do.	" 93	2 8 0	Do
" 106	0 8 0	Do.	" 415-418	0 10 0	Do.	" 94	2 8 0	Do
" 107	0 8 0	Do.	" 419-422	0 10 0	Do.	" 95	2 8 0	Do
" 108	0 8 0	Do.	" 423-426	0 10 0	Do.	" 96	2 8 0	Do
" 109	0 8 0	Do.	" 427-430	0 10 0	Do.	" 97	2 8 0	Do
" 110	0 8 0	Do.	" 431-434	0 10 0	Do.	" 98	2 8 0	Do
" 111	0 8 0	Do.	" 435-438	0 10 0	Do.	" 99	2 8 0	Do
" 112	0 8 0	Do.	" 439-442	0 10 0	Do.	" 100	2 8 0	Do
" 113	0 8 0	Do.	" 443-446	0 10 0	Do.	" 101	2 8 0	Do
" 114	0 8 0	Do.	" 447-450	0 10 0	Do.	" 102	2 8 0	Do
" 115	0 8 0	Do.	" 451-454	0 10 0	Do.	" 103	2 8 0	Do
" 116	0 8 0	Do.	" 455-458	0 10 0	Do.	" 104	2 8 0	Do
" 117	0 8 0	Do.	" 459-462	0 10 0	Do.	" 105	2 8 0	Do
" 118	0 8 0	Do.	" 463-466	0 10 0	Do.	" 106		

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	20 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	20 "	0 2 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 2 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores			Non-foodstuff.	23 "	0 2 0	"
		Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 "	0 4 0	Potato.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	11 W. B.	1 2 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.			
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-14	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

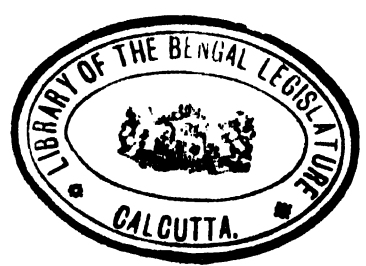
Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

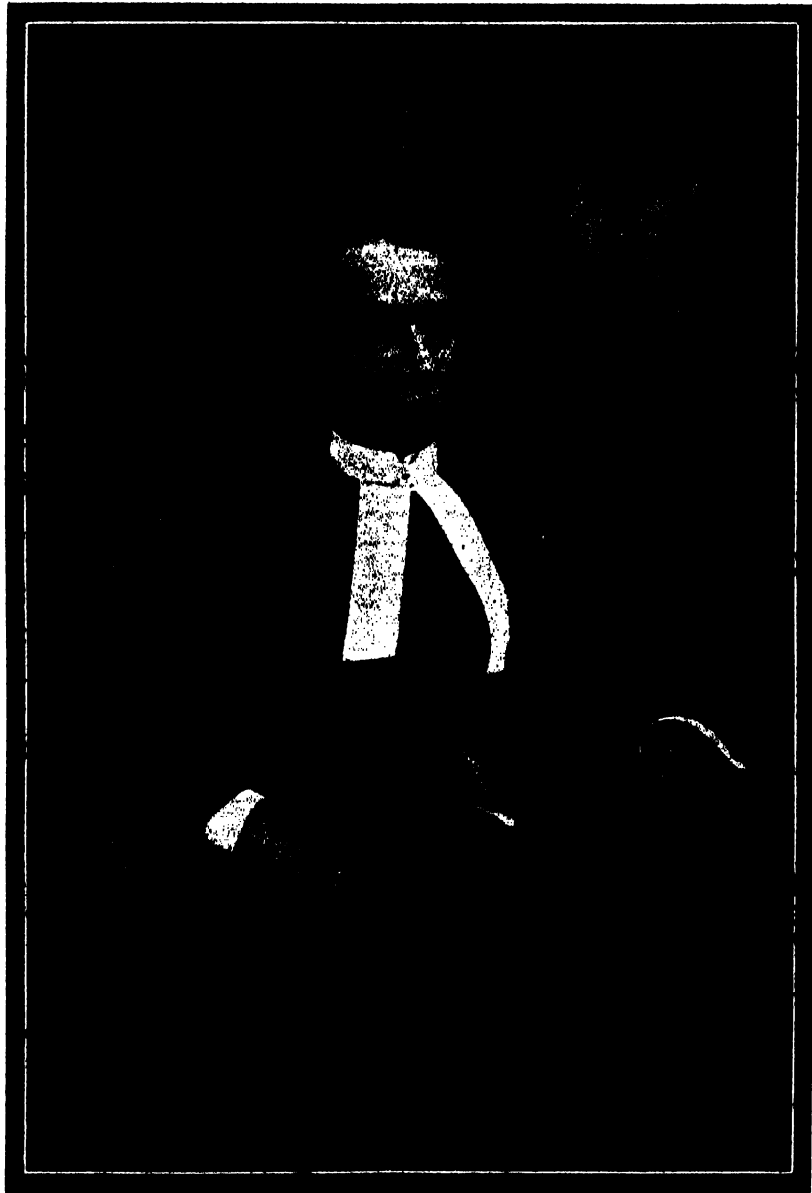
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 8 "	Potato.
C. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Milk.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4		Betel leaves.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.			
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 5 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.





THE LATE SIR GOOROODAS BANERJEE

THE CENTENARY OF WHOSE BIRTH IS BEING CELEBRATED
IN CALCUTTA THIS WEEK

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 29th January, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

GOOROODAS BANERJEE

CALCUTTA this week is celebrating the centenary of the birth of a great Bengalee and a great Indian—Gooroodas Banerjee. A forgetful race of young people—the present generation—is unfamiliar to-day with his name and achievements. Along with many others they have cast him into the shades of oblivion. The Centenary Celebration Committee and its indefatigable Joint Secretary, our esteemed friend Mr. Gourimohan Mitra, are, therefore, to be sincerely congratulated on their noble attempt to resuscitate the revered memory of Gooroodas Banerjee by calling upon his countrymen to pay their homage to him on this memorable occasion. Very few deserve this honour better.

Gooroodas Banerjee belonged to a period when Bengal produced a race of giants—men distinguished in religious and social reform, in letters and law, in politics and public life. But even among them Gooroodas stood unchallenged. A distinguished scholar, a great lawyer, an ideal judge, a far-seeing educationist, a fervent patriot, Gooroodas Banerjee was a prince among men. For upwards of fifty years he held a place in the esteem and love of his compatriots unequalled by any of his contemporaries. There was none who was looked upon with greater respect and admiration. And how great was their respect and admiration will be realized when it is stated that the choice of absolute leadership of the "Swadeshi Samaj" projected by Rabindranath Tagore fell upon him when the Poet visualised and adumbrated his scheme for the reorganization of the Hindu community on the basis of constructive Nationalism. Rabindranath, who differed fundamentally from Gooroodas on his religious and social outlook, proposed that he was to be made the *Samaj-pati* (the "Leader of Society") with absolute powers. In the nobility of his character, in the purity of his life, in the steadfast manner in which he pursued the ideals he cherished, Gooroodas had indeed no peer.

The most tolerant of men, an unflinching and unbending independence of character and opinion marked Gooroodas Banerjee. Stern as steel in the cause of righteousness, he was sweet reasonableness personified. A more engaging, a more modest, and a more dignified personality was difficult to find. Though he occupied the highest position in the caste-hierarchy, no Brahmin was ever more free from caste-pride or prejudice than Gooroodas. He performed Brahminic rites as a matter of duty enjoined by

the Hindu scriptures, but he never felt that he was in any way a better man because of that. He was one of the most finished products of Western education, yet he held the culture of his country in deepest esteem and drank deep at its fountain. He was conservative in social matters but his conservatism was based on rationalism, not on blind faith. His was an integrated personality in the fullest sense of the term.

The life of such a man is a legacy to his country and race. Such lives represent what is best and noblest in our heritage,—an ideal and inspiration for centuries to come. May the memory of Gooroodas Banerjee, to which we offer our humble tribute, remain an abiding asset with his people.

Our Chief

We are glad to be able to announce that our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, is making steady progress towards recovery. He is still very weak.

Mr. S. M. Yaqub

The Bengal Government have appointed Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer of Calcutta Corporation, to perform, in the absence of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, the duties of the registering authority for the prepara-

tion and publication of electoral rolls of all constituencies for the election of councillors at the next general election.

Corporation Receipts

The Bengal Government have asked the Corporation to furnish them immediately with a statement showing separately the receipts of the Corporation from the consolidated rates and on other heads, month by month, during 1942-43 and the current financial year up to the end of December, 1943, and also the closing balance, with details, as it stood on December 31, 1943.

The Week In The Corporation

DEFECTS OF CALCUTTA RATIONING SCHEME

City Fathers' Scathing Criticism And Remedial Suggestions

THE food rationing scheme was discussed at the meeting of Calcutta Corporation held on Monday, January 24, when a set of resolutions was passed urging Government to take steps to remedy the defects in the scheme and to ensure its success.

The Corporation also drew the attention of Government to the "disappearance of rice and atta from the market" in the city and urged withdrawal of the latest official notification and restoration of the previous order regarding the maximum quantity of rationed food-stuffs which could be held in stock by a householder after the introduction of the rationing scheme.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Governments of Bengal and of India be informed that the form of rationing that is being arranged will prove a failure as the arrangement does not provide for (a) sale of articles daily to labouring and poor classes who cannot afford to purchase their quantities once a week, (b) sale of food to people who are new-comers, and (c) arrangement for the sale of the quality and type of rice and atta as suited to the consumer.

(2) That in view of the fact that thousands of persons have not registered their ration cards for want of proper propaganda and for difficulties in registering the cards, the Government should set up machineries at once to deal with the problem; simply advertising in newspapers and giving English talks on the Radio will not help.

(3) Thousands of persons who have registered have not got their cards yet as the Government wanted to finish distribution within a certain date in December.

(4) This Corporation draws the attention of Government to the situation created in the city of Calcutta by the disappearance of rice and atta from the market which has led to the starvation of many families, specially of the poorer sections of the city's population.

(5) This Corporation deplores the action of the Government in suddenly reducing the maximum limit of the rationed stock of rice and other foodstuffs to one-quarter of the original quota and calls upon the Government to cancel the latest notification and to restore the limit which was originally fixed.

(6) This Corporation regrets the action of the Government in refusing any ration for the offering of 'Bhoga' to Hindu deities and calls upon the Government to order the issue of the requisite ration so as not to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus.

(7) That the number of shops supplying rationed stuff should be increased and no discrimination should be made between Government shops and private shops in respect of allotment of holders of ration cards.

(8) This Corporation requests the Government to give similar facilities to those who take rice and atta as are being accorded to those who are taking leaven bread and for the purpose modify the order of sale of rationed articles after January 31, and filling of returns by all licensed shopkeepers by February 3 next.

The House adopted the resolutions.

A SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, who moved resolutions 1 to 3, said that the decision to supply ration once a week would cause great inconvenience to those who had neither money nor space to keep foodstuffs in their lodgings. There being no provision for newcomers and householders being allowed to stock only 14 seers of foodstuffs per adult, poor people would be badly affected. Was it possible, he asked, for poor people to go to hotels for their food?

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

In moving resolutions 4 to 7 by way of amendment, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that a very prominent British journal had administered a timely warning. In spite of the belated apology published by the local Government he believed there was a great deal of truth in what the *News Chronicle* said. The speaker thought that he was voicing the feelings of millions of people when he said that unless courageous initiative was shown and better administration ensured Calcutta and Bengal might go through another catastrophe. The speaker hoped that the new Governor would have the courage and initiative to tackle the food situation in the proper spirit.

Referring to the latest notification issued by Government fixing the maximum limit of foodstuffs which a householder could stock after the introduction of rationing, Mr. Chatterjee said that many poor families pledged all their belongings, their jewellery, to raise money for the purpose of buying foodstuffs allowed under the previous ordinance. And suddenly, they did not know why the latest notification had been issued without any warning.

Proceeding Mr. Chatterjee said that there were hundreds and hundreds of people in *bustee* areas who had not got their ration cards. He was told that in some parts of Tollygunge and other areas the maxi-

mum number of people who got their ration cards did not exceed 50 per cent.

Referring to the question of ration for Hindu deities, Mr. Chatterjee said that 74 per cent. of the population in this city were Hindus and there were many household deities who had been recognised as living juristic personalities by the highest tribunal. Ration for the deities was being asked not for the purpose of hoarding but for giving *Bhogs* the whole of which went to charities.

Urging the necessity of opening more shops for supply of ration, Mr. Chatterjee said that it was physically impossible for a Government shop to cater for 3,000 people a week. He suggested that more private shops should immediately be opened.

MR. J. N. SMART

Mr. J. N. Smart said that the defects referred to by Mr. Chatterjee, if true, were very serious and should be taken notice of by Government. Many among the Europeans had not yet been able to register their ration cards. He suggested that Government might be asked to postpone the date for enforcing rationing until they were sure that its introduction would not result in a great number of people being unable to obtain food.

MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that every scheme under the sun had its drawbacks. They should not be scared by the drawbacks but give the rationing scheme a chance. Destructive criticism at this stage would not help them.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee said that the *Bhogs* which were offered to the deities went to feed the needy. It was far from the mind of a Hindu to get ration in the name of the deity and utilise it for his own benefit.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" COMMEMORATION

Pledge Read Out And Meeting Adjourned

AS the House met on last Wednesday, January 26, Councillor G. B. Sett drew the attention of the Mayor to what he described as a matter of urgent and public importance. He then commenced reading out the pledge of independence as formulated by the Indian National Congress and finished it with the words "*Vande Mataram*."

Mr. Sett subsequently moved that the House be adjourned in commemoration of the Independence Day. The motion was seconded by Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.

Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European group, wanted that his dissent to the motion for adjournment might be put on record.

The meeting was adjourned without transaction of any business.

THE PLEDGE

"We believe that it is an inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on exploitation of the masses and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever

the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

"We recognise that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. India has gained strength and self-reliance and marched a long way to Swaraj, following peaceful and legitimate methods and it is by adhering to these methods that our country will attain independence.

"We pledge ourselves anew to the independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry out non-violently the struggle for freedom till Purna Swaraj is attained.

"We believe that non-violent action in

general and preparation for non-violent direct action in particular require successful working of the constructive programme of khadi, communal harmony and removal of untouchability. We shall seek every opportunity of spreading goodwill among fellowmen without distinction of caste or creed. We shall endeavour to raise from ignorance and poverty those who have been neglected and to advance in every way the interests of those who are considered to be backward and suppressed.

"We know that though we are out to destroy the imperialistic system, we have no quarrel with Englishmen whether official or non-official. We know that distinction between caste Hindus and Harijans must be abolished and Hindus have to forget these distinctions in their daily conduct. Such distinctions are a bar to non-violent conduct. Though our religious

faith may be different, in our mutual relations we will act as children of Mother India, bound by common nationality and common political and economical interest.

"Charka and khadi are integral parts of our constructive programme for the resuscitation of the seven hundred thousand villages of India and for the removal of the grinding poverty of the masses. We shall, therefore, spin regularly, use for our personal requirements nothing but khadi and so far as possible products of village handicrafts only and endeavour to make others do likewise.

"We pledge ourselves to the disciplined observance of Congress principles and policies and to keep in readiness to respond to the call of the Congress whenever it may come for carrying on the struggle for the independence of India."

SIR GOOROODAS BANERJEE: 1844—1918

A Tribute To A Great Bengalee

[By PROF. PRIYARANJAN SEN, M. A., P. R. S., University of Calcutta.]

The name of Gooroodas has come down to us with a peculiar brightness: the mild Hindu who could speak out truths though hurting none, who revered tradition but interpreted it in a broad and liberal spirit, whose undoubted scholarship was matched by moral excellence and whose attainments never in the slightest degree cut himself off from his countrymen.

Six years after the birth of Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya and Keshabchandra Sen, Gooroodas was born in an orthodox Brahmin family. His father, a struggling clerk in a business firm whose grandfather came from nearabout Diamond Harbour, died when the boy was hardly three years old. Gooroodas's mother, therefore, had to do all the upbringing. She was the daughter of an Adhyapak attached to the Sanskrit College, and had a large share in shaping her son's character. She never encouraged any sloppiness in his mental and moral habit, and the son fully imbibed her teachings. He had a distinguished academic career: 1st in the First Arts Examination in 1862 in the University, 1st in the B. A. Examination in 1864, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College where he taught Mathematics and English; 1st in the M. A. Examination in 1865, then a teacher of Law and Mathematics in Berhampur—this sums up his academic career.

In 1872, due to the repeated desires of his mother, Gooroodas left Berhampur for Calcutta to practise as a Vakil in the High Court. He secured the Doctorate in Law in 1877, was appointed a Tagore Professor of Law in 1878 to lecture on the Hindu Law of Marriage and *Stridhana*, was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1879, a Syndic in 1886, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1887.

In 1888 he was appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He made it a point of duty to attend the Court regularly every day. His career as a judge was marked by learning and undoubted ability, independence of character, a high moral tone, and a uniform courtesy in his dealings with the members of the legal profession. After fifteen years on the Bench Gooroodas retired, the

grounds of retirement being not ill health, but a feeling that he had been there long enough and it was high time some one else should take his place. On retirement he received his Knighthood in 1904.

In 1890 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and he held the position for two terms (1890-98). He was the first Indian to be appointed Vice-Chancellor of an Indian University. It was during his tenure that elective franchise was extended, in however limited a fashion, to the graduates of the University for its Fellowship. He stood against the sinister move for confining education to the few, not spreading it far and wide to the masses of India. He took an active interest in the proceedings of the University, and stuck to the view that in educational ideals and practice there should be no complete break with the past. The University conferred on him its honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1908. His active interest in education found expression in other ways—through his books which included elements of Arithmetic and Geometry penned in the midst of a busy career, and personal instruction given, while he was a Justice of the Calcutta High Court, to a few students of Narikeldanga George High School, of which he was the President; he took an active part in the National Education movement and in the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, doing valuable spade work and giving important directions to the organisations.

These activities occupied him till the year of his death, 1918. He dwindled away, but it was the body, not the spirit. To the last moment of his life, he was ever alert attending even to the details of his forthcoming *Sradh*, and his last letter was written to convey a suitable reply to the Syndicate of the University thanking them for their concern over him.

A man of wide sympathies, always insisting on the moral standard to be observed in our valuation of life, a lover of tradition intent on making that tradition living, Gooroodas Banerjee has a message for us which we may not even now neglect. He was a happy blend of what Asia can give and Europe can teach.

GOOROODAS CENTENARY EXHIBITION

Opened By The Mayor Of Calcutta

An interesting exhibition of the works of the late Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, was opened by the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, at the Senate Hall on Wednesday afternoon, January 26, in connection with the centenary celebrations of his birth.

The exhibits included Sir Gooroodas's published and unpublished works, the manuscript of the many letters he wrote and received from many eminent men of his time and the articles of his personal use, including his walking stick and steel-framed specks. The University book containing the signatures of many eminent men of the East and the West who had been conferred the honorary degree of the University was also on view, while the portraits of 26 past Chancellors and 33 Vice-Chancellors of the University adorned the walls of the hall.

On behalf of the exhibition sub-committee of the Centenary Celebrations Committee, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee requested the Mayor to open the exhibition.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that the exhibits bore testimony to the greatness of the man born so many years ago. It was a curious coincidence that Sir Gooroodas was born on January 26th which, many years after his death, had been declared as the Indian Independence Day.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided over another function at Sir Gooroodas Institute Hall. Mr. Haranchandra Banerjee recited slokas from the Geeta and the Upanishads befitting the occasion.

Paying glowing tributes to the memory of the late Sir Gooroodas Banerjee, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy observed at a meeting of Sir Gooroodas Birth Day Centenary celebration at the Medical College in the morning of the same day: "If he was great as a jurist, as a judge or as an educationist he was certainly much greater as a man. His love for truth, his impartiality as a judge, his unimpeachable integrity as an administrator, his sweet reasonableness as a public man, his selfless devotion to duty, as a citizen, his championship of the cause of advancement of learning without expecting either official favour or popular applause, his humility though not at times unmingled with sternness of a real Brahmin, his filial devotion and above all his unshakable resolve to follow the path of justice and fairness in all spheres of life—contributed to the greatness of Gooroodas as a man."

Continuing Sir Bijoy said that Sir Gooroodas "combined imagination with practical reasoning and

strongly advocated utilisation of the knowledge and system of education of both of the East and of the West. His Note of Dissent to the Report of Lord Curzon's University Commission which proposed officialisation of higher education and disaffiliation of second grade colleges speaks a volume of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee's courage of conviction for maintaining the independence of our educational institutions. This was one monumental service he rendered to the cause of education in this country, when the entire system was faced with a serious crisis."

DR. U. P. BASU

The Principal of the College Dr. U. P. Basu who proposed Sir Bijoy Prasad to the Chair said that Sir Gooroodas Banerjee was a great Bengalee and a great Indian. During his life time he received numerous appreciations from many notable Europeans and Indians amongst whom were Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Carmichael and others.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

Any Violation Of Ration Laws Will Not Be Overlooked

Mr. Suhrawardy At The Press Conference

"Government's decision to introduce rationing in Calcutta on and from January 31, stands," affirmed the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister of Civil Supplies, at a Press Conference at the Bengal Secretariat, on Tuesday afternoon, January 25. He told the pressmen that the scheme of rationing that was going to be introduced in Calcutta was after the Bombay model.

The Bengal Government's decision to increase the combined weekly quota of rice and wheat or wheat products for an adult from $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers to 4 seers, was also announced by Mr. Suhrawardy.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that hitherto the quota was $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of which the maximum amount of rice that one could take was 2 seers, the balance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers being wheat products. One could also take his entire quota in wheat products, if he so desired. But Government had now increased the quota to 4 seers, raising the maximum of rice obtainable to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers and fixing that of wheat or wheat products, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

Besides, the Minister added, in the case of heavy workers they had made provision for subsidiary food in canteens. Most employers had agreed to give heavy workers supplementary food by opening such canteens.

On the question of registration of outstanding ration cards, Mr. Suhrawardy said that they had made enquiries into various reported difficulties regarding registration

of ration cards, and had found that there was very little substance in them. Government were not increasing the number of private retail shops, nor were they increasing their quota of 1,500 ration cards. Government stores were open to anybody who had not been able to register his card yet, no matter whether a particular store had exceeded the original quota of 3,000 or not.

The Minister warned that rationing was a social act of the Government and slightest consideration would not be shown to anybody who transgressed the ration laws. It should be noted that any violation of ration laws would not be considered by Government as a petty offence which could be overlooked. He particularly asked the people to observe the following basic rules:—

(1) A person may not draw ration on the card of a person who is non-existent or who is absent from Calcutta.

(2) A person may not draw ration for himself on two cards and

(3) If a person is already in possession of a ration card he must not apply for another.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SENDING FOODGRAINS

As to increasing the categories of rationed articles, the Minister said that as soon as they were able to work the rationing scheme successfully and the retail shops or Government stores were running smoothly, it would not be difficult for them to put on the ration list any commodity by the rationing of which, they thought, the public would benefit, kerosene oil, dal and salt would be the next to be included, if necessary.

NO SALT FAMINE

Mr. Suhrawardy denied that there was ever any salt famine in Calcutta and added that the Government had one million maunds of salt in reserve, and he was going to put sufficient salt on the market.

Although it was pointed out to the Minister that long before the correspondent of a Calcutta paper from Delhi warned about the impending salt famine, scarcity was being felt in the city in respect of this commodity, Mr. Suhra-

STEPS TO RELIEVE SALT SHORTAGE

It is understood that the Central Food Department has now arranged for monthly imports of 20,000 tons of salt into Bengal from outside the country, supplemented by supplies from western India ports. Steps have also been taken to conserve stocks and control distribution of salt in Bengal. It is expected that these steps will relieve the salt shortage in certain parts of the province. Bengal's monthly requirements of salt are about 30,000 tons.

wardy maintained that salt disappeared from the market only after the publication of that item of news.

Later on, however, he admitted that there was temporary shortage of salt supply and that was "because we have not got the quantity of salt promised to us by the Government of India."

HINDU WIDOWS AND DEITIES

The Minister regretted that they saw no ground at present for altering their decision not to make provision in the rationing scheme for "bhog" (offerings to Hindu deities). In Bombay, he said, no provision had been made for religious purposes. When Bombay could carry on without such provision, why should not Calcutta?

The question of making provision of unboiled rice for widows was engaging the attention of Government, and they hoped that the supply of rice which they would be getting from the Government of India would mostly be unboiled rice.

BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES

Mr. Suhrawardy did not admit that there would be any difficulty for daily labourers purchasing weekly rations. The experience of the Government stores which had been functioning for some time past in bustee areas did not admit of such apprehension, he said.

The question of feeding people who would not be able to buy rations at the rates fixed at present and beggars and destitutes did not come under his department, said Mr. Suhrawardy replying to a

NO PROVISION FOR "BHOG"

The decision of the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta area, that no ration cards will be issued for "bhog" (offerings) to deities in Hindu households has been conveyed to the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in reply to the latter's communication on the matter.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at an emergent meeting held on Saturday, January 22, with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee in the chair deplored the action of the Controller of Rationing in refusing ration for 'bhog' or offering to Hindu deities and regarded it as "unwarranted interference" with the religious rights of the Hindus.

The Committee urged the Government of India to interfere and to order the issue of requisite ration for offering to Hindu deities.

question, adding that this was being considered by the department concerned.

LIMIT OF RATIONED STOCKS

Explaining the change in the previous order of Government fixing the quantity of foodgrains one could store, Mr. Suhrawardy said that immediately following the issue of the order fixing the quantity at 1 md. 16 srs. many people began buying pretty heavily.

The position was that those who had stocked more than 16 seers per head per adult and 8 seers per head per child, would have to secure a proper licence for the same.

QUALITY OF RICE

Regarding the quality of rice Mr. Suhrawardy said "we are trying to give good quality of rice. We have rejected quite a lot of the stock we had in hand. But you must realise that the Government of India have been sending these foodgrains and complaints if any should be made to the Government of India."

RUSH TO OBTAIN RATION CARDS

In connection with the introduction of rationing in Calcutta and in the municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, Behala and Tollygunge on January 31, during the past few days there was a rush to obtain ration cards and to register these with approved shops.

Many of the 400 approved private retail shops in Calcutta which had been allotted 1,500 customers each, had already been fully booked. But this could not be said of a number of the 440 Government stores each of which provided for

FOODSTUFFS ANTI-HOARDING ORDER AMENDED

From 1 md. 16 srs. To 14 srs. Only

The following 'Press Note' has been issued by the Department of Civil Supplies:—

"By an amendment of the Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order, 1944, the Government of Bengal have limited the maximum quantities of rationed articles which any householder in the rationed area may possess without a licence after rationing comes into force on the 31st January next, to quantities equivalent to 4 weeks' supplies which the householder and members of his household including servants will be entitled to receive against their ration cards.

Under present arrangements, the maximum quantity of rationed foodgrains per adult member will be 14 seers in all and per child between the ages of 2 and 12 years, 7 seers in all.

The maximum quantity in the case of sugar for adults as well as children irrespective of age will be one seer per head. The possession of stocks of rationed commodities in excess of the quantities specified above will be illegal, unless specially authorised by a licence issued by the Special Officer under the Controller of Rationing.

"The other provisions of the Order as embodied in this department 'Press Note', dated the 14th January, 1944, remain unaltered."

3,000 persons, and those who were experiencing difficulty in registering their cards with private shops, were advised to go to Government stores.

SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SHOPS NEEDED

In a communication addressed to the Controller of Rationing, the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce drew his attention to the complaints received by the Chamber that many persons particularly in Calcutta, have not so far been able to register their cards with any shop in their locality, either private or Government, on the ground that the full quota of these shops of both the categories has been filled. The Committee urges the authorities to open a sufficient number of shops to enable all ration-card holders to register themselves with one or other of the shops in their locality.

CENTRE'S ASSURANCE FOR ADDITIONAL SHOPS

"Trust, the Hindu Mahasabha will set an example in assisting the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta and illiterate people in making the rationing scheme successful," states a

telegram received by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha from Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, in reply to the former's telegram on the time limit for registration of ration cards and the number of Government appointed private retail shops.

Sir Jwaharprasad's telegram adds that the Controller will extend the registration time and license additional shops if necessary.

"Some misapprehension," says a Government Press Note, has been caused by the announcement that all ration cards must be registered by January 22. This date was fixed so that the 28½ lakhs of ration cards issued before the shops were opened for registration, should be registered as expeditiously as possible. It has never been intended that registration should be refused after this date, and, in fact, it is recognised that registration must be a continuous process to deal with new arrivals within the rationed area and with those who have, through one cause or another, received their ration cards late. It is hoped, however, that consumers who have received their cards will register them as promptly as possible and thus avoid a last-minute rush to the shops."

It is understood that the smaller eating-houses, generally visited by the poorer sections of the people, are being generously supplied with rationed articles in order that these might temporarily cater to the needs of those who may not have got their ration cards or completed registration by January 31.

PRICES OF RATIONED ARTICLES

Retail prices of rationed articles have been fixed as follows:—Per seer—rice—As. 6½, wheat—As. 4½; atta—As. 5 flour—As. 6; and sugar—As. 7. Bread—3 oz. loaf—one anna; ½ lb.—As. 2½ and 1 lb.—As. 5 each.

It is officially announced that the Government of India have decided that maximum prices in primary wholesale markets in British India should be fixed for *bajra* and *jowar*. These prices will be notified by provincial Governments.

As regards rice, provisional conclusions have been reached about the appropriate price levels of coarse rice, and Administrations are to be instructed to reduce the current prices to these levels before fixing statutory maximum prices.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE

A Press Note issued in connection with the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1943, says:—

The Ordinance applies to every article except foodgrains and such other articles as may be specially exempted by order. Under the Ordinance the selling price of an article must not exceed by more than 20 per cent. its landed cost (in case of an imported article) or its cost of production (in case of an article which is not imported.)

Under the Ordinance, cash memos must be furnished if the amount of purchase is Rs. 10 or more, and if the amount is less than Rs. 10 when requested by the purchaser.

Orders have already been issued bringing this provision of the Ordinance in force in all municipal areas of the province. Cash memos, however, need not be furnished for certain articles as may be specified. The articles so specified, for the time being, are vegetables, green or ripe, fruits, flowers, spices, fresh fish, meat which is not cured or frozen, eggs, milk and milk products except when sold in sealed containers. So far maximum prices have already been fixed in regard to leather, cigarettes and photographic materials. Fixation of maximum prices in respect of many other articles is under consideration of Government.

(Continued on next page bottom.)

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

PROGRESS OF ALLIED FORCES IN ARAKAN

Capture Of Villages

On the Arakan front light Japanese counter-attacks were made against bridges over the Magyi river between Kanyindan and Razabil South to the south and east of Maungdaw on January 20.

R. A. F. fighters of the Tactical Air Force, Eastern Air Command, intercepted a large enemy formation over the Mayu Peninsula on the morning of January 20.

Two further attacks were made on Razabil on the night of January 18—19. All these attacks were successfully repulsed as were heavier attacks at Windwin four miles north-east of Buthidaung. Good progress was made in an attack on a hill one mile north-east from Htindaw.

In the Arakan in the early hours of January 21, British Indian land forces occupied Sinohbyin, two miles north of Buthidaung and repulsed two subsequent enemy counter-attacks.

ACTIVITY IN MAUNGDAW AREA

On the Arakan front during the night of January 21, 22, there was slight activity in the Maungdaw area, which resulted in the capture of a small village by the Allied land forces.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE

The capture of a hill east of the Kalapanzin river has improved the Allied position on the left flank, where good progress has recently been made, so states an information from the Arakan front dated January 25.

IN THE CHINDWIN AREA

In the Chindwin area a number of Japanese were ambushed 26 miles south-east of Tamu and suffered severe casualties, says an Allied war communique issued from South-East Asia Command headquarters on January 26.

In the Hukawng Valley further slight advances have been made by American-trained Chinese troops. In the Arakan patrol activity continues.

15 TOKYO DISTRICTS TO BE EVACUATED

London, January 25.

Fifteen districts of Tokyo and eight of the industrial towns of Nagoya are to be evacuated, according to a Japanese decree quoted by the German news agency. The districts concerned are exclusively quarters near railway stations.

The German overseas news agency later said that the industrial areas expected to be included in the decree will be those of Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe and of Kiushiu, the most southernly island of Japan proper.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 295.)

Dealers of woolen cloth, articles and goods, of watches including clocks and time-pieces, and of imported books, magazines and periodicals have been directed by the Controller-General of Civil Supplies to mark sale prices on such goods exhibited or intended for sale, or when the marking is not feasible to exhibit on the premises a price list of articles held by such dealers for sale.

NEW POWER FOR PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

A new Rule 130-B in the Defence of India Rules now empowers any Presidency Magistrate or a First Class Magistrate specially empowered by a Provincial Government in this behalf, to impose a fine exceeding Rs. 1,000 for offences of hoarding foodgrains or other breaches of Food Control orders under Rule 81, says a *Press Note*.

FOOD CONSIGNMENTS TO BE ENDORSED

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* says that the Government have passed orders under the Defence of India Rules requiring all consignments of the undernoted commodities arriving at any of the railway or steamer stations in Calcutta and the industrial area to be endorsed in writing by the Director of Civil Supplies before being delivered to the consignees:—Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Atta, Maids, Sujji, Rawas,

Bran, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley and Gram. Endorsements will be made by Khan Sahib Bazlur Rahman at the Directorate in respect of consignments arriving in Calcutta, Howrah, Shalimar, Ramkrishnapur and by the Sub-Divisional Officers within the respective jurisdictions in respect of consignments arriving at other stations.

Sale or transfer of railway or steamer receipts for consignments of specified articles is prohibited unless permitted by the Directorate of Civil Supplies by a written order.

RATIONING COMMITTEE OF WARD NO. 27 To Help Local Residents And Rate-payers

At a largely attended meeting of the leading rate-payers and citizens of Ward No. 27, presided over by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a Rationing Committee was formed for that Ward to help the local residents and rate-payers in getting their Ration Cards duly registered with the approved shops. The Ward was divided into 17 sectors, and for each sector a local resident was elected to look into the necessary arrangements.

Any resident of Ward No. 27 finding difficulty in receiving his Ration Card or in registering the same, will please communicate with Mr. B. K. Banerjee, Secretary to the Ward No. 27 Rationing Committee, 23A, Sardar Sankar Road, Calcutta.

FOOD FRONT**NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN BENGAL NOW****Mr. Amery's Reply To Questions In Commons**

"AS a result of relief measures and the excellent winter rice crop there is now no general shortage of food in Bengal" said Mr. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Graham White (Liberal) on the food situation in India, in the Commons on January 20 last. He added, "The situation remains anxious as procurement and distribution of supplies have been rendered difficult by the shock to public confidence. In the Deccan scarcity conditions have practically disappeared though in Cochin and Travancore, the position is not yet satisfactory. Long-term measures which are being taken include Grow More Food campaign, vigorous enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order, improvement of the procurement machinery, price control, extension of urban rationing and continued prohibition of exports."

ONE MILLION FAMINE DEATHS IN LAST FIVE MONTHS

That day Mr. Amery answered a number of questions about India in the Commons. When Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Independent) asked if there was such a shortage of financial provisions for famine relief that subscriptions from Britain were necessary, Mr. Amery declared: "Subscriptions in Britain would not help to bring more food into India but they can very well help in after-care and provision of clothing, in looking after widows and orphans, and I certainly hope subscriptions in Britain will be forthcoming."

BRITISH FUNDS FOR INDIA**LONDON LORD MAYOR'S LETTER TO CALCUTTA'S MAYOR**

Funds have been started in various parts of Britain to raise money for relief work in India, according to a letter written by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of Calcutta in reply to the latter's cable "on the tragic conditions in Bengal following the food crisis."

The Lord Mayor says that there is a "great wave of sympathy which the people of this country have felt for the distressed in India" and adds that they are endeavouring to put in hand at once further schemes.

He adds: "You may be assured that so far as I and the city are concerned, everything possible will be done to assist so pressing a cause."

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Labour): "Mr. Amery has referred to urban rationing. Has it been found possible to do anything with rural rationing?"

Mr. Amery: "Not in any strict sense of the word but there have been allocations to villages wherever that has been possible and in that sense there has been rural rationing."

Long-term Rehabilitation Of Destitutes

Referring to another question on the Food situation by Sir William Davison (Conservative) Mr. Amery said: "Relief measures in regard to food distribution have now achieved the purpose. Medical relief and free distribution of, clothing-blankets and cloth to destitute persons are being vigorously carried out and measures for long-term rehabilitation of destitute people are under consi-

deration by the Government of Bengal. I have no reason to believe that through shortage of labour or any other cause the season's harvest will not be completely gathered. Cholera and malaria are decreasing in Bengal but still present a more serious problem. There are still no reliable figures but the Government of India, on the basis of the present information, consider that the total abnormal mortality due to famine and to disease in the last 5 months of 1943 have not exceeded one million. I have no complete figures for the number of cases treated but by 28th December the military authorities Emergency Medical Organisation alone had treated 128,000 cases and nearly 1½ million cholera inoculations had been given."

NEWS CHRONICLE'S SCATHING CRITICISM

"In the House of Commons on Thursday (January 20) Mr. Amery had an unsatisfactory story to tell of the famine in India," comments the *News Chronicle* in its issue of January 22.

"Mr. Amery pointed out that the Government of India considers that 'the abnormal mortality due to the famine and to diseases in the last five months of 1943 has not exceeded a million.' There were no cheers in the House over this too complacent announcement. A million deaths from famine and its attendant diseases in five months in one corner of the British Empire: that is a horrible fact which must challenge alike our honour and our statesmanship."

After stressing the criticisms from the *News Chronicle's* New Delhi correspondent earlier in the week, the leader continues: "Not the least serious element in the situation is the continued reluctance of the Government of India to interfere. It is particularly disappointing after the hopes raised by the arrival of the new Viceroy."

"Mr. Casey, who has won reputation for efficiency and energy, will in a few days' time enter upon his new duties as the Governor of Bengal. Undoubtedly, he will be called upon to make without delay vital decisions on which the lives of the vast numbers of Indian citizens will depend."

"In the face of the supreme task of salvation for these despairing millions, all constitutional and political questions must be regarded for the time being as of trivial significance."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Mr. P. B. Mullick, Publicity Minister, Bengal, issued the following statement in the local papers of January 24: "It is surprising that in spite of the factual statement issued by the Government of Bengal answering the *News Chronicle* correspondent's misleading message that newspaper

should continue to make ill-informed comments on the Bengal situation and thereby disturb the process of psychologic recovery and restoration of confidence which is so essential at the present time. Bengal is now in a state of convalescence after its ordeal of 1943 and there are men on the spot whose own kith and kin have suffered, and who are doing everything that is humanly possible to speed up the progress of recovery. The Government of the province is in the hands of such men and from Ministers down to the humblest officials in the Secretariat, as well as in the districts, all are working overtime in order to carry through multifarious measures designed to relieve sufferings and prevent a relapse. Recovery from the effect of the calamity which overwhelmed Bengal cannot, however, be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. But good progress is being achieved and constant vigilance is being maintained.

"From thousands of miles away the *News Chronicle* relies on hearsay diagnosis of Bengal's present symptom and prescribes panaceas like interference by the Central Government and the shelving of what it describes as 'constitutional and political questions'. It pretends to be a greater friend of 'the despairing millions' than representatives of those millions and the thousands of officials both British and Indian, who have given the better part of their lives in the service of the people of the province.

"At a time when the voice of controversy in India itself is comparatively hushed and we are trying to get on with the job this British paper invites a renewal of acrimonious exchanges by its ill advised comments. To that extent it injures the cause of those very people for whom it professes so much concern. I am afraid, the only people who benefit by such writings are the Axis propagandists, because they obtain from this source more materials for the propaganda than the actual situation in Bengal at present time could offer them. I request the British public not to be misled by these ill-informed reports and comments."

MR. AMERY'S MORTALITY FIGURES CHALLENGED

The Secretary of State for India Mr. Leopold Amery's figure of one million dead in the Bengal famine was contested by the Secretary of the India League, Mr. Krishna Menon, speaking at a Teachers' Conference in London arranged by the India League on Saturday (January 22).

The famous actress Dame Sybil Thorndike, said "If we British peoples fail—as I think we have failed so far—over the Indian problem we have put civilisation back. If we could realise—the majority of us and particularly that wonderfully slow moving body, Parliament—and acknowledge publicly that we have ever made a mistake it would be one of the greatest spiritual achievements we in this country have made."

The Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, said, "I am rather depressed at the complacency with which so many members of Parliament view the existing situation in India. They seem to assume that nothing more can be done or should be done. Another attempt should be made now to meet the situation."

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF FAMINE

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee's Scheme

New Delhi, January 24.

To prevent a repetition of famine and to secure the social and economic rehabilitation of the people of Bengal, certain suggestions were made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President, Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview to-day.

He said that there must be a well-co-ordinated scheme of relief based on local conditions and resources. Poor houses ought to be established for every group of villages which

would give food and shelter to those who were completely incapacitated and rendered homeless and also provide suitable work to others and pay them wages half in cash and half in kind.

There must simultaneously be a scheme for re-establishing special classes of people, now rendered peniless in their old trades and occupations.

Dr. Mookerjee added: "With the liability undertaken by the Government of India to feed Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area, and with the huge crop available for the rest of Bengal, there is absolutely no reason why people should still suffer or why there should be any food crisis in Bengal again in 1944. If that does happen the responsibility will lie heavily on the Government of India."

He paid a tribute to the work of the Army in arranging distribution. "On occasions planes had been used to transport much-needed medicines and such articles as blankets to wherever they were urgently required. What was most satisfactory was the way in which the Army secured the co-operation of all sections of people without distinction."

CALCUTTA RICE AGENT SENTENCED

Bareilly, January 24.

Mirza Abdul Wahab, agent of a Calcutta firm of rice dealers, was to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or three months' further rigorous imprisonment and his servant, Abdul Shakoor, to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the D. I. Rules for contravening the U. P. Foodgrains Control Order, 1943.

The prosecution alleged that between June 18 and August 18, 1943, accused bought 3,923 bags of rice in Bareilly and kept them without the District Magistrate's permission.

The entire stock of rice, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,68,000, was ordered to be forfeited.

Accused said that he had bought the rice with the humanitarian object of saving the starving population of Bengal.

The Magistrate remarked: "The plea of humanitarianism need deceive no one. Operators like Wahab are responsible for keeping back big stocks out of circulation thus causing great hardship to the public. They believe in making a fortune by selling only at places where they can get prices according to their wish, thus holding the public to ransom. Nothing but a deterrent sentence will meet the end of justice."—A. P. I.

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted two wholtime A.R.P. Officers for the Pulta and Tallah Water Works trained at the A. R. P. Industrial Staff School, Calcutta. The candidates should have experience in all A. R. P. matters and should be capable of organising and giving instruction to workers of these Waterworks in A. R. P. services (Wardens Service, Casualty Service, Rescue Service and First Aid Service). The training of all A. R. P. workers is to include Industrial Training 1st, and 2nd Stage, Team Training and Combined Training and is to provide for efficient grounding and regular exercises. They should also be capable of organising Fire Fighting Parties and Stirrup Pump Parties. Pay Rs. 200 each per month inclusive of Dearness Allowance plus Rs. 40 House Allowance. The posts are purely temporary. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 4th February, 1944.

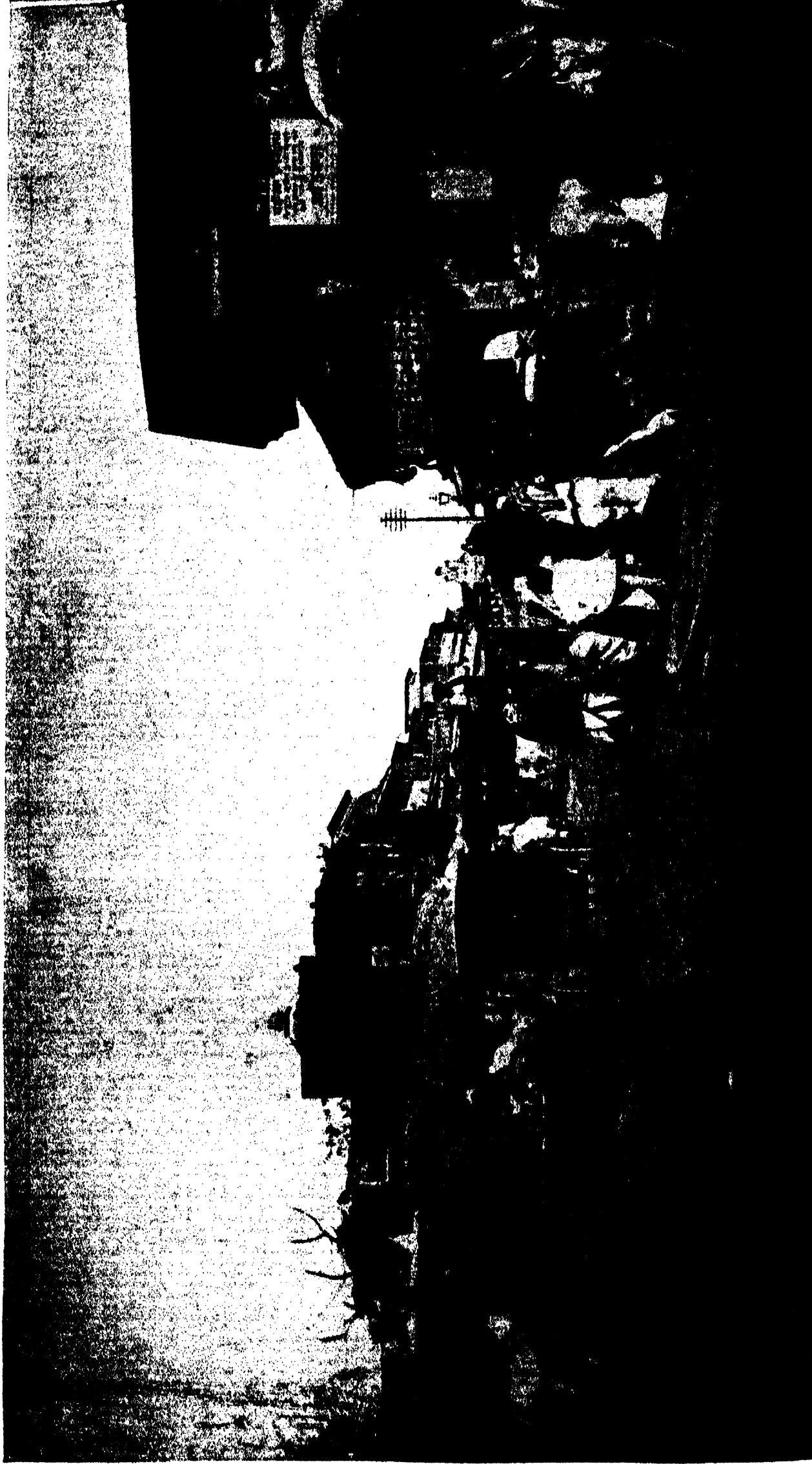
P. C. BOSE,

Special Officer,

27th January, 1944.

Palta & Tallah, Water Works.

CALCUTTA FIFTY YEARS AGO



From an old photograph : By courtesy of Mr. R. V. Roy

CORNER OF CHITPORE ROAD AND GREY STREET

*Special Article***Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—III****The Town And Its Amenities**

[By B. V. ROY, M.A.]

IN describing the general appearance of the town during the Nineties (1890—1899), I will first ask the reader to remember these big facts, viz., that Calcutta was still the Capital of India, that the Calcutta Improvement Trust had not yet come into existence, and that the age of motorized transport had not yet arrived. The removal of the Capital to Delhi did not take place until 1911, and Bengal (and therefore Calcutta) was still under a Lieutenant-Governor who resided in Belvedere, while the Viceroy and Governor-General resided in Government House. (In England, good old motherly Queen Victoria was still reigning throughout the decade, and the Diamond Jubilee of the 60th year of her reign was celebrated in 1897). The population of Calcutta was less than one-fourth of what it is now. According to the census of 1891, the population was 6,82,000, and even ten years later, at the census taken in 1901, it had risen only to 8,47,000. The Improvement Trust had not come into being, and therefore its operations, which have since drastically changed the appearance of the city, were still in the womb of futurity. The only big road-project carried out during the Nineties was the opening out of Harrison Road, connecting the two main railway termini of Howrah and Sealdah. It was originally named Central Road, and later changed to Harrison Road, after Sir Henry Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation from 1881 to 1890. On the subject of roads, in the period I am describing, stone-metal was mainly used on roadways, and asphaltum or tar-macadam had not yet come into use, while the footpaths were still good brown earth, not concrete-paved. Street watering was still done by *bhistis* or water-carriers, who filled their leathern *musaacks* at the roadside standposts and scattered the water, or by means of horse-drawn water-carts, which had a perforated pipe behind, from which the water flowed out in a thin cascade.

There was only a single Municipal Market, viz., the Hogg Market, and private markets, most of which still exist, catered for the people of Calcutta. Fruits, vegetables and supplies from other and distant Provinces did not come into Calcutta in such large quantities as they do now. For example, mangoes from Darbhanga, Benares etc., came in limited quantities while mangoes from the outlying Bengal Districts such as Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, etc., were available in larger quantities than now. The numerous varieties of mangoes from South India were unknown. In recent times, not only dried fruits like raisins, figs, etc., but large imports of fresh fruits which grow only in cold climates such as apples, pears, peaches, have been made possible by the use of "refrigerated vans" in railways, and now-a-days we get fresh grapes in bunches, which come from far distant Peshawar or Chaman. In those days, grapes could only be obtained packed in small, round white-wood boxes, with the grapes laid out inside on padded layers of cotton. A box

cost 5 or 6 annas and contained 10 to 15 grapes. Now-a-days, Marketing Boards have been set up in many provinces which, with improved railway facilities, allow of large consignments of fruits, vegetables, etc., being sent to Calcutta. For example, Darjeeling vegetables such as cabbages, squash, beans, tomatoes, etc., available about July-August in Calcutta were unheard of in those days.

The improved building methods and designs made possible by the use of re-inforced concrete in various forms had not yet come into prominence, nor was steel in the form of joists and frames so largely used for building as now. Ordinary brick and mortar, and wooden beams and rafters were the mainstay in the construction of houses. Some examples of the architectural fashions of the pre-concrete age, which date back at least 60 or 70 years may still be seen in the Elliot Road, Ripon Street, etc., locality. The house frontages have a small portico supported on thick, round pillars, the upper space between the pillars being filled in with green-painted wooden *jhimils* to keep out the sun and rain. . . . The large mansions of three, four or five storeys, or huge blocks of residential flats had not made their appearance. There were dense clusters of *bustees* scattered all over the town, most of which have gradually disappeared and been replaced by imposing mansions or ranges of shops, but many *bustees* still survive to disfigure Calcutta. Some have a surprising longevity and as an example, I may point out the bustee at the north-eastern corner of the junction of Wellesley Street and Surendranath Banerjee Road, which has existed in the same static condition for at least the past 50 years, with its dingy "tea-shops," dirty gunny *purdahs*, wood-fuel shops, etc. . . . Besides *bustees*, there were innumerable narrow, dingy and dark lanes and gullies, with houses and huts crowded together higgledy-piggledy, many of which have been since wiped out of existence by the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. . . During the period I am describing, Bhowanipur was full of jungly patches, gardens, open drains and numerous unsavoury tanks in various stages of decay. South Calcutta, i.e., the region south of Bhowanipur up to the extreme south border of the city, which now boasts of clean new roads and beautiful mansions and houses, then consisted of swampy land, paddy-fields, clusters of mud huts and villages, with palm and coconut groves and tanks innumerable, traces of some of which still remain in localities not yet built up. I have a recollection, as a boy, of going with my father to Dhakuria railway station, and my impression is of a bare platform bordered with knee-high grass infested with leeches (which I then saw—and felt—for the first time in my life), surrounded by gloomy jungle and patches of arable land.

As I have already remarked, the motorised age had not yet arrived. The use of electricity for household lighting and other purposes began only about the end of the decade. (The domestic sup-

ply of electricity began in 1899, and electric tram-cars first ran in 1901). Only a very few private motor cars were to be seen on the roads, while taxicabs, motor-trucks or vans, and rickshaws had not yet appeared. The only public conveyances were horse-drawn tram cars, "ticca-gharries" (hackney carriages), and in the Indian quarter of the town, "palkis" (palanquins). The last named were used only by *purda* ladies or elderly people for going short distances. The Tramways Co. had depots or stables for horses in various parts of the town, for changing horses during the run, while at some street corners, syces used to stand with spare horses to help in turning the curve of the road. The cars were merely platforms on wheels, with rows of seats clamped on, nothing like the luxurious cars we now ride in, with cushioned seats, glass windows, and fans. The modern reader will get an idea of how these cars ran, from the following lines of verse which appeared in 1894 in the "Indian Daily News":—

"Hai, bandho, bandho!" loud I bawl
 "Ek dum si, khubberdar!"
 The horse suspends its sickly crawl,
 I occupy the car.
 The driver jerks, the coolies shove,
 The Baboos shout out "naar"
 But hang me if all this will move
 The Dhurrumtolla Car!

As regards hackney carriages, many specimens still survive in all their pristine glory yet, and no description is necessary. At this period, wealthy people, both Indian and European, drove out in state or for evening drives in horse-drawn equipages such as landaus, landaulettes, barouches, etc., while office or business people rode in office jauns and brownberries, doctors visited their patients in broughams, and smart, sportive young men drove their own dog-carts or "tuntums."

On the aspect of public entertainments, the citizens who wanted a few hours' amusement or escape from boredom, had to depend on Theatres, of which there were four in the Indian quarter (The Star, Minerva, Classic and Royal Bengal) and two or three in the European quarter. Numbering and reservation of seats were unknown, and you had to get there very early to secure a good seat. Ladies of Indian families never sat in the male auditorium as they do now, and were relegated to separate "zenana" seats, generally at the topmost storey of the house, and were shielded from the vulgar gaze by a net screen. . . Among mechanical forms of entertainment, the Edison Phonograph came to Calcutta late in the decade, but its price made it only available to the rich. The records were of cylindrical shape and greyish-white in colour, and a huge box was required to keep a few dozen records. The gramophone with its flat disc records came later, and the Radio was still in the womb of futurity. . . There were no Cinema houses in Calcutta—believe it or not!—for the very good reason that "moving pictures" were just in process of being made in the West, and it was towards the end of the decade (1897—98) that two enterprising Bengali brothers named Hiralal Sen and Motilal Sen founded the "Royal Bioscope Co." in Calcutta, and imported films from foreign countries for exhibition. I have some recollection of films occasionally being shown as an extra attraction along with dra-

matic performances at the Classic Theatre in Beadon Street, which was run by the actor-manager-playwright Amarendra Nath Dutt.

I will conclude with a few isolated facts showing the difference between the Calcutta of half a century ago and the Calcutta of to-day. First, the Time Gun was fired from the Fort twice daily, at 1 p.m. and again at 9-30 p.m. Second, access inside the Fort was allowed freely to the public during the day time, and I have in my boyhood been inside several times with my father, just for "sight-seeing," though there was nothing much to see. The English sentry at the gate wore a red coat, and I may mention that the use of "khaki" for soldiers' dress began at the end of the decade (during the South African or Boer War, 1899—1901). Third, the Eden Gardens were the promenade in *excellis* for the elite and the wealthy citizens of Calcutta, both European and Indian. Every evening a band played in the Band-Stand, and the grassy walk beside the Bandstand was strictly reserved "for Europeans only." No Indian could encroach within that charmed circle and might even be hustled out by the vigilant police if found trespassing. There is no band now, no reserved promenade, no serried rows of smart and showy equipages with high-stepping horses and jingling harness standing on the roadway while their masters "took the air." All has been changed.

[Note:—The accompanying illustration shows a corner of "Calcutta 50 years ago." Like many other parts of the town, this corner has also undergone drastic changes. The shop for sale of "countryborn wine" at the extreme right, from which a muffled up figure is seen coming out, has given place to a large mansion housing many "country-born" people in its upper floors, and ranges of shops on the ground-floors, for the sale of diverse kinds of "country-born" goods.—B. V. R.]

CIVIC ADDRESS TO A JOURNALIST

MR. S. A. BRELVI HONOURED BY VELLORE MUNICIPALITY

Vellore, January 14.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, was presented with a civic address by the Vellore Municipal Council to-day.

The address stated that Mr. Brelvi had now been made "the architect, preserver and the voice of the Fourth Estate in India."

Replying to the address Mr. Brelvi said that he was glad to visit the historic town of Vellore which he always remembered since it was the place where some of the national leaders were kept in jail. He asked the Council to strive for the release of the leaders.

Referring to the remark in the address that the Press was the Fourth Estate, Mr. Brelvi said that in democratic countries like England and the United States the press was the guardian of the liberties of the people. But in a country like India which was still striving to attain freedom the Press was a very potent instrument for securing their liberties. True democracy and a Free Press went together. On behalf of the Press he gave the assurance that the Press would always do whatever lay in its power to see that this country was free as soon as possible.

Health & Hygiene

Health Aspects Of Physical Education—I

[BY CLAIR V. LANGTON, DR. P.H., Director of Physical Education, Oregon State College, U. S. A.]

THE programme of physical education has been widely accepted and has received generous support. There is little question that this support has been justified on the basis of the contribution that the profession has made in the field of education.

Specifically, physical education has consciously or unconsciously contributed much to the health and well-being of the school child. The programme of muscular activity, carefully adapted to age groupings, has undoubted physiological significance; no less significant are the contributions made also in the fields of social and mental health.

In view of modern trends and developments in education, however, these contributions, worthwhile as they are, clearly are not substantial enough. The reorganization of the elementary and secondary school curricula has indicated that no longer may old subject matter categories and fields make their greatest contribution towards social intelligence without themselves being reorganized.

Reorganization in our field has taken place. The old conception of physical education has been superseded by a larger, more comprehensive programme that includes not only physical education but school health service, hygiene instruction, safety education, and many phases of school sanitation.

In view of the foregoing, can physical education, both in teacher training and in practice, remain the narrow specialty of yesterday in defiance of changing social conditions, school reorganization, and requirements imposed upon it by the educational administrator?

The answer to this problem, which is a challenge to physical education, must come from the profession itself. Pertinent questions are: Is physical education ready for a comprehensive health programme? Will physical education render more than half-hearted service to such a programme? Will it attempt to inform itself regarding the content and place of a health programme in the educational curriculum?

In answering the first of these three questions, "Is physical education ready for a health education programme?" the answer at the present time would have to be "No." Although the superintendents and principals have already more or less decided in practice, and justly so, that physical welfare activities will be co-ordinated and administered by an already existing organization (*i.e.*, physical education), it is evident that the present preparation of the physical education teacher is not broad enough to carry satisfactorily the entire programme. This means not only that health education work suffers materially, but also that the prestige of physical education itself suffers in the eyes of the superintendents and principals who see failure in physical education because of inability to put on what they as administrators feel is a well-rounded physical welfare programme in view of the organization they have created. Physical education will not be ready for a health education programme until a material part of the physical education curricula is set aside to give this

particular training. At least 20 per cent of the work, in addition to the basic fundamental scientific courses, is necessary to give a minimum approach to the field of health education and an adequate appreciation of its worth. When physical education gets out of its present water-tight compartmental type of offering, and cuts across related co-ordinate fields, then and only then, will it be ready to assume the responsibilities for this additional work which has been forced upon it more or less by educational administrators.

The second question, "Will physical education render adequate service to a health programme?" again reflects the opinion, training, and environmental influence of the physical education teacher. It is quite evident that we lend only lip service to health in our physical education programme, as the educational administrator himself is doing. Though it is listed first among the objectives of education, even a casual survey of school systems will indicate very definitely that it is not first in actuality. *The Journal of Health and Physical Education* gives generous support to health education through its articles and editorial columns, but to develop an adequate, worth-while programme in this field requires more than the reading of articles of information and expressions of opinion. Of interest in this connection is the recent amalgamation of the American Physical Education Association with the Department of School Health and Physical Education of the National Education Association. It is expected that this affiliation will help to bring school physicians, nurses, health education teachers, and physical education teachers into one organization, and that physical education will thereby become more interested in the school health programme because of the influence of these other groups.

The third question, "Will physical education attempt to inform itself regarding a health programme?" depends upon the leaders of the physical education profession. They must analyze and interpret the convictions and wishes of the education profession in general. In addition, they should inform themselves relative to the contribution that the health educator can make to general physical welfare, if not to physical education. A definite attempt must be made to understand health education and the training necessary to prepare teachers adequately in this phase of educational activity. Nothing effective in the way of results will be obtained until a thorough basic training is given in this field. At present teacher-training institutions are reluctant to give up any of the professional work in physical education to make room for subject matter which is often regarded as belonging to another and unrelated field. If physical education makes an honest effort to study and understand the field of health as related to the problems of general education, there is little doubt that much good will result from such an effort.

(To be continued.)

Engineering

Safety Of Electrical Installation In India

[By G. S. MITTER, A. M. A. E.]

IT is time that we should put our heads together to make the electric installation of our houses safe and our lives secure, when the Government and the Electric Supply Companies failed to do so.

Electrocution has become a frequent occurrence where there is an A. C. supply for domestic purpose at 220 volts.

200 volts A. C. as we get the supply is not like 220 volts D. C. supply. It is the average pressure of electric current of 220 volts and the maximum instantaneous pressure is 312 volts nearly, which causes death or permanent disability.

A few expert opinions are cited below :—

"Most continental Electrical Engineers certainly regard 200 volts alternating current as much too dangerous for domestic and rural use. In Europe and North America also less than half this pressure is generally used, and the gain in efficiency resulting from the adoption of the higher pressure is not considered adequate compensation for the increased risk." Even our own factory statistics point in the same direction. There has been a notable increase in the proportion of fatal accidents corresponding to the more general use of A. C. at or around the standard voltage. Failing the introduction of effective control over wiring and appliances in this country there are bound to be occurrences which form useful propaganda for a rival industry as a result of a large extension of domestic and rural electrification at 230 volts A. C. (*The Electrician*, March 6, 1931.)

Colonel R. E. Crompton, M. I. E. E., writing in *The Electrical Times* for March, 1931, states :— "That the introduction of 220 volts A. C. into rural areas abroad has been attended with disastrous results, and that this is not too strong a word will be agreed by all who have studied the question."

Dr. Alfred Ekstrom, M. I. E. E., states :— "In view of the fact that experience in Sweden has shown that the number of fatal accidents caused by 220 volts A. C. to earth (calculated per million inhabitants connected at each voltage), it was considered inadvisable, in spite of the technical advantage, to use the higher voltage."—*The Electrician*, August, 1930.)

The Chief Electrical Inspector and Adviser to the Government of Bengal warns :— "With the extended use of alternating current, real danger to life must result." (Annual Report of the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in Bengal, by Mr. S. W. Redcliff, M. I. E. E., M. I. E., (India), Electrical Adviser and Chief Electrical Inspector, Bengal, for the year, 1930).

We find that the accidents at 220 volts A. C. are about 10 times those at 110 volts A. C. (*The Electrical Times*, London, 1931).

With the extended use of 230 volts A. C. unless adequate precautions are adopted, specially in unskilled hands, the number of accidents will certainly increase, but Mr. Stevens may be justified in taking risk in oriental countries where life is not so highly valued. (P. 789, *The Electrical Times*, London, April, 1931).

It will be seen that for lighting for consumers the voltage used in practice is, in 410 of the biggest cities in the world, 110 volts A. C. or 220 volts D. C. Amongst them a few are as follows :—

Paris in France and the whole of France, 110 volts.

Rome in Italy, 110 volts.

Madrid in Spain, 110 volts, A. C. and D. C.

New York, Chicago, the whole of U. S. A. and of Canada, 110 volts.

Tokyo and the whole of Japan, 100 volts.

Antwerp in Belgium, 110 volts.

Rumania, 110 volts.

Colombo, 110 volts.

Mexico, 115 volts.

Mukden and the whole of Manchuria, 110 volts.

Berlin in Germany uses 220 volts D. C.

To-day practically the whole of the domestic and general lighting load (in U. S. A.) supplied at 110—120 volts to earth, and following this development most States prohibit by ordinance of one kind or other, supply for such purposes at a higher value than 150 volts.

Every electrician knows that the use of 110 volts A. C. for domestic purposes does not give us absolute safety and for this, lower A. C. volts or D. C. system have been advocated. Lower A. C. voltages are used for safety.

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During the period 1911 to 1921, Scott Ram reported only 6 deaths from contact with 250 volts D. C. or less (1 from shock, and 5 from burns), whereas during the same period he reported 150 cases of deaths from contact with 250 volts A. C. or less—a period when, in the main, alternating current system was in common use.

In England and in foreign countries:

- (a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is scarcely twice the cost of production and, therefore, the public enjoys the benefits of the undertakings.
- (b) The supply company profit is limited by law (*Vide E. & S., the law relating to Electricity by C. M. Knowles, P. 28*).
- (c) Surplus profits go to ameliorate the public works and institutions.
- (d) Municipal undertakings directly benefit the public.

In India:

- (a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is from 10 to 25 times the cost of production.
- (b) The supply company's profit is unlimited and unrestrained.
- (c) Surplus profit goes to capitalists and foreigners, except in the case of State and Municipal power plants, such as at Cauvery, Kashmir, etc.
- (d) There is seldom any such municipal undertaking to benefit the country.

Prof. Bhim Chandra Chatterjee, B. A., B. Sc., B. Sc., M. I. E. E., M. I. E. E., (Ind.) of Benares Hindu University has thoroughly discussed the dangers of 220 volts A. C. supply in his pamphlet "Economy and Safety of Electric Installation in India." He has suggested eleven recommendations out of which let me quote two:—

- (i) "The distribution should preferably be by continuous current at not more than 220 volts, but if alternating current distribution is unavoidable in residential quarters it should be done at 110 volts."
- (ii) "The use of special Transformers from 110 volts to 24 or 42 volts should be made compulsory in case such as those of bath rooms and garages, etc."

Naturally the questions come to our minds:—

Who are responsible for introduction of 220 volts A. C. which is as good as laying death-traps in our homes or spreading land mines around us? Are there no remedies?

To my mind the responsibility lies at the door of:—

- (1) Those persons whose interests are in Electric Supply Companies, who care more for their profits than the lives of the innocent people.
- (2) Those legislators, who are perfectly ignorant of the nature and characteristic of the electric current which they have introduced and enacted to be safe in law.
- (3) The advisers to the Governments who have justified this crime, I should say, and advocating to continue and multiply the same still.

(4) The general public who suffers this wrong and injustice and allow this unfair practice throughout the length and breadth of our motherland.

The following remedies may be suggested to get rid of the evils attached to the A. C. system.

(1) To appeal, in the name of humanity, to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Their Excellencies the Governors of all provinces, the Princes of the Native States, and all ministers, men and bodies in power and position, the press, the mouth-piece of the people, and all who are willing to save innocent lives from being electrocuted to combine to eradicate the evil of 220 volts A. C. Supply.

(2) To move the legislators to adopt the suggestion of 220 volts D. C. or 110 volts A. C. supply and pass necessary Act and modify the Indian Electricity Act accordingly. For this there must be non-official technical experts in Legislature.

(3) (A) The Government Electrical Inspectors, who are the sole responsible officers in charge should investigate how far it is safe and advisable to allow license of supply of 220 volts A. C. and consider the other questions from the point of view of the public who being absolutely innocent about such technical matters, depend entirely on their judgment on good faith.

(B) They should strictly adhere to Rule 48 of Indian Electricity Rules.

As an Electrical Engineer I suggest some important points for the safety of the electric installation at our homes which will be found useful:—

(1) (A) "Earthing" all the metallic covers of the switches, distribution boards and wires and portable appliances etc., quite effectively and properly and to check them at least once a year.

(B) "Earthing" properly the pipes for water and gas, corrugated tin of the shed and iron structures with tubewell or any other earth plate or earth pipe.

(2) Providing an iron-clad switch at every floor or flat to cut out the main current instantly in case of danger. This may be operated even by a child if a string is tied and hung from its handle.

(3) Using 3-pin plug controlled by a switch and non-metallic things, particularly in the A. C. area.

(4) Avoiding damp by all possible means to the electric installation.

(5) Not using cheap things and unskilled and unlicensed labour. Entrusting the work in the hands of a licensed and qualified contractor.

(6) Knowing how to detach any person from the live wire or part of the installation in case of danger and to revive to normal condition.—*Journal of the Association of Engineers.*

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Calcutta News & Views

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

ASSUMES OFFICE ON JANUARY 22

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey assumed office as Governor of Bengal on Saturday morning, January 22. In the Throne Room of Government House at Calcutta the oaths of allegiance and of office were administered to Mr. Casey by Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. The Chief Minister and other members of the Bengal Cabinet, Judges of the High Court, the Mayor of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and other high civil and military officers were present at the function.

In the wig and scarlet robes of his high office the Chief Justice handed over copies of the oaths to Mr. Casey who affirmed them, Bible held aloft in right hand. Mrs. Casey was present at the function. A salute of 17 guns from the ramparts of Fort William announced the assumption of office by the new Governor, after which high civil and military officers were presented to His Excellency and Mrs. Casey.

GOVERNOR MEETS PRESS

The intention to make short aerial tours of distressed areas of Bengal in his own plane which he had brought out from the Middle East, was expressed by His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, when he and Mrs. Casey met several Calcutta journalists and war correspondents at an informal tea party at Government House on Monday, January 24.

His Excellency and Mrs. Casey made inquiries about conditions in Bengal and India generally and narrated their own experiences in the Middle East and elsewhere.

SIR RUTHERFORD GOES ON LEAVE

His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford, Governor of Bihar and Acting Governor of Bengal, was granted leave out of India by the Secretary of State, for urgent reasons of health from January 22, stated an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. He has left Calcutta.

SIR GOORODAS BANERJEE CENTENARY

Glowing tributes to the memory of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee were paid at a largely attended public meeting at the Asutosh Memorial Hall, Bhowanipore, on Sunday afternoon, January 23, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas presiding.

The meeting was the first of the series of public meetings to be held this week in connexion with the centenary celebration of the illustrious deceased.

Mr. Justice Biswas in paying tributes referred to Sir Gooroodas as a true leader of the nation, whose contributions to the building up of national life would remain a constant source of inspiration to the posterity. It was regrettable that it seemed that the younger generation was not fully conversant with the life and activities of this great man, and he felt the absence of an arrangement for educating the younger generation on the life and preachings of the great men of the land.

Dr. D. N. Maitra said that he felt happy to say that he along with a group of educationists had been able to establish an educational centre in Calcutta where education was being imparted in line with Sir Gooroodas Banerjee's ideal.

In the morning, the inauguration of the centenary week was initiated at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, where 'Kirtan', reading from the Vedas and other scriptures formed the chief items.

Mr. Devendra Nath Mookerjee who presided referred to the outstanding traits of Sir Gooroodas who lived a simple life with a high ideal.

THE LATE SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJI

The importance of compilation of a bibliography of Sarat Chandra's works was stressed by Dr. Kalidas Nag presiding over a public meeting held on Sunday afternoon, January 23, at the Baptist Mission Hall, College Square.

Dr. Nag invited in particular the members of the "Prajna Bharati", the association under whose auspices the function was organised, to take up the work in right earnest.

No steps had yet been taken, Dr. Nag deplored, to bring the general public and the students of the coming days in contact with the ideas and thought-currents Sarat Chandra had propounded in his works. Setting up of study circles which would discuss every aspect of his contributions, relating to society, politics and culture, was also imperatively called for.

Mr. Narendra Deb recalled the love and admiration Sarat Chandra had inspired among all those who came in contact with him. Endowed with a soft heart even the sufferings of animals moved him.

Mrs. Anurupa Debi spoke about the life Sarat Chandra used to lead in his youth while residing at Bhagalpur. For sometime he stayed as her guest. During that period he had attained wide popularity as a singer among the local Bengalee population.

"LENIN DAY" IN CALCUTTA

The Russians have been able to drive back the German invaders from their country because the Red Army is inspired by Lenin's ideals and the system of government, economic and social conditions he had established in Russia. This was stressed by speakers at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress in Calcutta on January 21 last in observance of "Lenin Day".

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, who presided, referred to Lenin's life-long toil for the uplift of the distressed and the downtrodden people of Russia.

Comparing Lenin to Mr. Gandhi, he said that both had struggled for the liberation of the masses, for wiping out capitalism and imperialism and that both had lived a selfless and simple life. Their methods were, however, different. Mr. Gandhi was a pacifist without compromise, while Lenin, although he hated violence, had not been averse to bloodshed if the situation demanded it.

MR. SATISH DAS-GUPTA RELEASED

Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta was released from the Alipore Central Jail on Thursday morning, January 20, on the expiry of his sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Das-Gupta was convicted in July, 1942, in connection with the defiance of a Magisterial order asking him to quit Feni. He was received at the jail gate by Mr. J. M. Dutt, Prof. Mihir Sen and others. After release he went to Sodepur.

DEATH OF MR. NEPAL CHANDRA ROY

Mr. Nepal Chandra Roy, a distinguished educationist and a well-known nationalist, passed away at his Calcutta residence in Kabir Road, Ballygunge, in the early hours of Saturday morning, January 22. He was 77.

A scion of a well-known Vaidya family of Mulghar, Khulna, Mr. Roy passed his B.A. examination from the General Assembly's Institution in 1887 and served the Mulghar H. E. School and the Allahabad Anglo-Bengali School as Headmaster for several years. During this period he also passed the B.L. examination but before he could join the Bar he was requested by the Poet Tagore to join Santiniketan which he did in 1909. He retired from Visvabharati as its Principal in 1936.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, met a deputation of students on Thursday morning, January 20 last, in connection with the Campbell Medical School affairs.

At a meeting of the Campbell Medical School students held on Friday night in the Creek Row mess, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Being convinced by the kind assurance given by the Premier to the representatives of Campbell Strike Aid Committee and the Joint Committee of All-Bengal Medical Students' Association and All-Bengal Muslim Students' League, that no victimisation in any sense will be forced upon the students and that the expulsion order on 7 students will be withdrawn and our grievances sympathetically treated, we hereby call off our strike from the 22nd instant and request the students of the Campbell Medical School to join the institution as soon as it reopens."

The Campbell Medical School reopens on January 27, and the orders expelling seven students in connection with the strike have also been rescinded.

Conveying this decision a *Press Note*, issued by the Government of Bengal on January 22 last, stated:

Government observe that a wholly erroneous impression exists among the public regarding the expulsion order passed on seven students of the Campbell Medical School in connection with the present strike in that institution. There seems to be a very general tendency to regard strikes by students in the same light as strikes by industrial labour and to think that any punishment inflicted upon ring-leaders or other delinquents amounts to victimisation. This impression encourages students to assume that they can afford to set discipline at defiance and escape with absolute impunity.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA**Over-Crowded And Squalor**

Speaking on housing in relation to public health in India at the Provincial Hygiene Institute, Lucknow, Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee pointed out that the absence of town planning and limitation of space and high land values had contributed in the big Indian industrial cities to some of the worst conditions of over-crowding and squalor in the world.

In the post-war period, Mr. Mukherjee said, India should launch public housing schemes, the burden of which should be met through subsidies from local Governments, increased municipal taxation and contribution from employers outside the towns and cities. There should be a statutory obligation of employers on housing their workers.

Prof. Mukherjee observed that industrial housing was the first step towards an improvement of the standards of living, behaviour and morale of the Indian industrial worker.

Government wish to correct these views and to state that they cannot allow students to cultivate a mentality of defiance nor can they countenance the continual recurrence of grave breaches of discipline without proper punishment being meted out to the offenders. Nor should the public think that such punishment is in the nature of victimisation, a word which has no place in the relationship, however stern this may have to be at times, between educational authorities and students. The punishment of a ward by a guardian or of a son by a parent cannot be described as victimisation, and the relationship between educational authorities and students is of the same nature. In this particular instance, however, Government feel that it is the existence of these misconceptions that has given rise to the misunderstanding regarding the order of expulsion on the seven students, and therefore Government have decided to exercise a special clemency and to rescind the order of expulsion.

Lest this act of clemency should be misconstrued, Government wish to make it clear that if in future students of any educational institution offend against the rules of discipline and conduct, disciplinary action will take its normal course at the discretion of the school authorities, and no amount of misconceived public sympathy with the offenders will move Government to intervene.

All the students of the Campbell Medical School have expressed regret either by letter or through a resolution passed by their representatives in a meeting, and the School will reopen on Thursday, January 27th. Any student who without adequate reason fails to attend his class within seven days of the reopening date, will automatically be struck off the roll."

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

The Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was crowded on Monday, January 24, when Nishi Kanta Ghosh, President of the Indian Confectioners' Association, and Managing Director of Messrs. Dwarka Nath Ghosh & Sons (confectioners) and 7 others, who were arrested in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag, owner of the firm of Bhim Chandra Nag (also confectioner), appeared in the dock.

Praying for further time for investigation and opposing bail to Nishi Kanta Ghosh, the police alleged that it was a deep laid conspiracy and a very complicated case. The police further submitted that statements and informations were being received which might lead to the detection of the murder.

Mr. K. C. Gupta, Advocate, prayed for any amount of bail and undertook that his client, if released on bail, would not go out of his house, and would not object to the police posting a constable at his door, if they so desired.

The Magistrate said that the police wanted further time to record the statements of two more persons. The Magistrate added that he would consider the bail petition of Nishikanta on the next date.

Nishikanta was remanded to jail custody till February 7 and the other accused were allowed to remain on their bail.

Another Punjabi named Abdul Rahaman alias Rahim was arrested at Ranchi in connection with the alleged murder of Maniklal Nag. This brings the total number of men arrested so far to nine. Rahaman was produced before Mr. B. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the same day.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, it is learnt, will be in Calcutta in the first week of February, to attend a meeting of the All-India Women's Conference to discuss the training scheme for destitute children.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, president, may not be able to attend the meeting.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office:—26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)

(Established 1906.)

Authorized Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000

Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943) ... „ 1,90,83,200

Paid-up Capital Do. ... „ 83,83,140

Reserve Fund Do. ... „ 86,83,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAIJNATH JALAN—(M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)

2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)

3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)

4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS,
CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION,
ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY,
EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate
London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Olive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 103-A, Olive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Sarabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.

SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.

LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 3486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bombay:—Malta, Chapel-Nawabgunj, Khulna, Daulatpur, Galbandha,

Dinapur, Rangpur, Dhubria, Amta, Navadwip, & Barabazar (Cal.)

Behar:—Purnea, Patna, Forbachgunj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jehanabad.

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Paints and Varnishes for 1944-45.
2. Supply of Hardware and Engineering Stores for 1944-45.
3. Supply of Metal other than Iron and Steel for 1944-45.
4. Supply of Building materials for 1944-45.
5. Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines and other scales for the period ending 31st December, 1944.
6. Supply of pony and cattle food at the Gowkhanna for one year from 1st February, 1944.
7. Supply of Cart number plates and Drivers' Tickets during the year 1944-45.
8. Supply of complete garments and other articles of clothing etc. to the Corporation employees during 1944-45.
9. Supply of Miscellaneous Stores during 1944-45.
10. Providing drainage arrangements inside boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 3rd February, for 4 to 6 on 4th February, for 7 on 8th February, for 8 on 11th February, for 9 on 15th February and for 10 on 16th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tender for 1 to 6 and 8 to 10 are to hold good for three months and those quoted in tenders for 7 for two months.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th January, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st February, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

76. Improving gully pit opposite premises No. 15, Portuguese Church Street, Ward No. 7—Rs. 154, dated the 25th January, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as 3 days' notice."

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 25th January, 1944.

District No. II Engineer's Department.
(Maniktola).

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

29. Improvement of the lane off Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road, Ward No. 28—Rs. 397, dated the 11th January, 1944 (6 weeks).

30. Construction of pucca surface drain in Dewanji Bagan Nikashi (portion), Ward No. 29—Rs. 911, dated the 11th January, 1944 (6 weeks).

31. Construction of pucca surface drain in Ultadanga Main Road east of Railway Bridge, Ward No. 29—Rs. 898, dated the 11th January, 1944 (2 months).

N.B.—(1) Please see that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

(2) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,

The 25th January, 1944.

Drainage Department

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA.

Re: Excavation of silt from Ballygunge Head cut from Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station to Compound Wall.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 7th February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st January, 1944.

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS,
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA.

Re: Excavation of silt from Ballygunge Head cut from Compound Wall to Topsia Bridge.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the Department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 7th February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

N. R. DAS,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,

The 21st January, 1944.

Modification Of Alignment

The following declaration made by the Corporation of Calcutta is published for general information in compliance with the provisions of Sub-section (4) of Section 387 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923:—

DECLARATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Corporation by Section 387 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 111 of 1923 B.C. the Corporation of Calcutta hereby declare under Sub-section (3) of the said Section, that in the area specified in the Schedule below, no person shall use any premises or construct any new premises for the purpose of keeping horses, cattle or other four-footed animals for sale or hire or for sale of the produce thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Ward No. 15:—

Ripon Street, Elliot Road, Elliot Lane, Ripon Lane, McLeod Street, Park Lane, Park Street, Road Lane and Wellesley Street.

S. M. YAQUB,

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,

The 27th January, 1944.

Naming Of Road

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward No. 27:—

The 20 ft. unnamed road running southwards from Jatin Das Road to be called "Siddheswari Road".

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th January, 1944.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE RB 1397
36 JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

—Corporation Notices —(Contd.)

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Diptendra Mohan Mookerjee for the registration of his name as sole occupier of shops Nos. 21 and 22 in Block "New Building" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the names of Messrs. Lalit Mohan Mookerjee and Jamini Mohan Mookerjee.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Nazir Ali, the recorded occupier of stall No. 16

in the Egg Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to his nephew Mr. Sajed Ali.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 13th January, 1944.

Professional License for Lawyers

Lawyers practising in the different Courts of Calcutta are hereby reminded that under Section 175 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Items 17 and 36 of Schedule VI of the same Act, they are liable to renew their professional licenses on payment of Rs. 25 in case of those who do not pay

income-tax and Rs. 50 in case of those paying income-tax. The license tax is to be paid by the 15th February, failing which the Department will be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against the defaulters. The Inspectors of this Department will visit the different Courts on every alternate day to whom payment may be made who will issue license on receipt of the usual fee. Those willing to deposit in office may send the amount between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on all working days except Saturday when the amount will be taken up to 12-30 p.m.

Lawyers practising in more than one Court in Calcutta will kindly let me know from which Court they want to take out professional license or otherwise they will run the risk of being assessed in more than one place. This information is to be supplied to me by the 31st January, 1944.

S. N. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd January, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City Of Calcutta For The Week Ending
22nd January, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1238 against 1242 and 1280 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 750. The general death-rate of the week was 30.51 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 22nd January, 1944, was 1014 against 967 and 1015 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 30 in the two preceding weeks. There were 89 deaths from small-pox during the week against 80 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 147 respectively against 76 and 132 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.54 per mille per annum.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death rate of the Town was 28.01.

There were 197 deaths from respiratory diseases against 172 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 224 against 275 and 265 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 9 were from cholera, 44 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 33 from fevers, 46 from bowel-complaints and 35 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 44.50 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 44.01.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES**SCHEME FOR FREE TREATMENT**

The advisory committee appointed by the Bengal Government in connection with their scheme for the free treatment of venereal diseases recently met in the office of the Surgeon-General to the Government and discussed several points relating to treatment and control of these diseases.

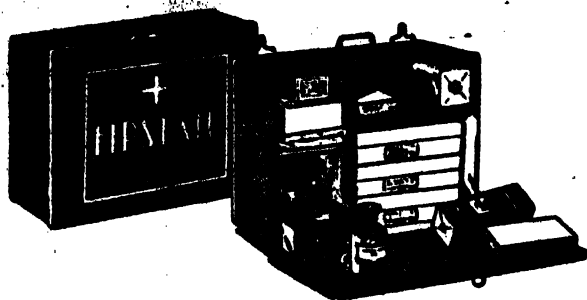
The committee recommended that extensive propaganda should be undertaken to educate the public about the dangers and after-effects of these diseases and the necessity of a thorough and prolonged treatment. It was also suggested that a course of post-graduate training for medical men should be organized at an early date.

Under the scheme, which for the present will be worked for six months on an experimental basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000, sufferers will be given free treatment at special clinics each of which will be in charge of an expert, working under the guidance and supervision of a director. The clinics will be opened shortly. Five of these, reserved for men, are situated in the Medical College, Campbell Medical School, Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, Sambhunath Pandit Hospital and Chittaranjan Hospital (Gorachand Road). Two clinics have been arranged for women, one in the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the other at the Alipore Voluntary Venereal Hospital.

The advisory committee consists of Maj-Gen. W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General (president); Maj. C. K. Lakshman (Director of Public Health, Bengal); Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Dr. M. U. Ahmad (Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation); Mrs. Stanley; Mrs. Ella Reid; Maj. L. E. C. Davies; Capt. Cohen; Mr. C. H. Heape; Rev. C. J. Alchi; Mr. J. Neogi and Dr. Sourin Ghosh (Director).

MRS. CASEY VISITS ART EXHIBITION

The art exhibition of Mr. Jamini Roy was visited on January 23 (Sunday) by Mrs. Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	1 0 0				
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Baghda	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 6	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	—		Sugar	0 7 0	
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0				(Con.)		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each	—		Grape	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Chana	0 10 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bhanga	—	
EGGS.			Almond	1 0 0		Khasaree	—	
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Kalai	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	1 4 0	1 8 0	Biuli	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban)	0 10 0	1 4 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	0 4 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	1 8 0			
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0				COKE & COAL		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Stinger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer	2 5 0		Coal	—	
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Macraa	—		Kerosene Oil—Elephant	—	
Green (hilly)	0 15 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee	—		Brand per bottle	—	
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhudwa	4 0 0				
Pean (Daryooling)	—		Do. Bree	—		BARLEY POWDER.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 12 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.	—	
			Milk	—		Do.	—	
			FLOUR.			Barley pearl 1	—	
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Do. 2	—	
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Corn Flower	—	
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0		Robinson's Barley	—	
						Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Jelly	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 2 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	2 8 0			
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	2 0 0		
					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Round "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Leg per ar.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	2 4 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Brain "	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue "	0 2 6	0 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	8 8 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	1 8 0	1 12 0		

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 12 0			Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0			Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Beef Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0		Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0			Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Camon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0	
				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE-8-843975

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 6 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 8 0		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each (Darjeeling)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per d.s.		
Goose "	12 0 0	14 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Kawaipindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	10 0 0	12 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 8 0	0 10 0
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocunut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Guinea fowl "	5 0 0	6 0 0	Onions, Madras per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
Peacock "			Do. " white "			Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Partridge "			Do. Country red "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Partridge "			Parsnip each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock "			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Partridge "			Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Partridge "			Do. Hazaribagh "			Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Partridge "			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 0	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Partridge "			Do. Kagbanga "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 2 0	1 4 0
Partridge "			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Partridge "			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Partridge "			Do. Country do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
Partridge "			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Partridge "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Kesur China per seer		
Partridge "			Do. (Old) Nainital	0 4 0	0 5 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Partridge "			Do. (New)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Partridge "			Do. Madras "			Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur)		
Partridge "			Do. (Small)			Do. (Country)		
Partridge "			Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Locket per score		
Partridge "			Rhubarb each	1 12 0	2 0 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Partridge "			Fulbul (1 atul) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Partridge "			Radish English per bundle (large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Partridge "			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Partridge "			Spinach per lot of 30	0 2 0	0 4 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Partridge "			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Partridge "			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
Partridge "			Sweet Potatoes red per ar.	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Partridge "			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipla		
Partridge "			Tomato Allahabad per ar.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Partridge "			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Partridge "			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Green per score		
Partridge "			Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Partridge "			Do. Shillong "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore		
Partridge "			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Green per score		
Partridge "			Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kanchan		
Partridge "			Vegetable marrow Country	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay		
Partridge "			Do. Darjeeling each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Madras 6-8		
Partridge "			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Partridge "			Red "			Mangosteen per doz.		
Partridge "						Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
Partridge "						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Partridge "						Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
Partridge "						Bombay "	2 8 0	
Partridge "						Oranges Sylhet 10-12	1 0 0	
Partridge "						Do. Bombay 8-10	1 0 0	
Partridge "						Do. Darjeeling 10-12	1 0 0	
Partridge "						Do. Madras per doz.		
Partridge "						Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.

Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...	—	—	Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	—
Do. Singapore " ...	—	—	Do. English Dry per lb. ...	—	—	Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	—
Do. Ceylon " ...	—	—	Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	—	—	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	—
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-35 ...	1 0 0	—	Currants Australian per lb. ...	—	—
Do. Darjeeling " ...	—	—	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	—
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	—	—	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 0 0	—
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...	—	1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	—	—	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...	—	2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...	—	—	Figs Kabul per lb. ...	—	1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	—	—	Hazelnuts per lb. ...	—	2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0	—	Do. Goalund each ...	—	—	Khurma per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	—	0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...	—	—	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	—	—	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	—	—	Pears dry per lb. ...	—	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	DRY FRUITS	—	—	Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	—	—
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	—	—
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0	—	Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	—	—
Prunes S.W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0	—	Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...	—	—	Almond English (large) per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Do. Delmonta do. ...	—	—	Almond Kabul per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	—	—
Galasia do. ...	—	—	Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	—
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	—	—	Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	—	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...	—	—	Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	—	—	Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...	—	—	Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...	—	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...	—	—	—	—	—	Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	Do. American lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cashmere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. S. African per lb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 49-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 319)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 5 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 3 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag		0 6 3	*COAL AND COKE		
Butter (Ghee) per seer ...	4 0 2	4 4 0	of 5 lbs.			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*RICE			Chillies per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...		Control			
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price	Hulud „	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	(retail) ...		0 0 0			0 7 0
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bh-samanik rice per seer			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer			Iced) per lb	2 0 0	
Crab per lot of 4	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Do. per seer			per lb	2 12 0	
Do. without roe —10			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			packet		
seer			Kanini rice			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			lb.		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	Short Bread per lb		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	English Sweet, Assorted	1 4 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best)		0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	white)			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			2		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole)	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do (cut) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	Kalai per seer		Control	PRANK FREANK BISCUITS.		
Mackerel ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Arabar „		Price	Glaxo		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „			Assorted Creams		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor „			Golden Puffs		
1 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari „			Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		*Salt			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			per lb. ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0	2 lb. „			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			6 lb. „			per tin		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer			HUNTLEY PALMER		
Do. Edam „	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil			Marie 3 lb. tin		
Do. Overland „			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		Nice 3 lb tin		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		Petit Beurre tin		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			BRITANNIA		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Cheese		
			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Gem		
			(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem Iced		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin		
			o. 1		led	Ko-Nut (Reg.)		
			(iv) Per bottle of 3. oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Marie		
			No. 2			Milk		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold)		
						Nice		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 4-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tar: Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Oream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Husks			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	8 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			tle		
1 lb.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints						con per lb.		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
			Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			DUST TEA			per tin		
Deerlake per packet	0 2 6		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		
Seissor per pkt.		0 8 6	Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		0 14 0
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		Red assign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
"Gold" Flake " (magnum)			Coccoa 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Green	0 8 0		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Cavender per packet	0 4 0	2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Kierman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanjain Pain Balm	0 12 0	
50		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Passing show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 228, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 8 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 2 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 5 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 5 0	3 10 0
Chinibhakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 2 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 2 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
... (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 2	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jam (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	.. Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...			(Fresh)		2 2 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)		2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 4 0
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 2 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			.. (Duck) Do.		2 2 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhauga		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocconut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa			Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubakra per seer	2 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—22	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 2	Pasta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 6 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta			Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			1 Earl Barley (C. B.)		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			bagu (Pearl)		
Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
Potatoes (Desi)			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Jam		
Ginger		0 8 0	Ginger		0 12 0	Jelly		
Onion		0 10 0	Onion		0 2 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	Quickwhite (White)		
Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	KEROSENE OIL		
FISH			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Pons "		1 4 0	Pons "		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Ho. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Ho. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 2 0	Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 2 0			
Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0	Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Anukul Chandra Chatterjee's Stall No. 5, in Block 'A', Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block 'U' 2 and 4, Mrs. Panchubala Das Block 'G' 7, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block 'H' 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block 'U' 6 and 6A, Mr. Abhay Ch. Chatterjee Block 'O' 15 to 2, Lansdowne Market from 2 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 12—24	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Madras 4	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	Banktoolahi (Manja) No 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 10 0	Do. Sapeda			Uhamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golephkas			Balam (old) per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Himsagar			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagil Lemon per pair	0 0 0	0 0 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—20			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kahul	5 0 0		Coarse " "		
Patal Murshidabad per			Pears 8—25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	1 8 0	2 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Assam	0 5 0	3 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	Control-
Do. Hilly " "	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java		led shop
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocounut Oil		
Cauliflower each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	1 8 0
Pears Ranchi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score			Salt per seer	0 2 9	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Flour		
Do. Deshi " "		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta	0 6 6	Control-
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee	0 5 6	led shop
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	2 0 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato " "			Bedana (Kabul)			Ohandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Til Oil per seer	1 5 0	
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	DAL		
Apple Cashmere 4—6	1 0 0		Do. without shell	4 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Kulu 2—4	1 0 0		Do. do. large	8 0 0		Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
Do. Quetta			Water melon Goolando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Kalai	0 10 0	
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Deshi			Khesari	0 10 0	
Apricot " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Farukabad			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mator	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bedana (green)			Sarbatli Lemon (Musambi)	6—10	1 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Cocounut each (green)	0 1 6	0 3 0	Walnut per seer		2 0 0	TEA.		
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Chilghoza " "	4 0 0		Nut Ground			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Dates Arab			Sharifa			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Bagdad	2 0 0		Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 0 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay " "			Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh " "	1 12 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Australia			Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khorma " "		2 0 0	Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kesur Deshi " "		2 0 0	Pabna " "	3 0 0		K. ROSENK OIL.		
Khubani " "			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Black Raisins per seer			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Interior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 3 0	0 12 0	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 8 0	" " Bulk		
Golapjam " score			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			Owl & Swan per tin		
Panifal per seer			Prawns (Galda)	1 0 0	1 4 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Kohi " "			Elephant Brand per bot.		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0		(White)	0 3 0	Control-
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		led shop
			Chetal " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Koi per seer	1 12 0				
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 4 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone :—Calcutta 5432.

Telegram :—REWARD Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) " ...		
Kol & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 8	
Mutton " ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	8 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 3 0			
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...			Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...			Bhanga " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...			Khasarce " ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Kalai " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	8 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 2 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR		
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...		0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Atta (Controlled) ...	0 5 0	
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (New) " ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...	0 6 0	
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " ...		
Kol & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer " ...		
Parasay ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Golap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 7 8	
Chicken ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Cocoonut oil " ...		
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes " ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Chana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasarce " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prines S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's „	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apple	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	8 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedara per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Shlong	—	—	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta „	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Orab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond „	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape „	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Khuhani per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghant)	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza „	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 4 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	—	0 9 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Chana „	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor „	—	—
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga „	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Khasaree „	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) „	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) „	—	0 9 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor „	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt „	—	—
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 12 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
86A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	86B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
84 Chandney	0 5 0 „		85-86 „	0 8 0 „	
82 „	0 5 0 „		86 „	0 8 0 „	
87 „	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 312)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 82	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 83-85	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 86	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 87	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	West Range	Mon. rent	" 16	1 0 0	Flowers	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 33	25 0 0	" 28	0 5 0	Sporting goods	European Vegetable.
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 36	34 0 0	" 56	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	" 57	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	" 7	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	" 8	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	" 9	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	" 18	0 5 0	Do	Do
New Bldg.			" 43	25 0 0	" 19	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores	" 44	30 0 0	" 20	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	" 21	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	" 22	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 48	33 0 0	" 23	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	" 24	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	" 25	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 23-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	" 26	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	" 27	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 53	30 0 0	" 28	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 29C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 54	30 0 0	" 29	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	Poultry.		" 30	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 7-12	0 9 0	" 31	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 13-19	0 11 0	" 32	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	" 33	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	" 34	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	" 35	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	" 36	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	" 37	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	" 38	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	" 39	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	" 40	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	" 41	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	" 42	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	" 43	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	" 44	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	2 1 0	" 45	0 5 0	Do	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 83-98	1 6 0	" 46	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 99-108	0 4 0	" 47	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	" 48	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	" 49	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.	" 115-164	0 8 0	" 50	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Potato.	" 135-138	0 8 0	" 51	0 5 0	Do	Do
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	" 52	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	" 53	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	" 54	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	" 55	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 151-154	0 8 0	" 56	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	" 57	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocconut.	" 157-162	0 14 0	" 58	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	" 59	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	" 60	0 5 0	Do	Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	" 61	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 171-174	0 8 0	" 62	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 175-176	0 4 0	" 63	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 177-178	0 6 0	" 64	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 179-182	0 10 0	" 65	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 183-186	0 8 0	" 66	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 187-188	0 6 0	" 67	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 189-190	0 6 0	" 68	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 191-194	0 8 0	" 69	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 195-198	0 6 0	" 70	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 199-203	0 10 0	" 71	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 204-208	0 10 0	" 72	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 209-210	0 4 0	" 73	0 5 0	Do	Do
			" 211-214	0 10 0	" 74	0 5 0	Do	Do

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	28 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

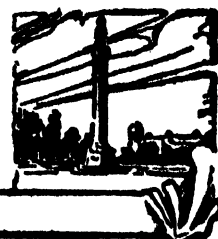
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
O. 24B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-2	" 3 "	Milk.
" 26	" 8 per day	Do.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 3 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 5th February, 1944.

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

Prof. Hill In Calcutta

Calcutta, this week, had a most distinguished visitor in Prof. A. V. Hill, Secretary to the Royal Society of London. His distinction, however, does not certainly lie in only being the executive head of that ancient and learned body in Great Britain, the oldest society now extant in the world engaged in the pursuit of knowledge in the mysteries of nature, or natural science. Prof. Hill is one of the greatest living physiologists of our time. In 1922 his researches were recognised by the award of the Nobel Prize in Medicine to him. His visit to India has been at an opportune moment, when this country is on the threshold of a great industrial era, which calls for scientific planning. If the Government of India, at whose invitation he has come to this country, would avail themselves fully of his services, his visit would not go in vain.

It was in the fitness of things that the various scientific bodies in Calcutta rose to one man to honour Prof. Hill. Receptions and other functions had been held during the week to offer him a warm welcome on behalf of this city. The most important function, however, in a way was the 106th anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, which the distinguished man of science was invited to address. It was a fine tribute that the oldest learned body in India paid to the representative of the academy in England which could boast

of a longer continuous existence than any other similar society in the world.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu In Calcutta

We accord a most cordial welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her visit to Calcutta after many months and since her release from the Aga Khan's Palace-prison at Poona. It grieves us to understand that she has come here for medical treatment. We wish her a speedy recovery from her ailments. The country needs her for many more years to come.

Food Rationing And Municipal Organizations

Speaking on Thursday evening in the Garrison Cinema, Fort William, Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, is reported to have said that food executive officers in Britain were nearly all town clerks; unfortunately, however, there was no such municipal organization in India to facilitate rationing organization in India. We are not quite sure if Mr. Kirby has been correctly reported. Could he have meant that there was no civic body in India capable of undertaking the organization of rationing in the areas under its charge? If he did, we join issue there with him. The truth of the matter is that while the Government in England took every possible assistance of the Local Authorities in putting the cities on ration, the Government here fought shy of municipal organizations in facilitating rationing.

ing machinery. In Calcutta, the municipal organization of the city was never asked to take in a hand, though it had a ready-made organization for tackling the situation in a far less cumbersome manner than it had been tackled.

Rations For Children

"I am hoping that before I return to England I shall be able to put it across that children must get rations from birth," said Mr. W. H. Kirby at the same lecture. This was the case in England, he pointed out. In Calcutta at present children under two do not receive any rations (except sugar).

This denial calls for a change.

Denial Of " Bhog "

The denial by the Bengal Government of "Bhogs" to Hindu deities has rightly caused adverse comments. The Corporation at a recent meeting called upon the Government to order the issue of the requisite ration for the offering of "Bhogs" so as not to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus. What Madras has done, Bengal can certainly do.

The *Statesman* in a fine editorial on Thursday last had, we believe, said the last word on the subject, and we could do no better than quote the observations of our contemporary elsewhere. Perhaps, the Government might listen to the *Statesman*.

Cost Of 1943 Famine To Bengal Government

The 1943 famine has so far cost the Government of Bengal not less than Rs. 11,50,000,000, according to figures released by Government from time to time.

Out of this Rs. 5 crores has been spent on measures such as distribution of gratuitous relief, cloth and garments, and establishment of free kitchens.

More than Rs. 2 crores has been distributed as loans to distressed people, while the much needed medical relief has cost Rs. 50,00,000.

The loss incurred by Government by selling foodgrains at cheap rates amounts to over Rs. 4 crores.

School Of Indian Architecture

Capt. P. J. Marshall, B. E., DIP. ARCH (Liverpool), A. R. I. B. A., Certificate in Civic Design (Liverpool), Late Planning Architect, City Architectural Department, Coventry, General Secretary (All-India), Service Architects' Organization, Calcutta, writes:—

"At the beginning of this year, when the Calcutta Group of Service Architects' Organization was formed, we looked round to see whether, in our leisure hour, we could assist India in any way in our expert capacity. We were very disappointed to find that not only were both Indian Architecture

and Planning in a chaotic state, but that there were no facilities for the study of Architecture and Planning on this side of India.

"Fortunately we met Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known Indian Architect, and realized that here was a scholar with similar ideals to our own. His deep knowledge of India's ancient Architecture, his keen appreciation of its rich symbolic and spiritual significance, and his realization of the importance of a high standard of training of Indian Architects and Planners made a firm basis for collaboration.

"In preparing the Scheme and Syllabus for a School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning for Calcutta with Mr. Chatterjee, who has also made a first-hand study of the principles of Western Architecture and Engineering Science in the countries in the West, we have endeavoured to include all the recent advances in Education for Architecture and Planning made in Europe and America, while Mr. Chatterjee has brought to it his life-time's knowledge of India and its needs, both spiritual and material.

"Although Mr. Chatterjee has been accused of impractical idealism by the few who cannot understand unselfishness and devotion to the cause of Indian Regeneration, he has proved to us to be a man of creative energy and action who realizes that one needs both the Plan and its practical fulfilment for any enduring advancement in both Education and Architecture. Not being merely a theorist, he has endeavoured to point the way to a recreation of a real Indian spiritual expression and a synthesis of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting based on India's rich traditional forms, and has actively carried out many designs exemplifying this idea. While, like Mr. Chatterjee himself, we consider that the impact of Science on the Arts has caused a world-wide cultural hiatus, and that it will take many years of patient experiment before a true architectural expression is again evolved, we appreciate in Mr. Chatterjee a great Indian who realizes that to achieve this expression for India there must be the necessary foundation both of learning and practical research. This is shown in his popular book on *Magadha Architecture And Culture*, published by the University of Calcutta, in which he portrays the influence of India's fountain-head of historic Culture and its message for to-day.

Venereal Disease Clinics

A Bengal Government *Press Note* says that certain misunderstandings exist about the venereal disease clinics recently opened by the Government. These clinics are intended to provide free treatment to the civil population only and not to military personnel. The opening of these clinics implements a scheme which was drawn up by the Surgeon-General before the war and which could not be put into operation till now.

The treatment of venereal diseases has been revolutionized in the last few years. These diseases are radically curable if properly treated. The standard of treatment which is being followed in these clinics has been formulated by a committee consisting of Maj-Gen. W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Maj. G. K. Lakshmanan, Director of Public Health, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, Major Davies, a specialist from Britain,

MADRAS GETS RATIONS FOR "BHOGS"

In reply to the telegram sent by Mr. Manindra Nath Mitra, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Ganapati, Secretary, Madras Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following telegram regarding rationing in the city of Madras.

"Madras Government is giving ration for temple for 'Naivedya' and for 'bhog' after consulting the Dharma-Sastra of the household and of the temple."

Capt. Cohen, a specialist from the U. S. A., Dr. S. P. Chatterjee and Dr. B. N. Banerjee of the Carmichael Medical College, and Dr. Sourin Ghosh of the Medical College. Sufficient quantities of medicines have also been obtained and stocked for use in the clinics.

Inherited Sins Of Men

In one of the meffusil towns of Sind which lacked a Maternity Home, H. E. the Governor of Sind told the Municipality: "I sometimes wonder, if all members of the Sind Municipalities were women instead of men, they would neglect their husbands and brothers as members of local bodies neglect their wives and sisters." The guilt of the men is patent and is as old as mankind, as womankind would gladly bear witness to, as so pertinently observes our contemporary, *The Guardian of Madras*. The Governor chose a good manner to bring home to men the gravity of their inherited sins. But there is more to remember. For such neglect as the Sind Governor pointed out, wives and sisters of the men who sit in municipalities and local boards are equally responsible with men. The distinction runs not so much as between men and women as between the better and the poorer classes. Maternity Homes and such like are intended for the comparatively poor and where they are concerned, their influential sisters are just as indifferent as men. Women who gain influence by their education and wealth are in danger of forming a class apart along with their husbands, leaving the poor where they are.

Fifty-Year Plan To Rebuild London

A fifty-year plan for London intended to serve, not as a final plan, but as a basis for further discussion, has been released recently by the London County Council.

The scheme divides the city into self-contained neighbourhoods connected with one another by arterial roads. Most revolutionary changes are contemplated for the congested and slum areas, which are to be rebuilt with neighbourhood of modern apartment houses, each with its own playground and close to shopping, amusement, and school facilities. A standard four-acre park and recreation area for every 1,000 population is recommended, not counting the greenbelt strips surrounding the city. The nine per cent. of the Thames water-front now open to the public for recreational purposes would be increased to 80 per cent.

Two circular thoroughfares are projected—one running around the outskirts of the city, the other passing around its centre. No provision is made for a central airport; but existing airports are to be expanded and connected by fast roads to the central city.

Recreation Provided For City Employees

Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A., in an effort to make municipal service more attractive and to improve employee morale, has equipped a large lounge and recreation room, set aside a special room for emergency medical service, inaugurated publication of a monthly magazine, and is now installing a modern cafeteria and lunch-room.

This need for a lounge became evident when more and more employees began to bring their lunches and had no place to eat or relax during the

lunch hour. A large room on the fifth floor of the city hall was equipped for this purpose. Then it was found that many employees who brought their lunches also patronized the soft drink station in the lobby. This was considered a public relations liability because it detracted from the dignity of the city hall. To remedy this situation the city is now installing a cafeteria and lunchroom adjacent to the lounge. In the meantime the lounge is being remodelled and equipped with comfortable chairs, radios, and technical journals. Adjoining the quiet lounge is a large room equipped for table tennis and other games for those who desire more strenuous relaxation during the lunch hour.

An emergency room on the tenth floor near the office of the public health nurses has been equipped for use by employees who become ill during office hours or who need first aid attention as a result of accidents.

Municipal Mirror, Kansas City's own monthly magazine, is considered an important factor in helping acquaint employees with the city's business and the people who do the work. It contains many pictures, feature articles about municipal services, an honour roll for servicemen, and many columns of news and comment about individual employees. They also carry brief reviews of council action affecting the administration. The cost of printing the magazine by letterpress is \$177 per month for approximately 3,300 copies plus about \$60 a month additional for reproduction of pictures. Copies are distributed with pay cheques, publication costs being financed by a charge of seven cents a copy paid out of departmental budgets.

Rat Control

When the manager of two housing projects in Omaha, U. S. A., learned recently that rats were burrowing under the concrete entryway porches, he devised a method to exterminate them. He hooked a length of rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of a power lawn-mower, then fed the exhaust fumes into the rat holes. Not only did the carbon monoxide asphyxiate the rats, but apparently acted to prevent other rodents from nesting under the entryways.

People in this city suffering from the mischief may try the method.

City Takes Over Dairying

The city of Dalles, Oregon, (U. S. A.) has gone into the dairy business to avoid a milk famine in the community. The city has leased two recently closed dairies and has ordered subsidy payments to keep two others operating.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Calcutta on Thursday for medical treatment. She is staying as Dr. B. C. Roy's guest. Excepting meeting members of the A. I. W. C's "Save the Children Committee" she will not have any public engagements.

Dr. B. C. Roy stated that Mrs. Naidu was now well and was taking complete rest under doctor's orders.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, will, it is learnt, address the Convocation of Calcutta University on March 4.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

The Corporation On The Rationing Scheme Increase Of The Quota Of Customers For Government Shops Criticised

THE decision of the Government to increase the number of ration-card holders fixed for Government shops was criticised at the special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on January 28 last.

The Food Minister's recent statement on the rationing scheme was mentioned at the meeting.

Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, calling the attention of the House to the difficulties this decision of the Government was likely to give rise to, said that the Corporation had already protested against the fixing of the quota for Government shops to 3,000 customers. They had felt that it was physically impossible for a Government shop to serve so many customers. Now that the limit had been lifted by Government, it meant more distress, longer queues and greater disappointment for the citizens. The quota of 3,000 for each Government shop should be curtailed, not to speak of increasing it.

Another decision of the Government, *viz.*, not to permit opening of more private ration shops, would, Mr. Chatterjee apprehended, jeopardise the working of the rationing scheme. Mr. Chatterjee requested the Deputy Mayor to acquaint the Government with the viewpoint of the House.

Mr. M. M. Barman pleaded for "adequate" supplies of foodstuffs for labourers.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who was in the chair, said that Government's attention would be drawn to these complaints.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST QUALITY OF RICE FROM RATION SHOPS

The quality of rice supplied from ration shops was brought to criticism at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Wednesday, February 2 last.

Raising the subject as a matter of public importance, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen said that from a shop in Colootola Street 'Atap' rice was being supplied to the people though they were used to taking boiled rice. Besides, the rice contained any amount of other ingredients—sand, gravel etc. His information was that bad rice was also supplied from many other shops. Some shops even lacked proper weighing arrangements.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee giving the Mayor a sample of rice supplied from a Government store on Burdwan Road, remarked that it was absolutely rotten. He suggested that the Mayor should make over the sample to the Chief Executive Officer for having it examined by the Health Officer. He failed to understand why steps should not be taken to prevent the sale of bad rice to consumers. Surely, they had ample powers under the Act to punish the guilty.

Referring to the quality of rice supplied by a Government store in his Ward, Mr. P. N. Brahma said that the rice supplied was not only bad in quality but it also contained particles of broken glass, sand, dust, chaff and paddy. It was wholly unfit for human consumption. He suggested that the Health Department should be immediately directed to take samples from each and every shop and take proper action against the delinquents.

Mr. Goetho Behari Sett complained that food-stuffs supplied from Government shops were not

weighed in the balance. Cans were used for the purpose. This method, he thought, was not satisfactory. He also complained that the quality of 'atta' supplied was not up to the mark.

The Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, said that the Chief Executive Officer would take proper steps in the matter without delay.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that at a previous meeting of the Corporation they had been assured by the Deputy Mayor, who presided, that the Chief Executive Officer would draw the attention of the Bengal Government to the serious defects in the rationing scheme. He wanted to know whether he had sent any communication to the Government. He expressed the view that the time factor and the space factor would stand in the way of the Government shops' catering to the requirements of 3,000 people, not to speak of 5,000 consumers allotted to certain shops.

Referring to his experience as a member of the committee formed by Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, who had taken some interest in the operation of the rationing scheme, Mr. Chatterjee said that it took at least 3 or 4 minutes to serve a ration-card holder. The time and space factors were very important. As a remedy the suggestion had been made in some quarters that a large number of *Mudee* shops should be opened. The suggestion was a good one, and there was no reason why the Government should not utilise these shops, allotting 750 consumers to each shop.

In reply to Mr. Chatterjee the Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer had written to the Bengal Government sometime last week about the matter.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri wanted to know what steps had so far been taken by the executive in respect of the matter of the supply of bad rice from the Government Stores in spite of repeated complaints made on the floor of the House. He suggested that a meeting should be held for discussion of the operation of the Rationing Scheme in Calcutta on Wednesday next, and, in the meantime, a report be circulated to the members detailing the steps that had been taken by the Municipality to prevent bad rice being supplied to consumers.

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee said that the Corporation had ample powers under the Act, and the Food Inspectors should seize all stocks which were bad.

The Mayor said that instructions would be issued without delay to the Health Department.

Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh said that eating houses and hotels should also be visited by the Food Inspectors for there also bad food was being sold.

Mr. J. H. Methold thought that it would be difficult for the Food Inspectors to check foodstuffs in so many ration shops. Besides, he thought it was too early to criticise the operation of the scheme which was put into effect only from January 31 last. After the scheme had been in operation for sometime it would be proper to criticise it.

"We asked for rationing and we got it," he said. "We should give it a chance to get into working order."

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury said that in some shops the quality of rice supplied was good. There were many shops, however, where the quality of supply was bad. He felt that the Food Inspectors had been negligent in their duty.

Dr. R. Ahmed said that the Health Committee had already considered the quality of rice supplied at the Government and other shops under the rationing scheme. According to the Corporation Analyst there was no standard by which the quality of rice could be judged. Another difficulty was that some of the Government shops refused to give the inspectors samples of rice on the ground that they did not possess ration cards. These difficulties must be surmounted before the Committee could proceed in the matter.

Dr. Ahmed had on another occasion suggested that Government should be requested to give them samples on demand but the Corporation turned down that proposal. He suggested that the Chief Executive Officer should go into these two defects while proceeding with the matter.

Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh pointed out that under the law the Corporation had power to enter any premises where bad stuff was sold and to seize it.

The Mayor assured the House that he would see that definite action was taken in the matter and that also the report was ready before the meeting would be held on Wednesday next, that is, February, 9.

Prevalence Of Malaria

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on January 28 last, Mr. J. H. Methold drew the attention of the House to the prevalence of malaria in an epidemic form in the city and suggested that it was urgently necessary that the Mosquito Control Department should be enlarged and improved and placed on an efficient footing. As regards the general direction to householders to see that no stagnant water collected anywhere in

the premises or in storage tanks on roofs, Mr. Methold thought that it would be desirable that the Publicity Officer should say distinctly what was required to be done by the householders in view of the recent amendment made in the Act.

Repatriation Of The Destitutes

The Corporation decided at the same meeting to approach the Government of Bengal with a request to enforce the repatriation of the destitutes remaining in the city as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, they were responsible for the recent increase in mortality in Calcutta.

Condolence Motion

The House on January 28 last condoled the death of Mr. Nepal Chandra Roy, an eminent educationist, who had served the Visva-bharati for a number of years.

War Injuries Compensation

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Committee the Corporation decided at the meeting held on February 2 last, to effect an insurance under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Act to cover liability under the said Act in respect of all the Corporation employees covered by the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance of 1941. The first instalment of advance premium, calculated at the rate of 4 as. per Rs. 100 on the basis of the total assessable salaries and wages bill for the last quarter of 1943, amounted to Rs. 5,208. In view of its present financial difficulties, the Corporation decided to approach Government with a request to provide the municipality with necessary funds for payment of this premium.

Extra Small-pox Beds

At the same meeting, the Health Officer's proposal for providing extra small-pox beds for female patients at the Campbell Hospital at the Corporation's expense, at Rs. 2 per head per day, was sanctioned.

Improving Calcutta's Water Supply

On the question of improving Calcutta's water supply, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman moved:—

"That, with a view to enabling the Corporation to supplement the existing source of water supply to the City by tackling a new inexhaustible source of supply viz., the subterranean water strata, Government be approached to assist the Corporation in having Layne-Well tube-wells installed in the city under the Lease-Lend arrangements."

Mr. J. H. Methold said that before any action was taken in the matter the report which Dr. B. N. Dey drafted on the subject several years ago should be circulated to enable them to study the proposal carefully. Secondly, they should have expert opinion that the sub-soil of Calcutta would stand the withdrawal of vast quantities of water.

Mr. P. N. Brahma said that they should know the terms of 'Lease-Lend' arrangements before they came to a decision.

Mr. D. J. Cohen suggested that the Bengal Government should be requested to lend them the services of an engineer and a geologist to assist the Corporation engineers to study the scheme and submit a report.

The matter was referred back to the Water Supply Committee for further consideration, with particular reference to the points raised in the debate.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA**RATIONING COMES TO CALCUTTA****"It Has Gone Off Smoothly"**

FOOD rationing started in Calcutta and the five adjoining municipalities of Howrah, Bally-Belur, Garden Reach, South Suburban and Tollygunge on January 31 last.

There was a heavy rush for registration of ration cards at some shops, otherwise there was nothing unusual on the first day of the introduction of the scheme. "It has gone off smoothly," said Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing.

Rice (including paddy), wheat and wheat products (including atta, flour and bread) and sugar were the rationed food articles.

For the residents of the vast rationed area nearly three million ration cards have been issued and about 1,950 shops, managed by three different types of organisations—Government, Employer and private retailer and manned by about 10,000 assistants—have been set up.

On the opening day, contrary to expectation, there was no rush, no queue, and consequently no disappointment. Distribution of articles which consisted of rice, wheat, atta, flour, bajra and sugar started in almost all the shops but instances were not rare where a private retailer failed to supply his constituents with anything but rice since the other articles from the Government store had not reached him yet.

It is authoritatively learnt that every ration-card holder, irrespective of adult or child will be allowed to purchase half a seer of Dal at annas 3 from Government stock with immediate effect.

START WITH TWO MONTHS' STOCK

On the eve of the introduction of Food Rationing in Calcutta it is reported that the city has a stock of more than 48,000 tons of rice out of a total reserve of over 99,000 tons of foodgrains. It is stated that this quantity represents more than two months' requirements of Calcutta under its rationing scheme, which allows a basic ration of 4 seers of foodgrains per week for an adult and half the ration for a child under 12.

ORDER ON DEALERS

Appointed wholesalers, retailers and establishment proprietors under the Bengal Rationing Order have been directed to furnish not later than February 6, full and true information to the Controller of Rationing, Calcutta, of the amount of rationed articles in their possession immediately on the expiration of January 30. The rationed articles are rice and paddy, wheat and wheat products (including atta and flour but excluding bread), and sugar.

GOVERNMENT ACTION DEPLORED

A resolution deploring the non-supply of ration for the worship of Hindu deities in households and temples and asking the Central Government to issue necessary directions to the Bengal Government not to wound the religious sentiments of the Hindu community and to issue appropriate ration for *Bhogs* to deities, was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta held at the Hindu Mahasabha premises in Bow Bazar Street last Wednesday evening.

The resolution pointed out that the *Bhog* was used for purposes of charity and not for family consumption.

In another resolution, the meeting deplored that in spite of repeated offers made by the representatives of the citizens, the Bengal Government has not set up any representative committee of leading non-official citizens for the purpose of supervising the working of the food rationing scheme in the city and asked the Bengal Government to enlist the co-operation of the public without which no rationing scheme can be successful.

The meeting expressed its deep concern at "the poor quality of rice which is being doled out from some of the ration shops" and asked Government and the Calcutta Corporation to take prompt steps to "prevent the supply of food-stuffs which are unfit for human consumption."

WHAT THE CONTROLLER SAYS ON RATIONING

Mr. A. C. Hartley, Controller of Rationing, said in an interview, "It is too early to say whether the rationing scheme as it is at present is going to work smoothly. I can tell this much that I have not received any information of any breakdown anywhere."

"There was, however, a lot of minor complaints made by the public, but those were due to the ignorance of ration laws. A few shops were a little late in getting their supplies, but arrangements were made to give them supplies to start with."

"I received numerous telephone inquiries this morning: 'Is it true rationing will be introduced from to-day?' All day long there had been big rush for registration of cards, particularly at Government Stores and also of applications for cards. Government Stores are open for registration."

"The Bengal Government has made arrangements for examining the quality of the rice supplied from outside for greater Calcutta. Rice which will be found unfit for consumption will not be accepted by the Bengal Government. In this way attempts are being made to ensure supply of good quality of rice."

The meeting asked Government to open more *Mody* shops for rationing purposes and urged that no discrimination should be made between Government stores and private retailers, in the matter of allotment of ration-card holders.

RAZOR BLADES, CIGARETTES AND FOUNTAIN PENS

Retail Prices Of Articles Fixed

Notifications under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance published in "Gazette of India," of January 29 fix the maximum retail selling prices for several varieties of razor blades, cigarettes, fountain pens and playing cards, and tennis, golf and ping-pong balls.

A packet of 10 blue Gillette razor blades is priced at Re. 1-12 and stainless Gillette at Rs. 2-8. Gillette utility will cost Re. 1-4 per packet of 12 blades. 7 O'clock and Nacet, per packet of 10 is to be sold at a maximum price of 12 annas.

BHOGS

A Problem In Rations

"There is something to be said for the view that to exclude 'bhogs' that is to say the wherewithal for religious offerings, from Calcutta's rationing scheme is mistaken policy. Religious sentiment and habit are not to be lightly disregarded. If supplies were so uncertain that there existed grave doubt whether all citizens could be given the modest allowance planned it would be another matter. But nothing in the official statements about Calcutta's rationing suggests that.

"The argument has two main aspects, the religious and the charitable. Offerings to deities are a religious duty, enjoined by sacred books in which Hindus find guidance; inability to perform the ritual laid down in them would be severely felt by many as failure in personal obligation, disloyalty to family tradition, impairment of their own social and religious reputation. If a man is prevented from doing what his ancestors have done for generations and what therefore his neighbours expect of him he is likely to feel humiliated in their eyes. Nor is that the only consideration. He will feel frustrated in his religious observances, and that may be a very painful sensation. The other aspect is that these offerings, or part of them, often pass on in charity to the poor, and a sensitive man can hardly look in the face those he has been in the habit of helping and can help no more.

"* * * whatever concession can be safely given for religious offerings should be. In some other places where rationing exists that point of view, we believe, is under consideration. We do not find wholly convincing the argument that as these offerings may be distributed the recipients, already holders of ration cards, will get rations in excess of what they are entitled to."

—STATESMAN

and Valet at Re. 1-4. The prices of Sahara blades, per packet of five, range from annas 6 for Sahara Cheap to annas 8 for Sahara Gold.

The retail selling prices of the several brands of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co. range from annas 12 to Rs. 2 per tin of 50 cigarettes.

The maximum retail selling prices of Parker fountain pens range from Rs. 18 to Rs. 150, Sheffers from Rs. 20 to Rs. 70, Waterman from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35, Conway Stewart from Rs. 25 to Rs. 90 and Eversharp from Rs. 60 to Rs. 72.

Swan (self-filler No 200) is priced at Rs. 10 each and Black-bird (standard) at Rs. 7.

The price of a pack of American playing cards (Caravan) is annas 12. Tennis balls (in tins) have been priced at Rs. 50. English football bladders at Rs. 80, golf balls at Rs. 42, ping-pong balls at Rs. 20, and squash balls at Rs. 60, all per dozen.

IN ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL AREAS

RATIONING TO COMMENCE BY END OF MARCH

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Civil Supplies, at a Press Conference, held in the Secretariat on Thursday, January 27, explained the Bengal Government's aman crop procurement scheme. The Chief Minister, Sir Nazimuddin was also present at the Conference.

Mr. Suhrawardy said that he had suggested that the entire Bengal, urban and rural, should be enumerated for rationing and ration cards should be issued to everyone. In rural areas, in the first instance, rationing would be confined to articles like kerosene, sugar and standard cloth of which Government had the monopoly of supplies and once they had succeeded in putting a distribution scheme into operation this machinery could be utilised for similar rationing of any other commodity they wanted.

The Minister expressed the hope that rationing in all the municipal areas in the province would be introduced by the end of March next. Rationing in these areas, he said, would not be absolute and complete like that in Calcutta or Dacca.

Mr. W. H. Kirby, Rationing Adviser to the Government of India, addressing the conference said: "Rationing scheme is a people's scheme. It is for them and for their benefit only. It is up to them to make it a success and be tolerant at first. It is a huge colossal machine which will have to be run in, but its success can only be assured by tolerance and good-will."

Another notification says that 12-bore shot cartridges are priced at Rs. 32 per 100 in Bombay and Karachi and Rs. 34 per 100 elsewhere. The price of pneumatic shot cartridges is Rs. 40 per 100.

MAYOR'S FUND CRICKET MATCH HAD TO BE ABANDONED

The Mayor's Fund Cricket match between Bengal and The Rest had to be declared abandoned when following the suspension of play on Sunday (January 30) due to the ground being unfit for play and on Monday (January 31) it became very much worse—a tangibile to all kinds of outdoor games harring of course Water-Polo and Football. The management had tried all sorts of devices to start play on Sunday. It was found that even matting would not be helpful and as things went from bad to worse with the advance of the day, it was decided to suspend play for the day. The rival Captains and the reported visiting players had sportingly agreed to carry on with the game on Monday and Tuesday provided playing conditions returned. But this was not to be and as a consequence the match was declared abandoned.

The War At Our Doors.

THE BATTLE-FRONT

U. S. A. AND CHINESE FORCES ENTER BURMA

Re-opening Of Communications With China

American trained Chinese forces in the Hukawng valley who are covering the construction of the Ledo Road have penetrated something like 100 miles into Burma, General Stilwell indicated at a press conference.

"Tell us all about the Hukawng valley," invited a reporter at Gen. Stilwell's Press Conference by way of an opening. General Stilwell responded with "Hukawng is a hell of a place." "The Chinese in the Hukawng valley," he said "ran into a Japanese regiment and after milling around a while, the Chinese got started and began to move in the right direction, and that movement is still continuing."

"The Chinese are fighting very well indeed," General Stilwell added in reply to a further question.

Question: Any indication of what the Japanese morale is in that area?

General Stilwell: The indication is we have to kill them to get them out of their holes. They are tough, good soldiers.

Question: Is there any indication that the Japs are further reinforcing up there?

Answer: Nothing definite yet.

About the Ledo Road itself, he said it was designed to reopen communication with China. Its builders had done "a magnificent job;" they had done what they were told was impossible; they would do a few more "impossible" jobs, he expected.

Question: Presumably the road is designed to support an operation aimed at getting down to the coast to get to a sea base. Is that a good or a bad presumption?

Answer: China has been blockaded for some time, and the reopening of communications with China through Burma would relieve that condition. I don't think there is any secret about the fact that this road is designed as the start of an attempt to reopen communications with China.

General Stilwell declined to comment on the claim that more supplies were being flown to China now than were hauled over the Burma Road.

HEAVY BOMBERS OVER RANGOON

During the night of January 28 heavy R. A. F. bombers of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked Rangoon. Details of this raid are not yet available.

R. A. F. fighters of the Tactical Air Force also operated in support of land forces in the Maungdaw area of the Mayu Peninsula. Enemy positions, troops and hutments were machine-gunned.

ADVANCE IN ARAKAN

In the Tiddim area on January 29, a Japanese attack eight miles west and south-west of Fort White was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

In the Chindwin Valley on January 27, a party of Japanese troops was ambushed east of Thaungdut by Allied forces, who inflicted casualties and captured documents and equipment.

On the Arakan front, three hill features about one mile northeast of Razabil were captured during a further small advance by land forces against stiff opposition.

An attempted infiltration by Japanese troops into the area north-east of Buthidaung during the night of January 29-30, was repulsed.

On the Arakan front east of the Mayu Range fighters operating in support of the ground forces attacked enemy positions and occupied villages in the Buthidaung area on January 29-30.

TANKS AND MEDIUM GUNS

It is now disclosed that tanks and medium guns have been in action on the Arakan front.

The story of the journey by tank and machinegun crews from their original hide-out to their battle positions is a little epic in itself. It was a great achievement by troops, mostly Engineers, who carried through this big job without the slightest hitch. The Japanese, no great distance away, had no idea of what was in store for them.

"Tanks have been used once before in the Arakan. This was during the last campaign when a small number were employed against the Japanese stronghold at Donbaik—but without success. Medium guns have never previously been used in this theatre."

"THEIR JOB IS TO DEFEAT JAPAN"

PRESENCE OF U. S. TROOPS IN INDIA

Washington, February 1.

"Nobody in India or anywhere else in Asia will misunderstand the presence there of American armed forces if they will believe, as we do, that their job is to assure the defeat of Japan without which there can be no opportunity for any of us to enjoy and expand the freedoms for which we fight." Thus observed President Roosevelt at his Press Conference to-day (Tuesday).

It is presumed here that the President's formal statement was made in reply to questions raised in India over the presence of United States troops there.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that the Allies proposed to drive the Japanese out of Burma, Malaya, Java and go to Tokyo. "American objectives in India or elsewhere in continental Asia are to expel and defeat the Japanese in very close collaboration with our British, Chinese and other Allies in that theatre."

BRITAIN'S ANTI-GAS MEASURES

The British public have been warned of German counter-measures when the second front starts.

Wing-Comm. Hodsoll, Inspector-General of A. R. P. Services in Britain, said at Edinburgh: "As the Germans might use any weapon to interrupt our attack, anti-gas precautions have been recently tightened up. Civil defence will have a very important job within the next few months. The Germans will regard the interruption of our invasion operations as their first objective."

A warning against German airborne troops on "suicide missions" was given at Bristol by the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. C. U. Fox.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****MOTION ON AMAN CROP PROCUREMENT
SCHEME TALKED OUT****Mr. Suhrawardy Says—"Whatever Government Procures
Will Go To Public"****IN THE BENGAL ASSEMBLY**

AT the Budget session of the Bengal Assembly which commenced on Tuesday, February 1, an adjournment motion was raised by the Congress Party, who sought to censure the Government on their aman crop procurement scheme. The motion after being debated for full two hours was talked out.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal moved the adjournment motion which was opposed by the Government and leave for it was obtained by the requisite number of members giving their assent standing in their seats.

The adjournment motion sought to discuss "the distress and panic prevailing in many parts of Bengal due to the continued rise in the price of rice and paddy from the beginning of December last following the announcement of the Bengal Government's aman purchase scheme based upon the appointment of a limited number of big Calcutta merchants as their chief agents for procurement."

Dr. Sanyal in moving his motion said that the object of the Government scheme was the creation of public confidence and lowering of prices. But after the announcement of the scheme price had been rising everywhere.

THINGS ARE NOT MOVING AS THEY SHOULD

Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta disagreed with the Ministers that there was no panic. Wherever she had moved in Chittagong she had the contrary experience and found that the situation was worsening.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said that it was a matter of deep regret and anxiety that in spite of the assistance offered by the Government of India and also in spite of the bumper crop there was no clear indication that they had really turned the corner. He referred to the *Calcutta Gazette* which was the channel of communication of the Government and after analysing the statistics given there since December, 1943 up till last week he came over certain facts which indicated that things were not moving in the direction they should have moved.

Dr. Mookerjee analysed the figures of 87 districts and sub-divisions and his conclusion was to the effect that in 26 districts and sub-divisions the rates were steady; in regard to 13 there was no information and those 13 districts and sub-divisions included certain areas regarding which from personal knowledge of many members of the House they learnt that the price was rising.

The procurement policy was in force for the last several months. Government freezed, and seized rice and then stocked the freezed and seized rice while thousands and lakhs of persons were dying of starvation. If the Government wanted to stop the procurement policy, Govern-

ment should also take the responsibility of feeding the people.

Reply To The Debate

Replying to the debate Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy stated that the Government had appealed to the persons of goodwill to co-operate with them. But instead of co-operation there was the deliberate attempt on the part of persons and certain parties to create panic in the country. He was prepared to admit that in certain places prices had risen and were rising because of the panicky statements. Until transport was made easily available it was clear that it would take sometime to pour food-grains from the surplus areas to the deficit areas. And until that was done the prices were likely to rise.

It had been asked why the Government had not appointed local agents. It was for the simple reason that they had appointed certain agents whom they held responsible for supplying them with adequate and good quality of rice. If, however, these agents did not purchase paddy or rice from a particular area the local traders could very well offer the foodgrains for sale to the Deputy Directors of Civil Supplies.

An attempt had been made to create panic in public minds stating that if the Government procured the foodgrains they would not go to the people. It should be their duty to bring it home to the public that whatever the Government procured would go to them entirely.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SCHEME EXPLAINED

Explaining the fundamentals of the Bengal Government's Aman crop procurement scheme at the Press Conference held in the Secretariat on January 27 last, Mr. Suhrawardy said:—

"The fundamentals of our policy are purchase of as large quantities of foodgrains as possible without dislocating the market and without coercion, elimination of competition by taking Calcutta off the market as well as large industrial organisations, introduction of rationing in municipal and in deficit rural areas, control of movements and prohibition of exports from cordoned districts except under Government control, complete control of rice mills, enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order and other methods."

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD

Explaining the main points underlying the scheme, Mr. Suhrawardy said: We consider that the prevailing price of foodgrains is still very high, much higher than the majority of the people can afford. The price of foodgrains has out-paced the rise in price of other commodities. It will, therefore, be our endeavour to bring down the price of foodgrains to a sane level.

The next item is to ensure that such foodgrains as we possess are duly distributed and do not go into stocks under hoards and are not kept back by speculators in the hope of being able to squeeze the market and to push up prices. We have therefore (a) to control prices effectively; (b) to take anti-hoarding measures; (c) to secure equitable distribution; and (d) to keep the markets supplied with foodgrains.

There has been serious disturbance in the normal trade channels. We have been deprived of rice from Burma which mostly fed the deficit districts in the extreme east of Bengal. Assam which fed the deficit areas of Tippera, Dacca and Tangail has closed its frontiers. For these reasons these areas will have to be supplied from new sources. The western districts of Bengal which used to supply to Calcutta have been taken off the Calcutta market, and their produce will be available for the eastern districts which have been deprived of foodgrains from Burma and Assam. The northern districts will have to send foodgrains to deficit areas which they never supplied before.

All this requires planning of procurement, movement and distribution and Government would have to accept these responsibilities even without the constant dread of hoarding and profiteering on the part of traders.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS

Government have decided to make purchases of the marketable surplus. Foodgrains are brought on the market either by needy cultivators or by surplus-holders. There is always a stock of foodgrains that is taken out of circulation without disturbing the market. Government propose to purchase these foodgrains.

In order to ensure price control Government should be in possession of supplies and hence our aman procurement scheme is of great importance. Not only the happiness of the vast majority of the people but their very life depends on the success of the scheme.

To ensure procurement we have appointed some firms of repute and high organisational ability to procure foodgrains for us. A Purchasing Board has been set up which watches the market and fixes the level of reasonable prices. Their operations will be calculated to bring about a decrease in the price levels.

The chief agents are setting up agents in each area, taken from local trade to purchase on their behalf. Apart

from purchases made through these agents, the chief agents will entertain offers direct from the trade or from co-operative societies or cultivators.

"THIS TO BE UNDERSTOOD"

The main point in the procurement scheme is that Government do not propose to rush the market or bring about any kind of dislocation. They will only buy if the prices are reasonable in accordance with crop conditions. I want this to be definitely understood.

If it does not suit us to buy from any particular surplus area for a deficit area, we can send foodgrains to that deficit area from other surplus areas, and we have already placed ourselves in a position and are daily improving our position in such a manner that we can hold off from any particular market at any time that we may choose to do so without dislocating our scheme.

We have tried to keep as far as possible the usual traders at work and to utilise them to procure transport and distribute foodgrains.

MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE

Our schemes of obtaining supplies and distribution must be given a chance. We shall value co-operation and even healthy criticism which may advance our schemes, but we shall resent any attempt to sabotage them or to drive the people again into panic.

To ensure the maximum amount of co-operation, we are setting up Food Committees throughout the province and it is a hopeful sign that these Food Committees have been set up. They are functioning in most places.

Government are taking every step to decrease the prices of other commodities by various anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering ordinances and they are making every effort to place more and more consumers' goods on the market, in particular, those goods which are largely used and required by the agriculturists.

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF FAMINE

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE'S SCHEME

To prevent a repetition of famine and to secure the social and economic rehabilitation of the people of Bengal, certain suggestions were made by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President, Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview at New Delhi during the last week.

He said that there must be a well-co-ordinated scheme of relief based on local conditions and resources. Poor houses ought to be established for every group of villages which would give food and shelter to those who were completely incapacitated and rendered homeless and also provide suitable work to others and pay them wages half in cash and half in kind.

There must simultaneously be a scheme for re-establishing special classes of people, now rendered penniless, in their old trades and occupations.

Dr. Mookerjee added: "With the liability undertaken by the Government of India to feed Calcutta and the surrounding industrial area, and with the huge crop available for the rest of Bengal, there is absolutely no reason why people should still suffer or why there should be any food crisis in Bengal again in 1944. If that does happen the responsibility will lie heavily on the Government of India."

He paid a tribute to the work of the Army in arranging distribution. "On occasions planes had been used to transport much-needed medicines and such articles as blankets to wherever they were urgently required. What was most satisfactory was the way in which the Army ensured the co-operation of all sections of people without distinction."

Health Aspects of Physical Education—II

[By CLAIR V. LANGTON, Dr. P.H., Director, Division of Physical Education, Oregon State College, U. S. A.]

(Concluded from the issue of the 29th January)

THE physical education teacher himself violates or permits others to violate many of the health habit rules, a few of which might be mentioned, as, the use of the bucket of water containing a sponge or towel for general drinking purpose at athletic contests; the throwing of a wet towel across the floor for use of contestants in wiping off their faces, or for sucking the moisture to quench thirst; spitting on the gymnasium floor; wearing of dirty, insanitary sweat shirts. These, as well as many other insanitary practices permitted by the physical educator, have doubtless been observed from time to time by all of you.

Plato expressed the purpose of education "to develop beauty and perfection of body and soul." The committee report of the Health Education Section of the American Physical Education Association recently defined health education as "including the sum of all experiences which favourably influence habits, attitudes, and knowledge relating to the individual, community, and racial health." Thus with our province defined, a way is provided toward the solution of the problem.

The approach to health education is somewhat different from the approach to physical education. Health education consists not only of factual and informational material, but in the main depends upon the development of a philosophy of health or life which will permit the individual to accept and utilize hygiene for his own good. The fitting of hygiene to life situations, making it real, making it a part of the individual, is the task and problem of health education. The health education specialist is a unique practitioner in American education to-day. There are not very many adequately trained health specialists, and many positions are available to them. This type of training, however, does not solve our problem, for the bulk of the work in health education, if it is to be effective at all, will have to reach the largest possible number attending the common schools throughout the country. At present, some thirty-two million children are attending the elementary and secondary schools. As the largest proportion of the school population is housed in schools of less than two hundred enrolment, it is readily apparent that specialists in all fields will not be possible; hence combinations will be necessary. If health education is to be taught, teachers must be prepared.

It is interesting to note what the legal requirements are in the physical welfare field, which might be divided roughly into physical education, school health service, and hygiene instruction. Practically every state in the Union requires instruction relative to the effects of alcohol and narcotics; forty states require the teaching of physiology and hygiene; physical education as a part of the school programme is mandatory in thirty-three states. As a part of the health service programme, twenty states require annual physical examinations. Hence it appears that legal provision on an extended scale has been made for this particular type of work.

Practice, however, lags considerably behind the legal requirements.

It is patent that the many health hazards to which children are exposed during the school period make medical supervision imperative. From the physiological standpoint the school regime may be detrimental to the child in the utilization in school work of the small muscles such as those of the eyes and hands. School children are often confined inside for relatively long periods of time without the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, and denied to a considerable extent the required amount of physical exercise of the large muscle type. The result of this programme is quite apparent in the lag in the growth curve of the child upon entrance to school at the age of five to seven:

The American Child Health Association in 1932, adopted the following recommendation regarding physical examination of school children.

1. The aim of such an examination is to provide for every child a chance to achieve the limit of his endowed capacity for well-being.

2. The function of the school physician shall be to provide guidance toward better health through education of children; to provide an examination service which first discovers all physical defects, diseases, and incipient conditions or tendencies towards ill health among school children; and to find sources for remedy.

In the large field of health education three major phases including public health education, school health education, and health education of professional groups, are recognized. Obviously the first refers to health departments and voluntary agencies. School health education, which is our concern, is within the confines of the school itself, and is usually conducted by school personnel. Professional groups are trained on several different levels in several different specialties.

The school health programme in its entirety includes many items, such as the school plant itself, including planning of school buildings, site, environment, internal structure, and operation of the school plant; mental hygiene; medical service, including health examination, follow-up service, communicable disease control; school dental service, mouth health, and oral hygiene; nursing service; hygiene instruction in the different groupings, elementary and secondary education; safety education; social hygiene; physical education; home and school co-operation; summer vacation activities; and school health surveys.

Further study and amplification of any of the above items indicate the scope, breadth, and training necessary to approach the problem intelligently. The subject matter in the field of hygiene instruction itself varies quite materially from year to year. At the elementary level the health habit formation period predominates; here much material of value may be presented without a great deal of training, if the material offered is valid, scientific, and worth while. During the high school period, how-

(Continued on page 384)

Engineering & Architecture

Special Article

The Study of Indian Architecture*

[By S. K. SARASWATI, M.A., Lecturer, Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, Librarian, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Assistant Secretary, Indian Society of Orient Art.]

WITHIN recent years there have come out three notable publications on Indian Architecture, written by two distinguished workers in the field. The view-points of these two authors are so radically different that it will not be out of place here to state briefly the different angles from which this fascinating subject has been studied by different scholars. It is more than 50 years back that Fergusson brought out his pioneer work on "The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture," a monumental publication that passed through a second edition, revised by James Burgess, in 1910. The study of Indian architecture, properly so called, may be traced back still earlier to the year 1835, when Ram Raz published his memorable essay, entitled "Architecture of the Hindus." During this period of a little more than a century Indian architecture has been studied from various angles and there may be cited one or more standard authorities for every one of these different view-points. Cunningham first demonstrated the value of field observations in archaeological studies, and his admirable reports, containing the results of his long and exhaustive surveys, are invaluable. Firmly footed on personal knowledge and observation Fergusson successfully enunciated the theory of architectural style in chalking out the historical sequences of Indian monuments. Others have followed him, namely Burgess, Coisens, R. D. Banerji, etc., the latest exponent of this view being Mr. Percy Brown, formerly Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, and now the Curator of the Victoria Memorial. It must be said to the credit of this school of scholars that almost all that we know at present of Indian architecture has been learnt through this process. The view-point of these scholars, however, suffers from one important limitation, and it is this that it entirely ignored the traditional point of view as recorded in that class of literature known as the *Silpaśāstras*, of which there have been discovered a fair number of texts.

A number of Sanskrit scholars, like Ganapati Sastri, P. K. Acharya, N. V. Nallaya, etc., have examined the canons of Indian architecture, as embodied in the *Silpaśāstras*, about a dozen texts of which have been edited and published. But such studies have not been attended with the results that were expected of them, as these scholars lacked in one fundamental point, i.e. they had very little knowledge of the actual monuments, in other words, of archaeological data. Further, the canonical texts being more of the nature of mnemonic texts for the guidance of the traditional craftsman than a

complete picture of ancient architecture and its ideals, are unintelligible to one not belonging to his class. Moreover, the priests, who were responsible for the preservation and systematisation of such texts, were innocent of any working or practical knowledge of the subject dealt with in such texts and what the texts must have suffered in the hands of the uninitiated can very well be imagined. This is one of the main reasons also why in spite of the labours of eminent scholars our knowledge about Indian architectural tradition, in respect of actual examples, has not advanced at all.

Another approach, and which appears to be the correct one, was initiated more than a century back by Ram Raz, a South Indian Scholar, who read the text of certain *Silpaśāstras* with the help of local artists and craftsmen and utilised his knowledge thus gained in studying and analysing the architectural types and forms extant in Southern India. The happy combination and co-ordination, thus effected between the craftsman's traditional knowledge and the knowledge of canonical texts along with that of archaeological data, led to fruitful results that were of a very valuable and useful nature. The method of Ram Raz was followed, in respect of Orissan architecture, by Mr. Manomohan Ganguli who, besides being a Sanskritist and a keen archaeologist, was an engineer of repute. These fortunate combinations placed him in a very advantageous position and his study would have proved to be of a very high order but for the fact that with only one manuscript of Oriya *Silpaśāstra* in his possession he could not make a proper use of it. He was followed by Mr. Nirmal Kumar Bose, an able and conscientious scholar, and thanks to his exhaustive survey of the canons of Orissan architecture with the help of local craftsmen and supplemented further by the most intensive field work throughout Orissa and the neighbouring provinces Orissan architecture is now a well-charted sea. When similar studies would be made of other regions of India, based on a proper combination of ancient traditional knowledge and knowledge of the existing monuments, the real history of Indian architecture would then be possible.

Besides the above, there are other approaches which should also be taken note of here. Fergusson and other scholars of his school were interested, it has already been observed, in the study of architectural forms in their historical perspective, while there may be a view just the other way round, namely, that the proper study of Indian architecture should be confined to a study of the thoughts and ideas, which these forms are required to convey, in other words, the symbolism underlying Indian architectural tradition. Haver, a former Principal of the Government School of Art, was the foremost exponent of this view. In him the study of Indian architecture became merely a means of investigating into the history of Indian civilisation. The importance of such a study cannot be

*1. "Magadha Architecture and Culture" by Sri Chandra Chatterjee, University of Calcutta, 1942.

*2. "Indian Architecture (Hindu and Buddhist Periods)." by Percy Brown, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, 1942.

*3. "Indian Architecture (The Hindu Period)" by Percy Brown, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, 1942.

ignored, and it is making itself more and more felt in the recent writings of a few eminent critics and historians of Indian art. But without a clear insight into the mental and religious make-up of India and a proper exploration of the vast mass of relevant and abstruse texts, such a study appears to be a rather venturesome task under the present conditions.

Havell was also a fervent believer in the cause of the revival of Indian architecture according to the best of its traditions—a cause that has found a most indefatigable champion in Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterji. The writings of these two supply another angle of approach in Indian architectural studies, namely the revivalist's point of view. It has for its aim the resuscitation of the past glories of Indian architecture as a vital contribution to the progress of Indian culture and civilisation. The architecture of a nation is the outcome of various forces—physical, social and psychological—and as such it is bound to change as times change. It cannot remain static. The ancient architectural tradition in India is either dead or transformed according to the needs of the times, and the question is, whether it is possible to revive it when we cannot bring back the forces and environments which made that tradition possible. Moreover, it must be borne in mind, mere imitation of ancient forms is no revival, nor renaissance, far less is it a creation.

In a finely produced brochure, Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterji, the champion now of the revivalist school, has attempted to give us a panoramic survey of what he styles as "Magadha Architecture" from a hoary and dim past down to the recent times, and puts forward all his arguments for a revival of the building art according to the best traditions of that style. The chief difficulty in such a revival is, however, the fact, regrettable though, that Magadha is not known to have fostered and developed any distinctive style of architecture, which she can call particularly her own. Of course, several fine specimens of architecture are found to have been reared up in Magadha in the different periods of her eventful history, but a continuous architectural tradition—a homogenous school of Magadha architecture—is as yet unknown to the historian of Indian art. The examples of ancient architecture in Magadha, cited by Mr. Chatterji, are well-known. But his deductions thereof cannot but be regarded as violent encroachments on a subject, which should better be left to people with much greater understanding of Indian archaeology and art history. Any one with an historical perspective and a sense for coherence and symmetry would hesitate to jumble up forms and motifs, borrowed haphazardly from the vast and varied panorama of Indian architecture

and badly copied with ill-digested philosophy, as has been done in what Mr. Chatterji calls the "Modern Indian Design." Even a person with a rudimentary idea of logic cannot but fail to see that the high and lofty towers—rather sorry imitations of the noble *sikharas* of the North-Indian style of temples—surmounting the Lakshmi-Narayana temple at New Delhi are incongruous elements, but for which the building, with its superb pavilions and kiosks lining the roof, would have looked much finer. The book, it cannot but be admitted, has been written with a fervour, more sentimental than logical, and betrays a total lack of the perspective of Indian history and archaeology.

With the introduction of ferro-concrete India is passing through an age of experiments in building and there is need for a central association or school of architecture to direct these experimental activities into a formative channel so as to evolve a homogenous architectural style, satisfying all modern requirements and fulfilling the conditions by which a building may be regarded as a work of art. Mere imitation of an obsolete form, only on sentimental grounds, cannot usher in a revival of the indigenous tradition. If a revival of what was best in Indian architecture is aimed at, it has to be sponsored by persons with a greater understanding of Indian history and art traditions and fully aware of the modern needs and conditions, who will rise above mere imitations and combine the beauty and spirit of the old national art with the methods and ideals of the new age.

The two publications on Indian architecture by Mr. Percy Brown, who has devoted his long career in India to the investigation of the arts of the country, must be welcome to every student of Indian history and culture as the comprehensive study, after Fergusson, on the ancient and mediæval architecture of India. Since Burgess revised Fergusson's work in 1910 much has been written on Indian architecture and a mass of new material has been known. A comprehensive work, incorporating in it the latest data and researches, was thus a desideratum and Mr. Percy Brown must be congratulated for having taken up this task and giving us the results of his study in two neat and independent volumes—one dealing with Indian architecture in the pre-Muslim days and the other with the same in the Islamic period. Such a separation has been most judicious, as, whatever enthusiastic scholars may think and believe about the continuity of Indian architectural tradition through all its phases, there can be no doubt that Islam gave it a definite swing towards a direction, which is certainly different from, if not contrary to, what the indigenous, i.e., the pre-Muslim, architectural tradition might have taken, had it been left undisturbed to follow its own course of evolution. What

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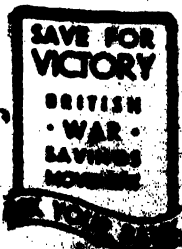
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is specially commendable is that Mr. Percy Brown keeps himself aloof of controversies and unfolds the long vista of Indian architecture in easy and simple stages, with the help of the standard and representative examples, which are judiciously selected and intelligently described. The style is lucid, though concise, and his conclusions are specially interesting, based, as they are, on a personal observation of the typical monuments in every phase.

In the first volume, Mr. Percy Brown gives us the story of Indian architecture in the pre-Muhammadan days in 82 short chapters. A valuable appendix on the chronology of the Ajanta and Ellora Rock architecture, prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley, is given at the end. The different chapter-headings, which would indicate the comprehensiveness of the study, need not be recounted here. He has followed mainly the classifications of Fergusson, but interspersed throughout there are many novel and original suggestions, which add to the value and interest of the work. Each and every phase has been succinctly treated and its typical characteristics successfully delineated. The evolution of the characteristic elements and forms has been given in a manner, which testify to a careful and cautious handling of the numerous data. The conjectural reconstructions of early architectural forms, now missing, from ancient Indian bas-reliefs are suggestive no doubt, but sometimes they appear to be rather too venturesome.

In the companion volume, Mr. Percy Brown gives us an account of Islamic architecture in India in 22 chapters, of which the first fourteen have been devoted to a study of the development of the Indo-Islamic architectural tradition in the Sultanate period, both in its imperial and provincial manifestations. Chapter XV deals with the buildings of Sher Shah Sur and their position in Indo-Islamic architecture of India, while the next five with the Moghul style, which forms one of the most brilliant phases of India's architectural history. The next chapter gives an account of the palaces and civic buildings of the mediaeval period, while the last states, by way of conclusion, the modern position with a significant and instructive hint about the future tendency and direction.

Both the volumes are profusely illustrated with fine reproductions of the representative and typical monuments of every phase and the sketches and drawings illustrating the gradual evolution of the different forms and types are faithfully executed. A glossary of terms appended to each volume is of immense value and a general bibliography at the end of each together with the list of reference books at the end of every chapter constitute, more or less, an exhaustive bibliography on the subject of Indian architecture. The rather uncommon sanserif type, selected for both the works, makes them easy and pleasant reading, though the elimination of diacriticals is to be regretted, particularly by readers unfamiliar with Indian words, for whom the long vowels at least might helpfully be marked. The first volume, particularly, suffers from not a few serious misprints, and proofs ought to have been more carefully attended to.

In an ambitious work of this kind there might be enough scope for differences of opinion and one may not see eye to eye with the conclusions drawn by the author. The scope of his study, as has been

observed above, cannot be said to be a fully comprehensive and exhaustive one, as it leaves out altogether the textual data, certainly an essential factor in Indian architectural studies nowadays. The author confines himself again strictly to India, but leaving out the farther Indian countries, our view of Indian architecture cannot but remain incomplete. In a study, which aims at an historical and stylistic evolution of architectural types and forms, novel and unique forms, though in fragments, such as the famous Paharpur temple, deserve a more detailed treatment, not merely a passing mention. His reconstruction of "Vedic Culture" from the bas-reliefs of Bharhut, Sanchi, etc., is also rather bold, though such reconstructions are immensely important for a study of the wooden origins of Indian architectural forms. The use of credal names, such as, Hinayana, Mahayana, in respect of architecture should also better have been avoided. The origins of different types and forms, as suggested by Mr. Percy Brown, may not always find universal acceptance, but nevertheless, they are important and are not far off the mark. There might have crept in some slips and inaccuracies here and there and in matters of chronology, but these are minor details and do not detract from the importance of the work.

The author finds himself more at ease with Islamic architecture where he must be said to have acquitted himself most creditably. Indeed, this part of his study should be regarded as a classic one, as brilliant and illuminating as his other valuable publication, namely, "Indian Painting under the Mughals." Here he is a perfect master of his subject and whatever be the limitations of the earlier volume, the two works taken together must be regarded as a well-planned and well-balanced study of Indian architecture in all its phases, beginning from the remote Indus valley civilisation in the 3rd millennium B. C. down to the present times.

—HEALTH ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 381)

ever, when the personal hygiene and community hygiene phases are in force, much more preparation is desirable.

Personal hygiene may be reached by some fourteen approaches. These include :

1. Food and nutrition.
2. Air and ventilation.
3. Sunlight.
4. Physical activity and exercise.
5. Rest.
6. Bodily poisons.
7. Mouth hygiene.
8. Mental hygiene.
9. The prevention and correction of bodily defects.
10. The yearly physical examination.
11. Sex physiology and hygiene.
12. Heredity and eugenics.
13. Prevention of diseases of middle and later life.
14. Prevention of accidents and injuries.

(Continued)

PLANNING IN INDIA

Planners Should Have Adequate Training

I was interested by the account of Sir J. P. Srivastava's address to the General Policy Committee of the Reconstruction Committee of the Council of State on January 17, writes Capt. P. J. Marshall, R. E., in the course of a letter to the *Statesman*, published on January 31 last. He continues:—

Since arriving in India it has seemed obvious to me that planning on a national and regional scale, already being carried out in other countries, was urgent here. Regional planning is a complex synthesis of science and art, and may be divided into two broad divisions, (a) regional survey and (b) positive regional plan. The first consists of collecting and collating many relevant facts of every kind about the region, and presenting them in clear and concise form. The second consists of assimilating these, and, taking into account their relative importance and inter-dependence, of preparing a positive plan to be carried out in successive stages for the development of the whole region. This development would cover agriculture, industry, health, education and all other community services.

SERVICE ARCHITECTS' ORGANIZATION

It was also obvious that planning on this scale demanded close co-operation of a wide variety of experts, and that the planners to co-ordinate this programme would have to be men of wide education and ability. Investigation proved that few men with the necessary qualifications existed in India, as there were no facilities for educating them. To remedy this defect in the system of technical education, the Service Architects' Organization, in collaboration with Indian experts, prepared a complete syllabus designed to carry the student from the matriculation stage through, first, a widening and deepening of general and scientific knowledge, with emphasis on awareness and sensibility; then followed the five-year course on architecture in which he would learn to plan and visualize in three-dimensions problems beginning with a room and extending to a whole town. Thence he proceeded to the regional planning course in which he would study planning and its relation to (a) resources (i.e., industry, agriculture, etc.), (b) social organization (i.e., culture, economics, etc.) and (c) technical methods.

BASIC ART TRAINING

The first section would form part of the basic art training for all types of artist to ensure achievement of a synthesis which has been so lacking from contemporary art and

science. These new training centres, which would comprise school of architecture and regional planning, art school, building school, and building research station, would form a new faculty in universities so that collaboration with existing science engineering, and other colleges would be ensured. The first part of this scheme for a technical educational centre is now being considered by Calcutta University.

If planning is accepted as an essential element of contemporary civilization, it is vital that the planners receive an adequate training for what is undoubtedly one of the most exacting and responsible positions in the community; one which requires imagination, courage, and a wide cultural background in order that the physical background of that civilization may be expressed adequately.

Calcutta News & Views

PROF. A. V. HILL IN CALCUTTA

The scientific development of India depended on consistent planning, said Prof. A. V. Hill, Adviser to the Government of India on the organization of scientific research, speaking at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Geographical Society, held in the Presidency College, Calcutta, on Tuesday last. Mr. W. D. West, Superintending Geologist, presided.

The professor had arrived in Calcutta by air the same day.

Prof. Hill who is on a week's visit to Calcutta, said at the Society meeting, that India must think in broad terms. An All India organization on the lines of the Royal Society in Britain should be set up to plan the country's welfare and development with the aid of science. He believed that the Government of India were earnest in their efforts to fulfil the aims of scientists. The country's scientific resources had not been fully exploited and much could be done. There was to reason why scientists should not collaborate and get things done.

Prof. Hill spent about an hour in the Indian Statistical Institute in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st February.

Prof. Hill was elected to be an Honorary Member of the Physiological Society of India at its annual meeting held on Wednesday at the Bose Institute Hall. Prof. Hill addressed the members on the importance of the study of Physiology, which he emphasized should be treated as a major science subject. He pointed out the need of close co-operation between Physiologists, Chemists, Engineers and Physiologists for elucidation of biological problems.

After this meeting he delivered an interesting public lecture illustrated with slides before a large gathering on the transmission of nerve impulse and heat changes in nerve in which he gave an idea of his brilliant researches on the subject.

The following office-bearers of the Physiological Society were elected for the current year. President—Dr. B. B. Sarkar, Secretaries—Dr. R. M. Pal, Dr. B. B. Chatterjee, Treasurer—Dr. S. M. Banerjee.

The working of the various departments of the Science College of Calcutta University were explained to Prof. Hill, Secretary of the Royal Society, London, by Prof. M. N. Saha on Wednesday when the former visited the College.

Prof. Hill was entertained at a lunch on Wednesday at Firpo's by the Physiological Society of India. There was a large gathering.

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CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

It was clear that the Cripps' proposals regarding post-war development remained the policy of His Majesty's Government, and the European Association accepted the machinery outlined as a means whereby India might achieve self-government, said the Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, Mr. C. P. Lawson, presenting the annual report for 1943 at the annual general meeting of the Branch, held on Tuesday (February 1) last.

Food distribution and agricultural organisation had been proved inefficient and India should never return to the old situation as a result of which 75 per cent. of the people who were engaged in agriculture lived on a bare subsistence level. The difficulties of administration amongst the population which was largely illiterate had also been fully demonstrated and plans for improvement should be produced so that they might be implemented as soon as the war menace was removed. It was useless for Europeans to talk of their political rights in India unless they were also prepared to play their full part in tackling these problems. The Chairman did not under-estimate the services which the community had rendered to India in the past, but he held that there was enormous scope for intensification of effort in working for the future of the country in which they lived and worked.

The Chairman said that when the menace of outside aggression was removed, the Association would do all in its power to help in producing a settlement.

The following members were elected as office-bearers for the coming year:—Mr. H. Rowan Hodge, M.L.A. (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Methold and Mr. F. F. M. Ferguson (Vice-Chairmen), Committee: Mr. A. P. Benthall, Mr. R. L. C. Footitt, Mr. Archibald Fraser, MC., Mr. R. Jeff, Mr. W. B. G. Laidlaw, M.L.C., Mr. J. Latimer, Mr. C. P. Lawson, M.L.A., (Central), Mr. Alec. A. Leslie, MC., Mr. F. J. Read, Mr. S. K. Sawday and Mr. H. C. Walby.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Unless Anglo-Indians shed arrogance and anti-Indian sentiments, the community would be signing their own death warrant in the future India, declared Mr. Frank Anthony, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, speaking at a "social" to meet him at the Grail Club, Calcutta, last week-end.

"A vitally urgent problem is to eradicate from our schools the attitude of superiority which is still being inculcated under the aegis of a pseudo-European culture," he said. To achieve this goal, a scheme was being prepared to place the control of Anglo-Indian education in Anglo-Indian hands.

He did not mean that Anglo-Indians should give up their culture and ways of living, and wear *dhoties* and *sarees* but they must reorientate their whole outlook and adjust it to the realities of the future. The fear in the minds of many that Indians would be hostile to the community was the product of knowledge that the present attitude of superiority had created hostilities towards the community. False values and complexes must therefore go.

MR. SRIS CHATTERJEE

Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, Architect, has been appointed a Member of the Social Security & Labour Sub-Committee of the Bengal Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

Referring to the deplorable trend towards affiliation with the Europeans, he said that those who had indulged in it would be sadly disillusioned. Women of the community particularly, who were at present living a hectic and thoughtless life as a result of the large number of European troops in the country, were doomed to bitter disillusionment after the war.

SIR HASSAN SUHRAWARDY

After touring for three months in the Middle East countries, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Indian Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, arrived at Karachi by air on January 28 last.

Sir Hassan left for New Delhi the next morning. He will soon be in Calcutta.

A NEW Ph.D.

Mr. Sachin Sen, Assistant Secretary, British Indian Association, has obtained the degree of Ph.D. of Calcutta University. His thesis was "Historical Introduction to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal."

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

SMALL-POX SEVERELY RAGING

There was a drop in Calcutta's mortality during the week ended January 29. Deaths from all causes totalled 1,151 against 1,238 in the previous week, 458 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 628 for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

Small-pox figures, however, continued to rise—deaths mounted to 157 from 133 in the previous week while new attacks reported rose to 103 from 97. There were 26 deaths and 32 notified attacks from cholera against 25 deaths and 30 attacks in the week before. Mortality from malaria fell to 70 from 91 in the preceding week.

"Paupers" deaths fell further—248 against 272 in the previous week.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOUNDATION DAY

Contributions of the Calcutta Medical College to the cause of medical relief in Bengal were recalled by Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad, Minister, Public Health and Local Self-Government, Bengal, presiding at the Foundation Day and prize-giving ceremony of the College on January 28 last.

The Calcutta Medical College, the premier institution of its kind in India, had, he said, produced a galaxy of eminent doctors and experts in medical science of whom any Western country could be proud.

The College required expansion and improvement in some directions but on account of the war many schemes had to be put into cold storage. These, he hoped, would be taken up by the Government as soon as the situation improved and the finances of the province stabilised.

Welcoming the Minister, Dr. U. P. Basu, Principal of the College, reviewed the activities of the institution during the year and drew attention to some of its urgent needs including the establishment of a Department of Forensic Medicine and a well-equipped research and demonstration

of a hostel for civil students. In this connection he mentioned the "steady increase in the number of women students a good proportion of whom, for want of accommodation in the existing hostel, are compelled to live outside, much to their inconvenience."

PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, returned to Calcutta on the night of January 30 last after a tour of Dacca, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Chandpur and Chittagong, accompanied by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Vice-President of the Society, and Mrs. Anusuya Bai Kale, M.L.A., Deputy President of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

POET TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR CEYLON

The Council of Ministers, Ceylon Government, have accepted the offer of the Calcutta Art Society of a life-size portrait of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Ceylon. It has been decided that the portrait will be hung up at the Colombo University Library Hall.

Arrangements are in progress, it is understood, for formal presentation of the portrait at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Calcutta Art Society by the 2nd week of February when Baron Jayatilaka is likely to accept the portrait on behalf of Ceylon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is being approached to preside over the presentation ceremony.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ILL

CONFINED TO BED DUE TO INFLUENZA

The following bulletin was issued from Government House, Calcutta, on Monday morning (January 31).

"His Excellency the Governor is confined to bed owing to an attack of influenza and will be unable to fulfil his engagements for the next week,"—A. Denham White.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

The Calcutta University Senate at its annual meeting constituted the different Faculties for 1944-45, and elected representatives on different bodies under the University.

The following were elected to represent the Senate on the Syndicate:—

Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. Justice Biswas, Khan Bahadur Tasadduq Ahmad and the Rev. Father Voorstraten.

SIR GOORODAS BANERJEE CENTENARY

"At a time like this when there is poverty, malnutrition of body and mind, when many people do not know that it is to have a cooked meal, or to lie on a soft bed, when millions of homes turn into homes of hunger and prisons of poverty, religious men like Sir Gooroodas will have to address themselves to the task of remedying them."

Thus observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan address-

Abstract of vital statistics of the city for the week ending on 29th January, 1944.

Small-pox epidemic in the city.

Vaccinations done since November, 1943:—

	Primary.	Re-Vaccination.
November, 1943	2085	18677
December, 1943	2919	37447
January, 1944 up to week ending 29th January, 1944	5533	69211

ing a crowded public meeting at the Senate Hall on Saturday evening (January 29) in connection with the birth centenary celebration of Sir Gooroodas Banerjee.

Sir Sarvapalli said: "Sir Harcourt Butler said to Sir Gooroodas in 1915 that the ideals of Hinduism of which he was a great exponent contained perhaps the corrective of the maladies of the world. Sir Harcourt said this during the last war. Until the all-pervading materialism was knocked down, until the building of the society rested on secured foundation there could be no peace."

"If India is able to renew in her life this quality of self control and self abnegation, she will not only be able to save herself but will save the world,"—proceeded Sir Sarvapalli. "Religion again from Sir Gooroodas's life, we understand, is not abstention from activities. When there is so much pinching poverty, under-nourishment and disease, when on all sides we come across homes of hunger and prisons of poverty it is the duty of a religious man to take up the challenge offered by them and remove these blots on our civilization. Sir Gooroodas Banerjee was an intensely religious soul and applied his religious principles to practical life, thus adding lustre to both religion and life."

157

PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 29th January, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

Abdul Rahaman, alias Rahima, a Punjabi, who was arrested at Ranchi on January 4, on the requisition of the Calcutta Police, in connection with the alleged murder of Manicklal Nag, a confectioner, on the night of December 31, was released on bail of Rs. 500 by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Nine persons had so far been arrested in connection with this case and eight of them were on bail, while Nishi Kanta Ghosh, also a confectioner, was in jail custody.

Hearing was adjourned to February 7.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

NOTICE

Applications with offers of initial rent are invited for the privilege of occupying the Stall No. 38, Flower Range, in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for flower business and will be received by the undersigned.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 2nd February, 1944.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Cart number plates and Drivers' Tickets during the year 1944-45.
2. Supply of complete garments and other articles of clothing etc. to the Corporation employees during 1944-45.
3. Supply of Miscellaneous Stores during 1944-45.
4. Providing drainage arrangements inside boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.
5. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1944-45.
6. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 8th February, for 2 on 11th February, for 3 on 15th February, for 4 on 16th February, for 5 on 17th February and for 6 on 20th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 are to hold good for two months and those quoted in tenders for 1 to 6 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Guts And Fats

Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of....." by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of 16th February, 1944, for the privilege of purchasing (1) Fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House and (2) Guts from the butchers within Bhowanipur, Chitpur, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944. Lump sum fees of Rs. 300/- for (1) and Rs. 1,000/- for (2) have been fixed for the said privileges for the whole period and any part thereof. The fees must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offers.

For further particulars and conditions of the Licenses, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Notice To Fire Insurance Companies

I. Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Municipal Office Buildings with contents, (excluding the portion occupied by the Printing Department of the Corporation, which is separately insured for Rs. 8,07,000 as per details noted below, for one year from the 19th March, 1944.

	Rs.
For buildings	7,70,000
For Switch Boards, Telephone instruments and Electric installations	5,200
For furniture	10,800
For drawings and plans	10,000
For files and papers	11,000
Total	8,07,000

II. Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Central Stores Building at 149, Lower Circular Road including furniture, fittings and fixtures together with the stores kept therein for Rs. 5 lakhs as per details noted below for one year from the 27th June, 1944.

	Rs.
(a) Buildings	1,00,000
(b) Furniture, fittings and fixtures	40,000
(c) Central Corporation Stores consisting of Lighting Stores, Water Works Stores, etc.	3,55,000
(d) Hazardous goods such as kerosene oil, paints, jute, cotton waste, etc., (kept in separate building)	5,000
Total	5,00,000

Quotations for I and II above must be enclosed in separate sealed covers and superscribed "Quotation for....." will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Friday, the 11th February, 1944.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Professional License for Lawyers

Lawyers practising in the different Courts of Calcutta are hereby reminded that under Section 175 of the Calcutta Municipal Act read with Items 17 and 36 of Schedule VI of the same Act, they are liable to renew their professional licenses on payment of Rs. 25 in case of those who do not pay income tax and Rs. 50 in case of those paying income-tax. The license tax is to be paid by the 15th February, failing which the Department will be most reluctantly obliged to file prosecution against the defaulters. The Inspectors of this Department will visit the different Courts on every alternate day to whom payment may be made who will issue license on receipt of the usual fee. Those willing to deposit in office may send the amount between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on all working days except Saturday when the amount will be taken up to 12-30 p.m.

Lawyers practising in more than one Court in Calcutta will kindly let me know from which Court they want to take out professional license or otherwise they will run the risk of being assessed in more than one place. This information is to be supplied to me by the 31st January, 1944.

S. N. GHOSHAL,
License Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd January, 1944.

Auction Sale

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 12th instant at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.

1. Eighteen Taklaposhes of different sizes (very old and broken).
2. One Wooden Box (old and broken).
3. One Clock (Made in Japan) (old and broken).
4. One single bench (old and broken).
5. One small mirror (old and broken).
6. Two pitchers (old and broken).
7. One Trunk (old and broken).
8. One Table (old and broken).
9. One very small desk (old and broken).
10. Two wooden boxes (old and broken).
11. One wooden box (old and broken) with an instrument (old and broken).

N. K. MONDAL,
Asst. Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Hajee Osman Mullick, recorded occupier of Stall No. 7 in the Stick Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Messrs. Md. Moosa and A. Rahaman. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Abdur Rahim Chowdhury for the registration of his name in place of Abdul Majid Chowdhury in respect of Stall No. 77 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE

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—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Roads Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the 40 ft. proposed public street connecting Darmahatta Street (now Maharshi Debendra Road) with Strand Road in continuation of Jorabagan Street, delineated in the map or plan prepared in his behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB.

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the strip of roadland measuring 14 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 11 in. adjoining premises No. 81, Metcalfe Street, sold to the owner of the said premises and delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB.

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th January, 1944, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the sewered ditch measuring 5 chittacks 27 a.ft., at the back of premises Nos. 5 and 17, Keshab Sen Street and 2/1, Cornwallis Street, and sold to the owner of premises No. 17, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. M. YAQUB.

Acting Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.**VITAL STATISTICS**For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on 29th
January, 1944.*City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)*

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1151 against 1238 and 1242 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 693. The general death-rate of the week was 28.37 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 29th January, 1944 was 898 against 1014 and 967 in the two preceding weeks. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 25 in the two preceding weeks. There were 110 deaths from small-pox during the week against 19 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 138 respectively against 75 and 147 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.28 per mille per annum.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 25.06.

There were 156 deaths from respiratory diseases against 197 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 39 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 253 against 224 and 275 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, 47 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 24 from fevers, 49 from bowel-complaints and 38 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 50.19 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 49.60.

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

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CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.**

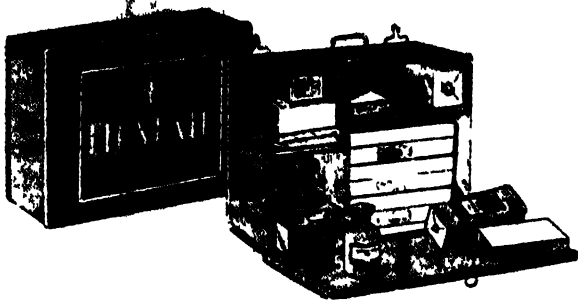
COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 256	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 13 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Madikhana	" 107	1 8 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 13 8	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	Do.	" 114	2 10 0	
" 170-172	0 13 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, ¼ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 20th January, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RIOE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer	1 0 0				
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 0	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer			(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Ellas	0 12 0	1 0 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Kot & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	2 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree		
EGGS.			Dates per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai	0 8 0	0 9 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0		Biuli	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mung (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Peas (Darjeeling)			Do. Bhadwa			Do.		
Do.	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. Sree	3 8 0	4 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.	2	
			Milk			Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Coke Boot Patent	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer					

Fig. 2.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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not be made
to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.					Other portion per lb.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Round "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Breast "	2 8 0	3 0 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skrirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	8 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue "	0 8 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping		1 4 0			Head (without tongue and				
					brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	2 12 0		



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PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	0 12 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 4 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		Do (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 40	0 50	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) " 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 00	Do. Nagpur "	0 40	0 50	Apples (Cooking) 2—3 "	1 00	
Capon " " "	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) " " "	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting) " " "	3 80		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 00	10 00
Do. (special) " " "	3 40	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 1 lb 1 oz.	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) each "	2 80	2 12 0	Cucumber per score "	1 00	1 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 00	3 80	Garlic per seer "	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 12 0	3 00	Ginger " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutan per doz.		
Goose " " "	12 00	14 00	Green Chilly per seer "	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons " " "	0 14 0	1 00	Turmeric " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cock " " "	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each "			Do. Rawalpindi "	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen " " "	12 00	15 00	Knol kohl Country each "	0 80	0 40	Amra per score "	0 20 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each "	0 80	0 10 0
			Do. Do. per score "	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer "	1 12 0	2 00
			Leek Darjeeling each "	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score "		
			Lettuce per score "	0 80	1 40	Cocconut each "	0 20	0 26
			Lobia per bundle (small) "	0 60	0 80	Country Apples "		
			Do. Do. (Large) "	0 80		Gooseberry per seer "	0 80	0 10 0
			Onions, Madras per seer "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. "	1 80	2 00
			Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb. "		
			Do. " white "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Kabul per box (large) "		
			Do. Country red "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb. "		
			Parasip each "	0 30	0 40	Do. Spain per lb. "		
			Peas Modhupur per seer "	0 14 0	1 00	Do. S. African per lb. "		
			Do. Darjeeling " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz. "	7 80	8 00
			Do. Hazaribagh " "	0 80	0 10 0	Jaffa Orange per doz. "	2 00	2 40
			Do. Ranchi per seer "	0 80	0 10 0	Anar " per seer "	2 00	2 40
			Do. Kagbanga " "	0 40	0 50	Guava (Benares) per doz "	1 20	1 40
			Do. Country " "			Jack Fruit each "	1 00	2 00
			Potatoes (Nainital) per seer "	0 70	0 80	Kajoo nuts per lb. "	1 80	
			Do. Country do. "	0 70	0 80	Khurbane " "	1 80	
			Do. Kidney hill per seer "	0 70	0 80	Do. (large) per lb. "		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital) "	0 30	0 40	Kesur China per seer "		
			Do. (Old) Nainital " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime patty per score "	0 50	0 10 0
			Do. (New) " "			Lemon (English) per doz "	2 00	2 00
			Do. Madras " "			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) "		
			Do. (Small) " "			Do. (Country) "		
			Do. Shillong " "	0 40		Locket per score "		
			Rhubarb each "	1 12 0	2 00	Monkey Lichees per 100 "		
			Fulbul (Fata) per seer "	0 10	0 16	M. Melon Jaunpur "		
			Radish English per bundle (large) "	0 80	0 10 0	Mask Melon per seer "		
			Do. Country per bundle "	0 80	0 40	Mask Melon " (Lucknow) "		
			Spinach per lot of 20 "	0 30	0 30	Mangoes Alfanso per doz "		
			Squash per seer "	0 20	0 30	Do. Pyri (Bombay) "		
			Country Spinach per score "	0 30	0 36	Do. Do. (Madras) "	5 00	6 00
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr. "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Langra per doz. "		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr. "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Sipra "		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer "	0 40	0 50	Do. Faslie 1 "		
			Do. Country " "	0 40	0 50	Do. Kissen Bhog "		
			Do. Ranchi " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Green per score "		
			Do. Shillong " "			Do. Golapkhosh "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle "	0 40	0 10 0	Do. Himsagore "		
			Do. " per seer "	0 40	0 10 0	Do. Green per score "		
			Vegetable marrow Country each "	0 30	0 40	Do. Kanchan "		
			Do. Darjeeling each "	0 50	0 80	Do. Bombay "		
			White Pumpkins each "	0 10 0	1 40	Do. Madras 6—8 "		
			Red " per each "			Do. Lilam per doz. "		
						Mangosteen per doz. "	2 00	2 80
						Mulberry per score "	2 80	3 00
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz "	2 12 0	3 40
						Poona " " "	3 80	
						Bombay " " "		
						Oranges Sylhet "		
						Do. Bombay 6—10 "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 10—12 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz. "		
						Do. Nagpur 12—16 "	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Ohligooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Baarah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo Bahar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb. ...	5 0 0		shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 3 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ...	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 0 0		Almond Salted (large)			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond English (large)			per lb. ...		2 8 0
Galasia do. ...			per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...			per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled)			Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...			per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Almond Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		per lb. ...			Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...			per lb. ...			Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0			0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 23	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)			" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.						
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.						
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.						

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 351)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 6 8	*COAL AND COKE		
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Do. Red " " ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	3 8 0	4 8 0	*RICE			Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	2 12 0	3 4 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control		0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	5 8 0	6 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake "Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Sori rice (best) ..			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 8 6	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Glaxo ...		
Do. (cut) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalal per seer ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...			Arahar " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor " ...			per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari " ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...			per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...			Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	2 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	6 lb. " ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			Castor Oil ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			" " " No. 2	1 4 0		Cheese ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA —			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		1 14
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Elenhand Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 8
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA —			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			tle		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints						con per lb.		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (Australian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
Dorotka, per packet	0 2 6		O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solano, per pkt.		0 8 6	Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		DUST TEA			per tin		
Gold "Flake" per packet			Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14
Green	0 8 0		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Cocoa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Spencer's "Doretto"			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0	3 0 0	Eko's Fruit Salt		
Do. "Planters" per			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 3 0	
50		2 8 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		0 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm		1 1 0
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1881) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.
			Milk 1 & 2	0 8 0 "	Spices.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 29th December, 1943

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer		2 12 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas	0 8 0	0 13 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)			Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.)						Onion	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 8	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole)		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 6 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 0
Mug Dal		0 11 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital)			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)		2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 11th December, 1943.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 10 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin			Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer			Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhanga "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduw			Apples 3—6	1 0 0		Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 16—32	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bodana per seer	1 8 0		Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 3	Pesta		4 8 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab		2 0 0	State Express Ciga-		
Flour per seer		0 8 6	Grapes per seer			rettes, 555		
Atta		0 6 6	Mango			Passing Show Ciga-		
Do. B			" (Country)			rettes 1 tin.		
Gur			" (Langra)			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
*Controlled by the Go-			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
vernment:—			Patal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Quaker's Oats		
Sugar at controlled price			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pascal's Logenges		
is available at Mr.			Potatoes (Desi)			(glass) each		
Anukul Chandra Chat-			Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Jam		
terjee's Stall No. 5,			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
in Block "A", Mr.					0 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Satish Chandra Kun-			Onion		0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
doo, Block "G" 2 and			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 5 0	KEROSENE OIL		
4, Mrs. Panchubala			Cabbage per seer		1 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Dasi Block "G" 7, Mr.			FISH			Do. per bottle		
Sachindra K. Bose			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Do. " bulk		
Block "H" 3, M/s Pure			Pona		1 4 0	Rising Sun		
Food Supply Corpn.			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Ltd Block "G" 6 and			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0			
6A, Mr. Abhay Ch.			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0			
Chatterjee Block "C"			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
15 to 18, Lansdowne			Koi per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0			
Market from 7 a. m.			Hilsa Fish	0 14 0	0 12 0			
to 11 a. m. on usual								
working days.								

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
MUTTON			FRUITS—(Contd.)			RICE		
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0		Safata 10—15	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0		Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		1 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Desahi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls " "	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay (Pairi) 12			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 0 3	0 0 6	Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 0 9	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay " "	0 10 0		Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Orange Ichanagore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—15			per maund		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Nagpur			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
seer			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse " "		
Do. Disi per seer			Pears 8—25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 0	Con.
Do. Hilly " "			Pineapple Singapur each			SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Assam	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 3	
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	2 0 0	Java " "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Sultana			Cocoonut Oil " "		
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 6 0	
Do. Deshi " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. without shell	3 8 0	6 0 0	Salt per seer	0 2 9	
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. do. large	4 0 0		Flour " "		
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Surdah Quaman per seer	8 0 0		Atta " "		
Tomato " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Water melon Goaland	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sujee " "		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Farukabad			Chandausi Atta per md.		
FRUITS			Do. Quetta			Til Oil per seer		
Apple Cashmere 4—6	1 0 0		Do. Bhagalpur			Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu 2—4	1 0 0		Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	6—10		DAL		
Do. Peshwari			Walnut per seer	1 0 0		Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Quetta			Do. Shelled " "	2 0 0		Mug Dal " "	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer		8 0 0	Nut Ground " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Apricot " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Sharifa " "			Kalai " "	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Nona (each)			Khesari " "	0 10 0	
Ber fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Mosoor (split) " "	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0		Do. (khari) " "	0 12 0	
Cocoonut each (green)	2 0 0	0 3 0	Bombay " "			Mator " "		0 10 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Aligarh " "	8 0 0	8 8 0	Chana Dal " "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Chilghoza " "			Jessore " per seer			TEA.		
Dates Arab " "			Dinapur " "			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Bagdad " "	2 0 0		Pabna " "	3 0 0	8 8 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darbhangha " "	3 0 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Nasik (In Box)			Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0		Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta " "			Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0		Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Chaman " "			Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia " "			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	FISH			Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi " "			Bagda per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani " "			Bhetkee (Salt) per Sr.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichia Country per 100			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Hillsa " "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer			Rohi " "			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per 100			Chetal " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Palifal per seer			Koi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Magoor per seer (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
Shunk Ali per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (large)			Monkey Brand per tin		
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(White) " "	0 3 0	Controlled shop
						Elephant Brand per bot.		
						(Red) " "		
						Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6	Sujee " Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktulihi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer		
Hilsa	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 0 0	Grapes			Deshi (Boiled)		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer	1 8 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score	0 0 6	0 1 0	per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each	1 12 0		SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "	1 4 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
EGGS.			Almond "	1 0 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 8	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Lime per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 32	0 2 0	0 8 0	Gur per seer		0 14 0
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score			DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arabar per seer		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Chana "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each			Masoor "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Bhanga "		
Tomato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8			Khasaree "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears			Kalai "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Biuli "		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Madras "			" (Fried) per seer		
Onion		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee			Mattor "	0 2 9	
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa			Salt "		
Potato (Nainital)		0 2 0	Do. Sree			COKE & COAL.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Milk		0 8 0	Coal "	1 8 0	
						Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contld.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee		
Bagda			Do. (Ranchi) "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (New) "	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger "	0 5 0	0 6 0	" Patna per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	3 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktuli (Manja) per md.		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Mutton "	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
Goat & Kid "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling "			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country) "			Golap Sora		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Duck each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Sugar (Controlled) "		
Fowl "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra "			Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Gur per seer		
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Cocunut oil "		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each			Arabar per seer		
Fowl's eggs "	1 12 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Chana "		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes "	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khari Masoor "		
Bean (French) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli "		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 6 0		Pomegranates per seer			Do. (Sona) "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mattor "		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Salt (fine) "	0 2 9	
Ginger per seer		0 10 0	Oranges per score			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			BUTTER.			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Ghee Lakhee "			Jelly		
			Do. Bhadwa "			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Sree "			Brand per bottle.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Coal per md.	1 8 0	
			Milk					

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	—	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Faali 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prmes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer ...	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	3 8 0	—
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0				Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's „ „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate „ ...	—	—	Atta „ ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Sujee „ ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Orab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja), per sr. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Kora) „ ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape „ ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Deshi „ ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbura „ ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	DAL.		
Brinjal „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lokote „ ...	—	—	Arahar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Chana „ ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khari Masoor „ ...	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga „ ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khasaree „ ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hari) „ ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Mattor „ ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt „ ...	—	0 2 9
Garlic ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Ohilly per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Star apple ...	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Walnut „ ...	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Malital) „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Polbul „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipla ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		35-36 „	0 2 0 „	
32 „	0 5 0 „		36 „	0 2 0 „	
37 „	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 344)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	8 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	8 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	8 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	8 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	8 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	8 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	8 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	8 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	8 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	8 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 21-23	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 53	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 24	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	8 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 25	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 26	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg.			Mon. rent		" 35	0 4 0	Do	
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	West Range		" 36	0 4 0	Do	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 23-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 46	28 0 0	Do.			Do
" K. 24	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		" 83	0 5 0	Do	
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk	
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do	
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	" 11	1 8 0	Do	
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	" 12	2 8 0	Do	
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	" 8-10	2 8 0	Do	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.			Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.			Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
Potatoes Range		Potato.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 43-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-66	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 22	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 26	0 8 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 20	0 5 0	Do
" 29	0 8 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 30	0 8 0	Do.	" 83-86	2 1 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
Cocconut Range 5	0 4 0	Do.	" 87-90	1 6 0	Do.			Do
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 91-108	0 4 0	Do.	North Range		
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 8 0	Do
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 115-118	0 8 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 119-124	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 15	0 4 0	Do.	" 125-138	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 19	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 20	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 22	0 4 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.			Do
" 23	0 4 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 24	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 25	0 4 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 26	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			Do
" 27	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 28	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 29	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 30	0 4 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 33	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 34	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 35	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 36	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 38	0 4 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 39	0 4 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			Do

ENTABLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudi.	29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
3 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
4 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	31 "	0 3 0	Spices.
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	32 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	33 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	34 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	35 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	36 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	41 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	42 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	43 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	44 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"						
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	45 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	46 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	22 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	47 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSLOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 20 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
" 25	" 8 per day	Do.			Betel leaves.
D 1	" 12 "	Do.			

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato.	Fruit-5 to 6	0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.
			Betel-3-5	0 3 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

As They Do It

WHY NOT VITALIZE

Municipal election campaigns by :

1. Making a proposed budget of expenditure and taxation for the following year an issue in the annual elections.

2. Conducting regular budget hearings open to all voters?

If a tentative budget were prepared by the end of November, subject to action by the new Council in January, Civic business could be made the subject of definite discussion.

It would also bring forth definite pronouncements as to what the Candidates proposed to do during the coming year with regard to budget proposals.

Then the slogan :

"VOTE AS YOU LIKE, BUT VOTE!"

would have new meaning.

The above is quoted from the bulletin issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research, City of Toronto, Canada.

Civics And Politics

Replying to a civic address presented by the Council of the Corporation of Madras, last month, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the distinguished Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, stressed the need for keeping separate politics and the sphere of civic affairs.

Mr. Brelvi said that as he could not lay claim to any intimate knowledge of the working of Municipalities, it would be presumptuous on his part to say anything which might be in the nature of advice to the Council in matters municipal. But he might state that from his study of many questions relating to civic affairs, and from his talks with numerous councillors and other persons interested in such matters, he had formulated views, some of which were rather unorthodox and perhaps not popular. "I feel very strongly," he added, "that general politics must be kept entirely separated from civic politics. I recognise fully that it is very difficult to say where general politics ends and civic politics begins or vice versa. What I submit is that general politics may be allowed to influence civic politics in an indirect rather than in a direct manner. One thing, our great political organisation should not run municipal elections; nor should the Mayoralty be a reward for service in the political field. Rather, civic service should be, in itself, an end to be attained by patient work and industry. Civic service should be the paramount consideration in formulating policies and programmes regarding municipal work and in

the formation of parties for carrying out such work and selection of candidates. I feel that work in the municipalities is so vast and complex, that if it is to be done properly and efficiently, it must be conducted by those who are able to devote full-time attention to it. Parties, of course, there must be. But these parties should be based not on differences regarding political matters but on differences regarding programmes and policies connected with civic problems alone. If parties are organised on political lines, you get candidates elected who should not be in the Municipal Corporations and who are there merely to serve as vote-registering machines or because their services in the political field have somehow to be rewarded. I do not think it is the right method of rewarding service. However, if parties in municipalities are determined, on the basis of differences in programmes for the efficient working of municipal work, I am quite sure each of these parties will have in their midst, members belonging to separate political organisations. If these members learn to work together in the municipal field, I am quite sure, such harmonious and joint work will have its repercussions on our wider public life, and we shall be able to smoothen our differences that divide us politically."

There was another subject, Mr. Brelvi added, on which he felt strongly. Appointments carrying smaller salaries should be made by the Chief Executive of the Municipality. As for higher appointments, these should not be made by the Municipal Corporation or any of its councillors. He knew this might be regarded as an infringement of the right of self-government. But the Corporation itself could appoint a committee of a few independent men of repute, standing and integrity, not more than three or four, just as a Public Services Commission, and all appointments be made by such a body. He was quite sure that, then, most of the demoralisation that resulted from the present system of making appointment would disappear. "I speak," he said, "from experience, I know that there are several municipalities where there is general demoralisation, not only among the candidates, but also among the councillors and this could be avoided if we have an independent body elected by the Municipal Corporation itself."

Few will be disposed, we think, to join issue with Mr. Brelvi in his well-considered observations.

A Bouquet For The Health Department

The *Statesman* writes:—

Adverse comment on the efficiency of the Calcutta Corporation is unfortunately frequent and often very necessary. Eulogy when justified is thus the pleasanter to offer. It seems merited in respect of the work by the Health Officer's team of vaccinators. As a rule they approach their task with civility and perform it with skill. There may be exceptions, but this is the good impression made by what we have seen. It is correspondingly disappointing to find that only a small percentage of citizens (we do not quote the figure officially given because it seems debatable) have yet consented to be vaccinated. The appeal lately issued to the Calcutta public might well be relayed to the whole of India. Small-pox is exceptionally widespread this spring, and may increase yet further. The Delhi outbreak has been notably

severe. Surely here is at least one non-controversial subject on which all may co-operate. Only the most obscure crank now-a-days doubts the efficacy of vaccination. It is a profound pity that the conviction of the educated cannot be conveyed to others, or that when that rarity, efficiency, manifests itself in civic affairs, it should be discouraged or ignored by the public. The humiliating thought recurs that effective means of speaking to the Indian masses are still dismally inadequate, despite the modern resources of science. Dangers such as Japan and small-pox continue to approach them unawares.

Royal Asiatic Society Collections

Few people even in Calcutta know the valuable and varied collections that the Royal Asiatic Society, the premier and the oldest learned body in India, has. It was, therefore, as well that in his Presidential address at the annual meeting of the Society last week, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee stressed on this wealth of the Society. The Society claims to its credit a rich and valuable library divided into four sections, namely, General, Sanskrit, Islamic and Sino-Tibetan. Apart from its value as a reference and research library in various branches of indological and scien-

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PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 5th February, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

tific studies it has a particularly rich collection of manuscripts ranging from the seventh to the nineteenth century. The total strength of manuscripts in the Sanskrit languages is about 27,000 representing a variety of subjects such as literature from the Vedic times, philosophy, law, grammar, history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, art, architecture, music, theology and religion. At least 10,000 Sanskrit manuscripts still remain uncatalogued and undeciphered.

Similarly, in the Islamic section the Society have more than 6,000 manuscripts ranging from the twelfth century to the nineteenth, covering an equal variety of subjects.

The collection of coins numbering about 20,000 and nearly 40 copper-plates constitutes important landmarks of Indian history.

The Society has been revived from the somnolent state to which it had fallen in recent years, and under the vigorous stewardship of its new Honorary Secretary, Dr. Kalidas Nag, a fine scholar and an able organiser, it has already given proof of a new and useful life.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11, 1944

The Corporation Budget For 1944-45

“Financial Condition As Embarrassing To-Day As it Was Last Year”

THE Budget Estimates for the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1944-45 were presented at the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 9th February, 1944, by the Officiating Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, in the absence on sick leave of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji. The explanatory statement on the estimates made by the Officiating Chief Executive Officer appears as a supplement to this issue.

This fifth wartime Budget of the Calcutta Corporation reveals a deficit of Rs. 9,69,000.

The Budget shows an opening balance of Rs. 22,87,000 and an estimated closing balance of Rs. 13,18,000, the estimated Receipts and the estimated Expenditure being Rs. 2,59,17,000 and Rs. 2,68,86,000 respectively.

The estimated receipts for the year are less by 21,56,000 than the revised estimate of receipts for 1943-44 (Rs. 2,80,73,000). The decrease in expenditure as compared with the revised estimate for last year is Rs. 35,09,000, the new estimate being Rs. 2,68,86,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,03,95,000 for 1943-44.

The budget estimates were referred to a Special Committee for its consideration.

REVENUE

The following are the estimates of receipts under the main heads :

Consolidated rate—Rs. 1,98,00,000.

Markets, slaughter houses and dhobikhanas—Rs. 14,88,000.

Exemption fees, rent of lands, buildings, etc.—Rs. 3,01,000.

Sale of water—Rs. 7,54,000.

Receipt from Government for hire of commandeered road rollers—Rs. 45,000.

Fines under the Municipal Act and other Acts—Rs. 75,000.

EXPENDITURE

The main heads of estimated expenditure are as follows:—

Establishment—Rs. 71,45,000.

Interest and sinking fund charges—Rs. 57,14,000.

Improvement of Primary Education—Rs. 11,78,000.

Contribution to Calcutta Improvement Trust—Rs. 20,89,000.

New Works—Rs. 2,80,000.

Grants to Primary and Technical Educational Institutions—Rs. 2,95,000.

Grants to hospitals, alms houses, etc.—Rs. 6,53,000.

Materials—Rs. 31,68,000.

Contribution to Free Libraries—Rs. 42,000.

The Consolidated Rate is proposed to be levied at 19½ per cent. with an additional ¾ per cent. as the Howrah Bridge tax and the dog tax at Rs. 5 per day per annum. The Licensed Warehouse fees will be levied at 10 per cent. (as in 1943-44) on the annual valuation of the Licensed Warehouses.

The Special Meeting appointed a Special Committee of 26 members to consider the Chief Executive Officer's Budget Estimates for 1944-45.

The personnel of the Committee are given below:—

DR. B. C. ROY.
SIR HARI SANKER PAUL.
MR. B. K. BANERJEE.
MR. MOHAMMED ISRAIL.
DR. R. AHMED.
MR. MADAN MOHAN BARMAN.
MR. PHANINDRA NATH BRAHMA.
KABIRAJ SATYABRATA SEN.
MR. S. K. MITTER.
MR. J. H. METHOLD.
MR. ABDUL MATIN.
MR. SURENDRANATH DAS.
MR. P. N. SEN.
MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE.
MR. A. REZAK.
MR. DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE.
MR. DEBENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE.
MR. MOHAMED RAFIQUE.
KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD MOHSIN KHAN.
MR. KSHITISH CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI.
MR. HAMOODUR RAHMAN.
MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI.
MR. INDRA BHUSAN BEED.
MR. B. N. ROY CHOWDHURY.
MR. PROVANGSU KUMAR SEIT.
MR. DHIRENDRA NATH GHOSH.

GOVERNMENT APATHY TOWARDS EXTENDING HELP TO THE CORPORATION

In preparing the estimates the Chief Executive Officer said he had kept in view the uncertain conditions prevailing in the province. There had been an increase in expenditure to meet the demands of the Army for filtered water supply, to provide amenities for the abnormal influx of population into the city and to pay the bills for ARP measures and war insurance. The Bengal Government had shown apathy towards extending help to the Corporation materially or opening up some new and legitimate sources of revenue suggested by the Corporation. Government should have induced the Military to pay the Corporation a reasonable amount of road cess every month because the damage caused to roads by military traffic was beyond the financial resources of the Corporation to repair and restore. Nor had any portion of the sales tax and amusement tax been spared for the Corporation.

DELIBERATE NEGLECT OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT

"I do not see how this attitude of indifference or rather deliberate neglect on the part of the Bengal Government at this critical juncture will add to the amenities which both the military and civil population require or will help the greater efforts which increase in population and high cost of prices and labour demands. We have struggled in the midst

of handicaps and we shall have to endure criticisms from friends and foes alike, owing to our obvious financial limitations. Calcutta in 1944 is nothing like what it was in 1940. The problems of the city have become complex and difficult owing to the huge concourse of endless varieties of people. Nevertheless, it will be realized that the large amount which it has been still possible for us to provide in the Budget estimates for the ensuing year is principally due to the fact that great circumspection about expenditure has been exercised by all the Departments of the Corporation and also by the Finance Committee. Great vigilance was required and I am glad to say that all the Departments co-operated in restricting expenditure without sacrificing efficiency.

IMPROVEMENT ON RECEIPT SIDE

"A glance at the budget will show that although there has been some improvement on the receipts

NO SHARE FOR CORPORATION

AMUSEMENT & ELECTRICITY TAXES

The Bengal Government have expressed their inability to make any contribution to the Calcutta Corporation from the revenues derived from the amusement and electricity taxes in the city.

It may be recalled that on the recommendation of its Budget Special Committees for two successive years, namely, 1942-43 and 1943-44, the Calcutta Corporation made a representation to the Government asking for a 'reasonable share' of the money derived from the above taxes.

In regretting their inability to agree to the Corporation's proposal, the Bengal Government in their letter dated 19th January, 1944, stated that the object of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act and the Bengal Electricity Duty Act was to provide additional revenues in order to remove part of the deficits then existing in the provincial revenues. The letter also pointed out that the financial stringency of the Government was not less acute at present and that the finances of the Corporation were being kept up with advances from the Government. Further, there was no provision in either of the enactments for payment of any share of the proceeds from the taxes to any local body.

The Government letter is likely to come up for consideration at a special meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday next. The budget estimates for 1944-45 of the Corporation are also to be laid on the table.

side, our expenditure is still bound to be heavier owing to causes explained above. Whatever measures may be adopted by the Corporation there is no possibility of any immediate improvement in our budgetary position."

Explaining the budget figures on different heads, he said that the estimated increase of Rs. 7,94,000 in the consolidated rate over the original estimate of the current year, had failed to render any appreciable relief to the overburdened finances of the Corporation. "The all-round increase in the prices of stores and other things is

ASIATIC FOLK LITERATURE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Asiatic Folk Literature Society, Rev. W. J. Culshaw, M. A., B. D., will speak on 'Santal Songs and Dances' with illustrations, at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute, 4, Wellington Square, Calcutta, on the 18th February, at 5 p.m. Dr. Kalidas Nag will preside.

telling heavily on our normal resources. As the Government have controlled all building materials, construction in the city has almost come to a standstill making the assessment valuation practically a stationary figure."

SUPPLEMENTING FINANCES

With a view to supplementing their finances he suggested that Government should be approached to undertake legislation empowering the Corporation to levy a duty on various goods imported into the city on the lines of Bombay and other municipalities.

In the 20 years' existence of the municipality

under its present constitution, the Chief Executive Officer observed, "the net demand of the consolidated rate (at its fixed percentage) has expanded from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1923-24 to Rs. 289 lakhs in 1941-42. Meanwhile, whole categories of new expenditure have been made on Health, Education, Publicity, etc., which were practically non-existent 20 years ago. And not only has this been done without raising the rates, but also with no corresponding increase in grants from the Government. It is an achievement for better or worse of which probably few modern cities of equal standing can boast."

The Ration Scheme In Calcutta

Corporation Suggest Measures For Successful Working

THE Corporation adopted a resolution at a special meeting on Wednesday, the 9th February, deploring *inter alia* the reduction of the percentage of private retail shops in the city and requesting Government to see that no rotten rice which was unfit for human consumption was supplied from any of the ration shops.

The resolution, which was adopted after a lengthy discussion, ran as follows:—

I. *That this Corporation regrets that the Government of Bengal has, in contravention of the directions of the Government of India, reduced the percentage of private retail shops from 55 per cent. to approximately 22 per cent. of the total ration card-holders.*

II. *That in order to ensure the successful working of the Ration Scheme in Calcutta, this Corporation suggests the following measures be adopted:—*

(a) *that in the interest of the health of the City rotten rice which is wholly unfit for human consumption should not be supplied from any of the ration shops,*

(b) *that weekly quota for rice or foodstuff should not lapse, if not taken in the course of the week,*

(c) *that the hours should be altered in order to enable the bulk of the citizens to secure the rationed articles, and the public be notified as to the vacancies in the ration shops.*

(d) *that more private shops should be opened as has been done by the Government of Bombay who have utilised about 4,000 retail merchants as against 200 Government stores in the city of Bombay,*

(e) *that rice should be graded as has been done in Bombay,*

(f) *that shops be opened for daily wage-earners and muddoors not attached to any establishment.*

III. *That Government should exempt under Rule 20 of the Bengal Rationing Order, the Health Officer of the Corporation or any person duly authorised by him from the operation of the provisions of the said order.*

The discussion was initiated by Councillor Madan Mohan Barman and the resolution was sponsored by Councillor N. C. Chatterjee.

Among those who took part were Alderman Dr. R. Ahmed, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. J. H. Methold, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mr. Bijoy Kumar Banerjee, Prof. S. N. Das, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Dr. Subodh Chandra Sarkar, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri and Mr. N. N. Dalal.

Some Changes In The Rationing Scheme Suggested

The following resolution of the Food Supply Special Committee on the motions of Mr. Madan Mohan Barman was confirmed by the Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday, the 9th February:—

(1) *That in view of the fact that as it is im-*

possible for Hindus to take cooked food in canteens, the Government be requested to increase the quota of rice and/or *atta* to 1 seer per day for certified heavy worker, that for 2nd class of workers mainly the *durwans*, *chaprasis* and household servants the quota be fixed at 5 seers per head per week for adults and half for children below 12 as envisaged in the resolution of the Calcutta Jamiadar Samiti.

(2) That to help the poor newcomers to get food the Government be requested to utilise the services of philanthropic bodies like Bengal Relief Society, Marwari Relief Society, Upper India Association, Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Muslim Relief Committee to open *Parotta shops*.

(8) That Government do arrange to fix a dietary for people to supplement the diet allotted according to rationing scheme.

(4) That in view of the fact that it would be impossible to carry on a *mudikhana* shop without the sale of rice and *atta* and as it is necessary to have shops for sale of supplementary foodstuffs, such as *jowar*, *bajra*, barley, maize, etc. the Government be requested to subsidise shops of the type in some way and one of the ways suggested is by allotting them a ration shop limited to 1,000.

(5) That Government of Bengal be requested to arrange with Railways and other provinces to allow passengers to carry free at least 10 seers per head of rationed articles.

(6) That arrangements for poor people may be made by issue of daily coupons by Government Stores for special shops to be opened.

(7) That all persons staying at a *Dharamsalla* or mess or *Musafirkhana* be issued a temporary rationing card on the certificate of managers, or a shop be allotted for *Dharamsalla*.

DESTITUTES PROBLEM

A NEW BENGAL POLICY

The Bengal Government have decided that destitutes coming to Calcutta or other urban areas from the mofussil should not be repatriated to their homes where they may again be faced with difficulties, but be sent to workhouses until a larger rehabilitation scheme, now being prepared, is in operation.

This was announced by Mr. P. B. Mullick, Publicity Minister, in a recent broadcast from Calcutta. He also revealed that the Government had collected figures of mortality from all causes throughout the province during the famine. Tabulation was nearly complete and it was hoped to release them within a few days. Comparison with the average mortality statistics would give a reasonable idea of the loss of life through famine and disease.

Tours by Ministers in the interior of the province last month had shown that "fears that the drain on Bengal's rural manpower through starvation and disease might lead to a grave scarcity of harvesting labour and consequent loss of crops have not materialized." Crops had been harvested and taken to cultivators' houses.

A special committee of the Cabinet had been meeting almost daily of late to consider and enforce measures to deal with problems of rehabilitation. The only remedy was to provide well-organised homes for those who had lost or sold everything they possessed, while for those who still had homes but had lost their means of livelihood, work must be provided either in their homes or at centres nearby.

Meanwhile, the menace of disease was being gradually conquered. The problem was still serious and the fight must continue but "mortality is generally on the decrease in most places."

He concluded: "Bengal has still a long way to go before she finds her normal life again; but to the months that lie ahead she can look with hope."

(8) Hindu system and custom being different in Bengal than in Bombay different arrangements have to be made for worship and other *poojah* and as such separate allotment for worship of *Thakurs*, for *Pinda* and funeral ceremonies, of *atap* rice is necessary.

PARK STREET NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

A non-official committee representative of all parties and interests to look after the working of the Rationing scheme for the Park Street Sub-area has been formed with Mr. Justice Ameor Ali as Chairman, Major P. Bardhan and Mr. M. H. Haq as Secretaries and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. D. N. Sen, M.L.A., Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Amin Ahmed, Mr. Abul Kasim, M.L.A., Mr. S. C. Mitter, Dr. S. R. Chatterjee, Dr. P. Roy, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, Mr. M. A. Jabbar and Mr. Kamrul Haq as members.

The Committee at its recent meeting has resolved that from the experience of stores already existing, the Government stores will not be able even to cope with 3000 persons per week, not to speak of a greater number, on account of both time and space factors. In these circumstances the Committee proposes, (1) immediate inclusion of other *Modi* shops in each sub-area, which may begin on a unit of 750, so that they may be able to take in further numbers of the public, who have not yet been registered; (2) that such additional *Modi* shops should be permitted to take over by transfer such numbers from Government stores which by experience, it may be found that they are not in a position to cope with.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND KHAKSARS

The reasons for the Bengal Government rescinding the permission given to Khaksars to remove destitutes outside Bengal are set out in a *Press Note* issued by the Bengal Government.

It says: -

"Government never agreed to allow the Khaksars to remove six lakh destitutes; on the face of it is was an absurd proposition. In the first place railway accommodation could not be allotted for the purpose for more than about 100 destitutes per day on an average and at this rate it would have taken the Khaksars nearly 16 years to remove six lakhs of destitutes. Secondly, their plan was that four Khaksars would be responsible for the maintenance of one destitute which presupposed that 24 lakhs of adult Khaksars were in a position to contribute towards the maintenance of destitutes. Government have no reason to believe that the total number of Khaksars is anywhere near that figure. Besides, during the month and half when the Khaksars had permission to collect and remove destitutes outside Bengal they were not able to collect even a thousand of them.

"Finally, the public will be interested to learn that recently a batch of 8 destitutes of Dacca who had been taken to the Punjab by the Khaksars ran away from the latter and were detained at Amritsar station as ticketless passengers. On arrival in Bengal they have made signed statements complaining of grave maltreatment by the Khaksars."

NEW BANKERS TO THE CORPORATION

The Finance Committee of the Corporation on last Monday decided to include the United Commercial Bank Ltd., and the Hind Bank Ltd., in the list of bankers where Corporation money may be invested.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA**RATIONING CALLS FOR CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SACRIFICE****Mr. Hartley Replies To Complaints**

Regarding the quality of rice against which there have been numerous complaints, Mr. A. C. Hartley, Rationing Controller, told a press reporter that while some was admittedly not good, it was wrong to say that it was unfit for human consumption. Complaints had been investigated and every endeavour was being made to effect improvement. He expressed the hope that the next issue would be all of a higher standard.

He pointed out that while formerly people were accustomed to get good Bengal rice, now, as a result of the Government of India taking over the responsibility for feeding Calcutta, the rice available in the city was imported. Rice grown in Bengal was being generally used to feed the districts.

THINGS MALDISTRIBUTED AND SHORT OF SUPPLY ARE TO BE RATIONED

The number of cases of people possessing two ration cards had been large. Since the warning published in the Press last week that offenders were liable to prosecution about 50,000 duplicate cards had, however, been returned. About half a dozen prosecutions had been launched in selected cases and more would follow.

“BHOGS”**PROVISION TO BE MADE**

“It is announced that the Government of Bengal, which is a Muslim Government, has decided to make provision in the Calcutta rationing scheme for rations for religious purposes. The religious purposes meant are primarily Hindu. This is a concession to sentiment and tradition that will be widely appreciated, as we indicated in a recent editorial. It removes one large disappointment that might have been worked up into an important grievance. The decision may be read also as indication that the concession is not of such magnitude that it can menace the rationing plan; in other words, that Calcutta has, and can depend on having store enough for the citizens and something to spare. That is a practical inference of interest. The Bengal Minister of Civil Supplies has acted wisely, displaying commonsense and tolerance that will stand to the credit of his community and faith.”

—THE STATESMAN

Asked whether other commodities would be rationed, Mr. Hartley pointed out that it was the Government's intention to ration progressively commodities which fell into short supply and which, in Government's opinion, were maldistributed. Regarding ~~dal~~ no shortage appeared to exist, indeed supply was fairly plentiful; there was, therefore, no need to ration this yet.

“There has been a noticeable lack of appreciation by well-to-do people so far that rationing calls for a certain amount of sacrifice,” remarked Mr. Hartley. There had been hundreds of applications for extra rations from people who wished to give large parties, mostly of a social character. No special supplies had been granted, and none were likely to be. A number of people had also applied for extra rations for their pets. These had also been rejected. Owners of dogs or cats should make up their minds either to share their rations with their pets or give them some other food not affected by the rationing scheme.

SERVANT'S RATION CARDS

A Press Note says that embarrassment is being caused to the rationing authorities by many persons

AMOUNTS OF RATIONED FOOD

By the latest announcement the total weekly allowance of cereals is 4 seers for an adult. The maximum of this that can be taken out in wheat products, including bread tickets, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for rice. The maximum that can be taken out in rice is $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, leaving $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers for wheat. A quarter of a seer of wheat products is equivalent to 12 oz. of bread. Subject to these maximum the citizen may decide his own adjustment between them.

retaining their servants' ration cards after the servant has left their employ. In such cases the cards should be given to the servant in order that he may draw his ration or transfer his card to another retail shop if he shifts his residence to some other part of the rationed area.

Newly-appointed servants should be told to draw their rations on their existing cards and should only be sent to obtain new cards when the employer is satisfied that the servant had had no ration card previously.

The employer who abets his servant in securing a second ration card is technically guilty of an offence against the rationing regulations.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

INDIA TO BE MAJOR OPERATIONAL BASE

"She Is Doing Very Well, She Can Do Better"

Looking ahead to the time when Germany will have been defeated and the Allied forces ranged against her have been released, 60-year old Lieut.-Gen. Wilfred Lindsell, Principal Administrative Officer, India Command, at a Press conference described how India had to be prepared as a major base to sustain operation on 'the grand scale' against Japan.

General Lindsell, whose job is to help co-ordinate the whole of the military administrative machine and to link the work of the many military departments with civil government departments, spoke with vigorous directness of some of the deficiencies which he wanted to be removed before India could play her part in what he described as now above all 'India's war.'

GENERAL LINDELL EXPLAINS WHY INDIA IS NOT FULLY AT WAR

The Allies, he said, had so far only three main bases, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Middle-East. India, he suggested, should be the fourth, she had not yet fully developed into one but was coming on rapidly, eventually she would have to sustain much larger forces than the British expeditionary force in France, where he had had experience of an undertaking similar to the one on which he was now engaged in India.

"India is doing very well," he said, "but she can do better." She was producing clothing and general goods for the Army worth some 150 crores a year, but with her labour, machinery and raw material, it was absurd to suggest that she could not produce more. India's munitions production was of the order of 50 crores a year, while buildings, camps, depots, Railways, hospitals and accommodation throughout India were being provided to the equivalent of a 100 crores a year. He mentioned that her boot-making capacity had developed so far that a sufficient quantity of foot-wear had been accumulated for her military needs and the industry could now be turned over to meet civilian needs. Similarly, a certain percentage of skilled supervisory personnel was being given back to the railways. That, he suggested, was a significant trend which should become more marked if India was to be saved from the shock and strain of immense concentration of productive power and armed personnel in certain areas.

General Lindsell emphasised the difficulties that had to be overcome before India could be said to be fully at war. Of these the major one was shortage of coal and its repercussions on transport and other aspects of war activity including cement manufacture.

The traditional orientation of India's strategy was one of defence against possibilities of invasion from the north-west. That had been altered and India had had to re-orient her military structure to one of defence against the threat from the East and soon she must pass to the offensive against her enemy from that quarter.

SLOWNESS OF OPERATIONS EXPLAINED

Commenting on the slowness of the operations in Burma the weekly journal "United States and The East" says: "There

exercise patience. Until vastly more equipment can be got to the East—and the equipment required is mainly naval—there can be no sweeping through Burma. There are men to spare

ENEMY PLANES OVER INDIA

ORISSA COAST BOMBED

In the early hours of February 4, an enemy aircraft approached the coast of Orissa and dropped a very small number of bombs. No damage was caused and there were no casualties.

VIZAG AREA BOMBED

The following Press Note has been issued: "On the night of February 4, an enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in the Vizagapatam area. There were no casualties and no damage to property.

Further information with regard to the incident in the early hours of February 4, when an enemy aircraft approached the coast of Orissa and dropped a very small number of bombs shows that the bombs fell on open fields near an Orissa town. A small number of bomb pits were found. No damage or casualties were caused.

BOMBS FOR CEYLON

An official announcement says: An enemy aircraft approached the coast of Ceylon on the night of February 7. One bomb was dropped but there were no casualties and damage was negligible.

An official amendment to the above communique about enemy aircraft approaching the coast of Ceylon on Monday night says: "A few bombs" and not "one bomb" were dropped. As reported there were no casualties and damage was negligible

for land operations but no area in which they can be deployed and supplied. A link between the Indian and Chinese armies is still to be forged. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has a gigantic task before him—the conquest of a country with twice the area of France and with infinitely more natural difficulties to overcome. Until operations permit the release of very large naval forces to work through the Bay of Bengal the movement of land units will be necessarily restricted.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****FUTURE RELIEF WORK IN BENGAL****Mr. Satish Das-Gupta's Scheme Of Self-Sufficient Villages**

Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta has issued the following statement on relief work in Bengal after his release from jail:—

"For future relief work in Bengal I have placed before the relief committees two suggestions. The scheme is for the creation of some self-sufficient villages in which the inhabitants will find employment in the villages through agriculture, dairying, pisciculture, etc. and cottage industries. The relief organisations will stand as protectors of the villages, and ensure supply of foodstuff.

This can be successfully done by rousing the villagers to feel as belonging to one community—the village community, in which every individual will be reckoned as being responsible for the welfare of the whole community and the representatives or the headman or the panchayet of the village will look upon every individual as the objects of their care. Strength will accrue out of the consciousness of this active and living bond of community which is bound to reflect itself in the future growth and betterment of the village.

SELF-SACRIFICING WORKERS AND FUNDS ARE REQUIRED

"This scheme includes not only the requisition of the services of experienced and sacrificing workers but also has to be backed by the provision of considerable funds for starting the various cottage industries and for the creation of a grain reserve. It is very roughly estimated that a sum of rupees ten to fifteen thousand may be necessary for a single village.

"If such villages can be shown to be progressing towards the ideal, it may be an eye-opener to the Government and induce them to rescue the other villages of Bengal in the same way by similarly investing and making other necessary provisions.

The operation of this scheme will necessarily be limited to a very few groups of villages or unions in the affected areas. Only one union of 20 villages under the scheme will be requiring the investment of Rs. 2 lacs by the relief organisations.

SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGES

"The other scheme is to attempt the creation of village communities and self-supporting villages through the services of workers alone. The duty of the workers would be to take statistics and stand

(Continued on next page).

—THE WAR AT OUR DOORS - BATTLE-FRONT

(Continued from page 858)

ALLIED ADVANCE IN ALL AREAS

In the Hukawng Valley Allied Forces continued to advance in all areas, according to a communique issued from South-East Asia Command Headquarters.

To the north and west of Taipha-ga, American-trained Chinese troops were engaged on February 3 in eliminating small groups of Japanese, some of which had been surrounded. No contact was made in the Taro area.

R. A. F. fighters in the Maungdaw area of the Arakan front intercepted a force of enemy fighters. Two of the Japanese aircraft were probably destroyed.

In the Upper Chindwin Valley on February 3 Allied Forces occupied a village 20 miles south-east of Tamu without opposition.

ENEMY INTERCEPTION

A large force of enemy fighters was intercepted near Buthidaung on February 5. Preliminary reports show that one enemy fighter and one reconnaissance plane were destroyed, and five fighters damaged. Allied loss was one fighter.

An enemy attack on a hill feature west of Sinchlewin on the Arakan front was repulsed on the morning of February 5. Allied forces consolidated in the areas east and north-east of Buthidaung. Japanese casualties in these two areas were heavy.

OCCUPATION BY ENEMY

The expected Japanese reaction to the increased pressure on the Arakan front started on February 4 when an enemy raiding column, which had escaped the observation of the Allied patrols occupied Taung Bamar. During February 6 the Japanese continued to attack south-west of Taung Bamar

BOMBING ON ENEMY POSITION

Allied heavy bombers of Major-General Davidson's Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, attacked Heho and Aungban airfields, 90 miles south-east of Mandalay for the second time in the 24 hours on the night February 5-6.

R. A. F. dive-bombers of the Tactical Air Forces, Eastern Air Command, on February 7 bombed and machinegunned Taung Bazar and Badana approximately 8 miles north of north east of Buthidaung.

ENEMY INFILTRATION

A body of Japs who are repeating their tactics of the last campaign in Arakan, have sought to threaten our communications by a right 'hook,' writes an army observer with the Fourteenth Army according to a New Delhi despatch dated February 9.

The enemy managed to infiltrate into a position on the Kalapanzin river. It is probable that they followed the route used last winter by an Allied column which penetrated eastwards to the Kaladan Valley. It is a wild path which passes through many miles of tangled jungle and over steep hills.

Another Jap force mingled with a body of locals moving north and under this cover tried to infiltrate into Allied positions east of the Kalapanzin. These typical Japanese operations were not unexpected and Allied troops moving very quickly gained contact with the enemy who after occupying a village, crossed the Kalapanzin and then turned south-west eventually with the object of threatening the rear areas east of the Maya Range.

On the Arakan front on February 9 there was normal activity west of the Maya Ridge. During the night of February 8-9 our patrols found Taung Bamar clear of the

as watch-men intimating to the Government and the public about the condition of the villages under their care.

"The workers in this case may not do much by the way of supplying doles to the destitutes or work to the unemployed which require the expenditure of large sums of money. But they, by their very presence, may inspire the people to greater sacrifice and to combine as one unit for combating such evils that lie in their power to combat. The workers will be helpful in bringing the actual position of the villagers to the notice of the local and provincial Government officers in order that the Government might do what private individuals cannot. There has been great moral degradation on account of the famine and the presence of men of character will serve to counter-act the degrading tendencies and uplift the character of those whom the workers might be serving in one capacity or another and to change the atmosphere.

BENGAL'S HEALTH AND WEALTH

"The condition of the cattle and improvement in the productive capacity of the soil may be brought about by judicious educative work amongst the villagers. Bengal's health and wealth is and will be measured by the health and capacity of its cattle population. If the cattle go down Bengal goes down with them. Substantial educative work can be done by experienced workers in this line, which will help to create more wealth in the villages.

"Voluntary workers should employ themselves in these directions for fighting famine and doing all-round rescue work in shattered Bengal.

"I have received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from the 'Hindusthan Times' and Hindusthan Relief Funds for such work as sketched above."

50,000 DEATHS FROM STARVATION EVERY WEEK

Bengal Council Debate

A motion of Mr. Lalit Chandra Das at the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday, February 9 last, seeking to adjourn the business of the House to discuss "a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the failure of the Government of Bengal to meet, by the adoption of proper, timely, adequate and remedial measures, the very serious situation which, arising out of the preventible diseases following the famine, has taken and is taking a huge toll of human lives from all the districts of the province."

"For this state of affairs," Khan Bahadur Jelaluddin Ahmed, Minister for Public Health, said replying to the charges, "the present Government, while not wishing to evade their responsibility, is by no means to blame."

The two-hour debate resulted in the motion being talked out.

In placing the motion before the House Mr. Lalit Chandra Das said that responsible persons had variously estimated the mortality figures due to famine and pestilence in this province. Mr. Amery, for instance, had said that there were no reliable figures but on the basis of information supplied by the Government of India the total abnormal mortality due to famine and disease for the last five years of 1943 had not exceeded a million.

That was, however, an underestimate which had been challenged by Pundit H. N. Kunzru, according to whom, 50,000 deaths from starvation alone took place every week in Bengal. Dr. Syama-prasad Mookerjee would place it at two millions and a half from starvation and a million from various diseases.

BENGAL DESTITUTES ORDINANCE

Bill In The Bengal Assembly

A Bill embodying the provisions of the Bengal Destitute Persons (Repatriation and Relief) Ordinance, 1948, which is due to expire on March 18, is published in an extraordinary issue of the "Calcutta Gazette."

The statement of objects and reasons says that it is necessary to continue the arrangements made under the Ordinance for repatriating and rendering relief to the destitutes wandering about Calcutta and other urban areas, for some time to come, as the economic situation has not yet returned to normal.

The measure was introduced by Government in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Friday last.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Rs. 15,000 FOR FAMILIES OF SECURITY PRISONERS

The Mayor's Relief Fund Committee have, it is learnt, decided to distribute Rs. 15,000, out of the fund, among the distressed families of security prisoners in the province, giving Rs. 100 to each family.

Applications for such relief will be invited from deserving families by the Committee, which may sanction more money for this purpose if the number of applications exceed 150.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL RELIEF

Nearly a crore of rupees—by far the largest amount spent in many years—is estimated to be the expenditure of the Bengal Government in the current financial year on medical relief in connection with the famine and its aftermath.

This expenditure includes the cost of additional hospital beds in existing hospitals, the starting of a large number of emergency hospitals, purchase of medical and non-medical equipment, increase in the preventive staff, the creation of mobile medical units, establishment of satellite treatment centres attached to every dispensary in the province, free distribution of quinine, and other arrangements.

ALL AIDS TO THE FAMINE-STRICKEN

"No rice or wheat is being imported into Ceylon at present from India," said Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India, in a Press interview in Calcutta. "The Government of India are now giving us 2,000 tons of pulses every month.

"We had been getting 15,000 tons of rice from India through the Government of India since March, 1943, but this supply was stopped towards the end of last year in view of famine conditions in various parts of India.

Ceylon has great sympathy with Bengal in her present distress. As a practical demonstration of this sympathy, she (Ceylon) has so far contributed by means of various funds about Rs. 5,00,000 half of which is the contribution of the Government of the country."

*Special Article***Between The Corporation And The Government
Then And Now**

[BY SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M. A.]

TO-DAY there is a keen controversy going on between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal in respect of the re-appointment of the Chief Engineer, and of the Chief Executive Officer. It is, however, needless to recapitulate the fairly long story of the events, of the discussions, and of the correspondences. This story is quite fresh in the minds of the city-fathers and the constituents whom they represent, and the whole matter has not as yet been called to a happy and harmonious close.

In a situation as this, it will surely be interesting to recall an incident of about forty-seven years ago, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, proposed to alter the constitution of the Corporation with a view to strengthening the Executive and to diminishing the authority of the Commissioners. At that time the Calcutta Municipal Corporation consisted of a Chairman and 75 Commissioners, of whom 15 were nominated by the Government, 10 elected by the various public bodies and the remaining 50 elected by the resident ratepayers of the town.

The Government proposal was to withdraw from the Commissioners in meeting the right to appoint the higher officials of the Municipality, and—a matter of still greater importance—to abolish the supervision then exercised by the Commissioners over the proceedings of the Executive. But, it should be pointed out, no complaint had ever been made that the Executive was interfered with and what is still more remarkable is that, when the amending Act of 1888 came up, the member in charge of the Bill, the late Sir Henry Harrison, who had been for a number of years the Chairman of the Corporation, (i.e., the Head of the Executive of the Corporation) and who had the largest experience as its head, did not think it necessary to alter the Act upon the lines later suggested.

Under the new scheme it was proposed that the control, which was exercised by a representative body, mainly elected by the ratepayers, would pass into the hands of an "irresponsible" nominee of the Government as pointed out by Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., and Chairman, Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1897. It was proposed to assimilate the Calcutta Municipal Act to the Bombay Municipal Act. Under the Bombay Municipal Act, the head of the Executive, or Municipal Commissioner, as he is called, appointed all the officers of the Corporation except the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer, the Engineer, and the Municipal Secretary. The Municipal Commissioner in Bombay was, and is, appointed by the Local Government, and cannot be removed by the Municipal Corporation except under special circumstances. "This Commissioner being usually a member of the Indian Civil

Service," writes Miss Bahadurji, "his allegiance to the Municipal authority is more nominal than real." With the exception of the Municipal Secretary, who was appointed by a Standing Committee, the other Executive Officers were appointed by the Corporation. But under the Calcutta Municipal Act during the period in question all officers drawing a salary of over Rs. 200 a month and under were appointed by the Chairman or the head of the Executive. In respect of appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 200 a month and below Rs. 500 a month, the Chairman nominated three persons and the Commissioners appointed one of them; the Commissioners could appoint any one except from among the persons nominated by the Chairman. All appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and upwards were made by the Commissioners in meeting. The Calcutta Commissioners as a body had thus, in regard to appointments, much more authority than that which the Bombay Corporation possessed. The result was that a large number of Indians held the responsible offices of the Corporation of Calcutta. The Bombay Act, however, did not provide for the general power of supervision. The head of the Executive was independent (this independence he has lost to a great degree by now) of the Corporation in various respects.

When the Mackenzie proposals were adumbrated, a Memorandum was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India by the Indian Parliamentary Committee on July 15, 1897. This Memorandum contained *inter alia* the following observations in favour of the popular element in the Corporation and against the proposed amendment by the Government:—

"It may possibly be argued that without denying that the existing system has worked well, and that much improvement has taken place in Calcutta and its suburbs since popular control has been introduced, still admittedly a good deal remains to be done—perfection has by no means been attained; and the Government may be right in asserting that the weakness of the Executive of which they complain is chiefly responsible for this, and that the strengthening of the Executive, which they now contemplate, may very probably expedite those further improvements which are admittedly desiderata. What, however, are the facts? For nearly a hundred years the entire control of the administration of Calcutta rested with the Executive yet Sir J. Strachey declared Calcutta to be the filthiest and most insanitary city in the world, a permanent source of danger to the Province, and a disgrace to any civilised Government. It was then gradually realised that some popular element must be introduced into the administration of the city—that the people,—who with their families had to live, and most of them sooner or later to die,—must have a really potential voice in the management of affairs in which their interests were paramount; and in view to carry out this reform, the Municipal Acts, which have worked so well, were

passed. It is to give greater powers to the Executive that the Bengal Government now propose to modify these Acts. And why? Because, despite the constant efforts of the Commissioners, they have not in twenty years been able entirely to repair the errors of omission and commission with which the former unchecked Executive had afflicted the city and converted it into a pest-house.

"In other words, instead of moving forward and increasing the strength of the popular element to which all progress has been due, it is proposed to diminish this and revive to a certain extent the autocratic power of the Executive. Properly understood, the argument is too absurd to be seriously considered; and all, who wish the people of Calcutta well, and all who have any care for the credit of British rule, will strenuously oppose this retrograde proposal."

The reply received to the above Memorandum by the Chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., stated:—"No report on these proposals, and no copy of a Bill for amending the Calcutta Municipality Act has as yet reached the Secretary of State for India. He will, however, make enquiry, and when such report or Bill reaches him, Lord George Hamilton (the then Secretary of State for India) will give due weight to the remarks contained in your letter and its enclosure (that is, the Memorandum)." This reply was dated July 26, 1897. The subsequent history is too well-known and need not be repeated here. "The Municipal Bill Special Number" of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* had given in 1889 the entire history of the controversy and its sequel.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation is, perhaps, the most important representative body in this country, and probably the earliest, entrusted with the management of local affairs. This institution received its elective constitution under the Act IV of the Local Self-Government Act of 1876. This Act was amended by the Act II of 1888. Both under the Act of 1876 and the Act of 1888, two-thirds of the members of the Calcutta Municipality were elected by the rate-payers. Under the first Act the remaining one-third of the members were nominated by the Government, but the amended Act provided that the Government should nominate only one-fifth of the members and the rest were to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Port Commissioners. The respective numbers of the members, representing various important bodies of the city at the City Corporation were: Elected by rate-payers 50; Nominated by the Government 15; Elected by the Chamber of Commerce 4; Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association 4; Elected by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta 2; Total 75.

However, under both the Acts of 1876 and 1888, the Government reserved to itself the power of appointing a proper person to be the Chairman (or the Executive head of the Corporation). The Chairman was always a member of the Civil Service. A stupendous change to-day attends the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta: it is a democratic institution, and self-governing, too, within certain limitations, the Provincial Government reserving, under the amendments subsequent to the Act of 1923, large powers of control. And upon the ways of

using this control depend the ultimate ideals of self-government and democracy.

This control was, however, exercised a little differently before the reactionary Mackenzie Act came into operation. It was more or less paternal. A Commission, appointed in 1885 by the Government to report upon the sanitary condition of the city, observed: "Whether the sanitary improvement has been as great and as rapid it might have been, whether the Corporation have done all that they might have done with the means at their disposal, and whether they have carried out their improvements as expeditiously as possible, are, of course, large questions, upon which room may exist for a difference of opinion. We think it sufficient to say that we are agreed that there has been great and solid improvement."

Then, the Hon'ble Mr. Colman Macaulay, the late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, thus remarked from his place in the Bengal Legislative Council, in 1885, when the Bill amending the Act of 1876 was being considered: "The elective system has brought forward men like my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Kally Nath Mitter, men of ability and business habits, who have done excellent service to the community, and I think that all friends of self-government must rejoice that these men owe their positions, not to the voice of nomination, but to the suffrages of their fellow-townsmen."

Let me quote from what Sir Henry Harrison, the author of the amending Act of 1888 and Chairman of the Corporation for many years, said: "By elective system we have attracted to the Corporation a number of Commissioners. They feel that they depend for their position on those who have returned them, and who naturally look to them to represent their views, and therefore, they bring with them the light of real public opinion of a certain class."

All this, however, had very little effect on the "Prancing Proconsul," Earl George Nathaniel Curzon bent upon curbing the powers of popular representatives on the civic body of Calcutta. In spite of strong and universal protests, the reactionary proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie were incorporated in the Statute Book as the Bengal Act III of 1899.

Much water has since run down the Howrah Bridge. Surendranath Banerjee, who had left his seat as an elected Commissioner of the Corporation, along with twenty-seven others, as a protest against the retrograde Mackenzie Act, had, in 1928, robed the city of his birth in the mantle of freedom. He had given a new and democratic constitution to Calcutta and Chittaranjan Das had clothed it in flesh and blood. But a change had come upon the spirit of things. And there is difference between then and now. Now, there is the Provincial autonomy, government by the people; then, the Government was absolute.

It was expected that the Local Self-Government units would be further strengthened with the introduction of autonomy in the provinces. But alas to-day, the number of superseded Local Self-Government units is much larger than before, and there is less chance for a superseded Self-Government unit being recalled to its normal status. Woe this day!

POST-WAR PLANNING

A People's Institute For Post-War Planning Problems Facing The United States

[By MERRILL E. BUSH, *Teachers College, Temple University.*]

Three enormously complex problems confronting postwar United States challenge the most searching and painstaking thought of which the American public is capable. Simply stated, they are: (1) What shall be America's relation to the postwar world order? (2) What shall be America's postwar educational policy? and (3) What shall be America's postwar economic organization?

On February 18, 19 and 20, 1944 a section of the American public residing in the Philadelphia area wrested with these problems under the guidance of experienced discussion leaders. Competent guest speakers contributed the results of their thinking to clarify the issues involved, but the keynote of the Institute for Postwar Planning, sponsored by Temple University, was the co-operative exchange of ideas among the people themselves in a series of small discussion groups continuing throughout the three days.

No blue print was formulated, no final conclusions were reached; this was not our purpose. We feel that it is not the function of the people to work out detailed plans; that is the task of the experts. But it is the prerogative of the people to determine what they want, to lay an injunction upon the planners which stipulates: "These things we demand; those we will not tolerate."

The purpose of the project was threefold: (1) to acquaint a section of the public with certain basic postwar problems and with current proposals for their solution; (2) to work out areas of agreement in terms of fundamental principles for evaluating such plans; and (3) to illustrate the democratic method of group thinking in its application to important issues which challenge the American way of life.

A continuing nucleus of some three hundred men and women representing various groups within the community was present for nearly all sessions. Over six hundred invited guests were present for one of the evening meetings. Twelve groups, four for each of the three topics, held four two-hour discussions. Each participant who agreed to attend all scheduled meetings of a discussion group was assigned to one of those discussing the topic of his choice. Since the groups met simultaneously, it was possible to maintain a fairly constant membership throughout the sessions and also to insure a reasonable typical representation of varied interests and backgrounds in each. This plan of organization enabled discussion to develop through the stages implicit in the purpose of the Institute.

AGENDA PREPARED

After considerable deliberation and in the light of the purposes of the conference, the themes were stated as follows:—

1. What will be the major issues in the postwar world and out of what situations will they arise?

2. What policies are proposed to meet these issues and on what grounds are they supported?

3. Upon what elements in these proposals do we agree, and why? Upon what elements do we disagree, and why?

4. What shall be done about our disagreements? How can we forward and implement those policies upon which we agree?

Each of these central themes was somewhat reworded to adapt it to the topic under discussion by a particular group. In addition each discussion leader was asked to work out five or six discussion-provoking questions under each theme for his own use. A brief description of the Institute purposes and procedures as well as a statement of the four themes for discussion under each of the three topics was mimeographed and placed in the hands of the participants.

The planning, organization, and administration of the Institute were done by a volunteer planning committee of some fifty faculty members and students from Temple University. An Executive Committee of eleven faculty members, with the author of this article as chairman, took the initiative in formulating policies and carrying out the details of organization. The administrative officers of the University gave generously of their time, energy, and enthusiasm to insuring the success of the project. President Robert L. Johnson, Vice-President Millard E. Gladfelter, and University Secretary William W. Tomlinson spent many hours in consultation with members of the Executive Committee. The President presided at the two luncheon and two dinner meetings to which the Institute audience was invited as guests of the University.

Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of Columbia University, gave invaluable assistance in formulating the original plan of the Institute, directing faculty thinking in a series of planning meetings, suggesting speakers and discussion leaders, and contributing generously of his experience with conferences concerned with similar problems. Officially Director of the Institute, Dr. Lindeman was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending the actual sessions.

It should be pointed out that, ideally, such a project would result from the joint planning of the organization sponsoring the conference and representatives of the groups invited to attend. We believe that nowhere does the American genius show itself more effectively than in the voluntary organization of co-operating groups for joint planning and action on common problems. We also believe that no attack upon community problems can be truly democratic which does not bring together representatives of all the groups affected. Unquestionably, a People's Institute should be planned by the people.

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In the present case, however, the exigencies of the war effort seemed to preclude the actual calling together of such a representative committee to work through the details of policy, much less of organization.

CIVIC GROUPS ASSIST

The reader must not suppose, however, that representatives of interested groups were not consulted. An essential part of the audience-building programme, preceding the Institute, was the discussion of plans with innumerable citizens who were in a position to make recommendations and to suggest participants. Business and trade organizations, organized labour, representatives of the churches, women's clubs, community organizations, service agencies, group workers, public and private educational groups, members of racial and national groups, professional associations, governmental and political personnel, all were informed in advance of the project and asked to contribute suggestions and lists of possible participants. They were approached both in personal interviews and through letters. More than 1850 names were recommended by leaders in these various groups and invitations to participate were sent to all.

Mrs. Stella Fisher Burgess, wife of a member of the faculty and well acquainted with numerous organizations in the community, performed yeoman's service in the audience-building task. Several members of the Executive Committee also took part. As a result, acceptance of invitations far exceeded our fondest expectations. In view of the large block of time consumed by the meetings—three afternoons, three evenings, and a Saturday morning—the facts that all the groups mentioned were represented and that the audience was about equally divided between men and women give eloquent evidence both of the timeliness of the project and of the far-reaching public interest in the problems discussed.

Vigorous requests for continuation of the discussions were made in each of the twelve discussion groups and subsequently in numerous letters. Two of the groups voted to continue their meetings whether the University decided to sponsor a follow-up programme or not. Several suggestions have been received for some sort of a community council to coordinate studies of various problems involved in postwar planning for the Philadelphia area.

In view of these persistent appeals, the University decided to hold another meeting of the discussion groups on March 26. It is our hope that interested participants will initiate similar groups in their own local communities and that a genuine people's movement leading to the clarification of postwar policies in the public mind may result. Plans also are being made to call together representative community leaders to consider the feasibility of long-range planning under the three headings selected for study at the Institute.

Publication of the Institute Proceedings is contemplated as an important part of the follow-up programme. This will include the addresses by guest speakers, a description of the organization and procedure of the Institute, an indication of the types of questions which arose in the discussion groups and the attitudes expressed, and the summaries of those discussions by President Nason representing the groups on world organization, Professor Peterson on postwar education, and Dr. Ordway Tead on economic organization.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS ACTIVE

A word should be inserted here to clarify the part played by the Temple faculty and students in assuring the smooth operation of the conference. Not only did the Planning Committee hold a number of meetings to formulate the general plan, but it also divided into three subcommittees to prepare outlines for the guidance of discussion leaders, to familiarize themselves with the problems involved in the three Institute topics, to work out lists of available materials for study by Institute participants, and to prepare bibliographies and summaries of factual information for the use of the discussion groups.

An official faculty representative was present in each of the discussion groups, each speaker and leader was provided with an official host, and several of the faculty served as recorders to assist the leaders in keeping track of the group discussion. When one of the discussion leaders was unexpectedly detained and unable to attend the opening meeting of his group, the faculty representative took charge of the discussion. Student volunteers contributed splendid service in the capacities of registrars, ushers, runners, secretaries, and reporters. It was possible, for example, to give each discussion leader a list of persons assigned to his group in advance and later to present each member of the discussion groups with a list of the members who attended his group.

The ready acceptance of invitations to the Institute and the many enthusiastic letters received from participants suggest that similar projects might well be organized by interested groups throughout the United States. Many there are who realize all too keenly how easily we may win the war only to lose the peace. Our experience following World War No. I made painfully apparent the fact that our greatest enemy is public apathy.

If we can work, and think, and plan fast enough and wisely enough, we shall enter the most exciting, challenging, and inspiring era the world has ever known. Almost within our grasp lie a standard of living and a mutual understanding for the peoples of the world hitherto impossible. The United States is peculiarly fitted—by fate, by circumstance, by temperament, by ideals—for this feat of human engineering.

If we fail we may never have another such opportunity. Already our leadership is gravely challenged. Was it H. G. Wells who cried out that we are witnessing a tragic race between the forces of education and the forces of destruction? Let us acquaint the people with the opportunity; let us face them with the supreme challenge. Once before the people forced their planners to incorporate a Bill of Rights in the foundation of the state they were building. Shall the people prepare a new Magna Charta for the world?

ADMISSION TO RIVER MOORINGS

The Government of Bengal have, under the Defence of India Rules, issued an order controlling and regulating the admission of persons to all river moorings in the River Hooghly within the Port of Calcutta between the Howrah Bridge and Budge Budge where any sea-going vessels may be lying for the time being.

Health & Hygiene**Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—I**

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

Mosquitoes, of whatever species and in which ever part of the world they occur, can breed only in water.

The life-history of mosquitoes is divided into four separate stages: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult insect. The female adult lays her eggs on water, and these hatch out in about three days. When the young larva emerges it is only just visible to the naked eye. During the next eight days the larva sheds its skin four times, about once every two days. Whilst the insect is in the larval stage it feeds almost continuously, its food consisting chiefly of micro-organisms, protozoa and bacteria which infest the water.

After the larva has shed its skin for the fourth time it becomes a pupa. The pupa is quite unlike a larva, and in this stage it does not feed. The pupa stage lasts about three days, and during this period the adult insect is developing inside the pupa case. When the insect is ready to hatch out, the pupa comes to rest on the surface of the water, its skin splits along the back, and the adult insect slowly emerges, often resting for a few minutes on the cast-off skin before flying away.

This completes the life-cycle in the water stage. Both the larva and the pupa must have freedom of movement in water, and that is why mosquitoes cannot breed in mud, slush, manure heaps and refuse dumps. Both larvae and pupae breathe air, and nature has equipped them with the necessary apparatus to enable them to rise to the top of the water, break the surface and breathe air.

The adult insect varies in its behaviour according to species. There are about three thousand known species, and while it is true that all of them must have water in which to breed, the type and chemical composition of the water, its locality, light and shade, and kind of food present in the water will, to a very marked extent, determine the species of mosquito infesting a particular lake, pond, ditch or artificial collections of water.

Generally speaking, the adults can be divided into two main groups: (1) those which live in close association with man, which we call domestic species; and (2) those which seldom or never enter houses, which we refer to as wild species. Some types of mosquitoes are so domestic in their habits that as soon as they emerge from the pupae stage, the female adults seek inhabited shelters, where they are protected from the elements and where a blood meal is always available.

Those species which do not enter man's habitations feed on the blood of animals, including man, but they usually feed on the wild creatures indigenous to the locality.

Nearly all mosquitoes require a blood meal in order to mature their eggs. When a mosquito is fertilized, which usually happens within a few hours of emergence, it remains fertilized for the rest of its life. Just inside the tail of the mosquito there is a little sac called a spermatheca; this holds the spermatozoa, and each egg as it is being laid takes in one or more of these spermatozoa which fertilizes the egg.

It is only the female mosquito which feeds on blood, and in favourable conditions a blood meal is taken about once every two days. The male is a short-lived insect—it has a life of a week or ten days at most—and its food intake, if any, consists of water or the juices of plants. Females, on the other hand, may live for many months.

It is often asked whether mosquitoes from other parts of the world could establish themselves permanently in this country if they were introduced.

This, to a great extent, depends on the natural home of the species involved. The haunts of mosquitoes, like many other creatures, have sharply-defined frontiers. Hence there are some species which are indigenous to India, others to Africa, Europe, etc. When there is a plague of mosquitoes in a district, it is often attributed to the introduction of foreign species which have arrived on ships or in cargoes brought over from tropical countries.

Such increases of mosquitoes should be regarded as seasonal to the species which are indigenous to the locality involved. A plague of a particular type of mosquito may be due to an exceptionally rainy period in early spring; for other types to a dry spring but very wet summer and autumn; and for others it may be due to an increase in the number of breeding grounds, usually man-made, which are particularly suited to the local species of mosquitoes.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING PLACES

Here may be worth mentioning some of the artificial mosquito breeding grounds so frequently seen in various parts of Great Britain.

For example, when new golf courses are made, the earth for bunkers and levelling purposes is often taken from nearby woods and commons, thus leaving deep holes which, if not filled in, will eventually fill with rain water and later become mosquito breeding grounds.

Gravel pits which have ceased to be profitable to work.

The erection of water containers in any given locality.

All three examples can be seen in most parts of the country, but perhaps the chief point of interest is that although many species of mosquito may be present, the increase in actual numbers may be due to only one species, depending on the type of breeding ground which has been created.

Another type of man-made breeding ground will have to be taken into consideration. I refer to bomb craters on heaths, commons and marshes. Many are already breeding mosquitoes. It is important that bomb craters should be filled in whenever they are found to be holding water.

A few years before the present war, a local authority asked for help in solving a major mosquito problem. After much searching a "salting" was found which had numerous large spherical cavities full of water; most of them were swarming with mosquito larvae. On investigation it was found that during the last war this "salting"

had been used for target practice by the Air Force. The point of interest here is that it took several years before these breeding grounds became infested with mosquito larvae.

The habits of mosquitoes vary so greatly from species to species that measures against one kind may be quite useless when dealing with others. That is why the phrase, "Species Sanitation," so often features prominently in textbooks on mosquito control.

In England thirty species of mosquitoes have been found. Of these, six are very rare and in some cases the breeding grounds are unknown. Three breed only in water found in tree cavities. Five breed almost exclusively in brackish water and twelve breed in ponds, ditches and marshes in and around woods and commons; these are usually referred to as sylvan species.

In one species the larvae have the peculiar habit of attaching themselves to the roots of water plants, especially bulrushes. They absorb oxygen from the plants and do not come to the surface of the water for air. Four species are highly domestic in their habits, the larvae infest almost any kind of water container, and the adult insects live in close association with man.

This is a very brief resume of the life-history of British mosquitoes.

(To be continued)

RATIONS FOR CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

Association's Demand

The Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association at a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed on Monday passed a resolution expressing discontentment at the withdrawal of the facilities that were being granted to the labour staff regarding supply of rations.

The meeting urged that the previous system of deducting the dues for ration from pay bills should continue.

It further demanded that the labour staff with all their dependants should be supplied with ration at concession and subsidised rates, the price of rice for them being fixed at Rs. 8 per maund.

The meeting requested the Corporation to arrange one meal a day free of cost at the Corporation Free Canteen.

The meeting considered that owing to abnormal rise in price the stoppage of increment within the grade in these hard days as recommended by the Special Committee on Gurner's Report would hard hit the employees and requested the Corporation in the emergent situation not to give effect to the proposal of the Committee.

Deputation To C. E. O.

A large number of employees, workers and labourers of the Calcutta Corporation waited upon the Officiating Chief Executive Officer, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, on a deputation under the auspices of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Federation. The deputationists placed before him their various grievances which related to the following:—

Food supply to the employees; suspension of annual increment of employees, dearness allowance; question of permanency of employees of the repairing workshops of the Motor Vehicles department; proper defence of drivers involved in accident cases; and settlement of Tallah Pumping Station affairs.

The Chief Executive Officer, after hearing the deputationists, assured them that the matters raised by them would be placed before the Corporation for due consideration.

Calcutta News & Views

36,000 CANDIDATES FOR MATRIC EXAMINATION

The number of candidates registered for the ensuing Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University is nearly 36,000 against 39,000 last year.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

The following have been elected Deans of various Faculties of Calcutta University for the current year:—

Faculty of Arts—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee; Faculty of Law—Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas; and Faculty of Science—Prof. M. N. Saha.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs Sarojini Naidu left Calcutta for Bombay on Monday. Mrs. Naidu inspected the Children's Home run by the A. I. W. C. at Entally on Monday morning.

Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, paid a visit to the Bahir Sura Road Destitute Camp conducted by the Calcutta Relief Committee. The visitors expressed great satisfaction at the way in which the helpless destitutes are being taken care of by the Committee. There are at present nearly 2,000 destitutes at this camp. Every effort is being made by the Calcutta Relief Committee to mitigate the sufferings of the inmates and to rehabilitate them on a permanent basis.

DEATHS GO UP

Deaths from all causes in Calcutta recorded an increase again during the week ending February 5, there being 1257 deaths against 1151 of the preceding week, an average of 518 of the corresponding weeks of last year and 658 of the corresponding weeks of the last 5 years.

Total pauper deaths during the week numbered 252 against 248 of the preceding week; small-pox caused 163 attacks and 230 deaths against 103 attacks and 157 deaths; while cholera claimed 44 attacks and 23 deaths against 32 attacks and 26 deaths in the previous week. Deaths due to malaria in the 2 weeks were 78 and 70, respectively.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS TO RETIRE AT 55?

The 'United Press' understands Government of Bengal have made certain suggestions to Calcutta University in connection with the annual grant to the University. One of the suggestions, it is learnt, is that the University should fix an age limit of 55 years for retirement of Professors and other officers. The leave rule for the University employees should also accord to the leave rule in the Government offices.

The suggestions of the Government are being considered by the University.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The important part played by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in the development of India's intellectual and cultural life was stressed at the annual meeting of the Society in Calcutta. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

Prof. A. V. Hill and Dr. Li Fang Kuei were among the guests present.

Dr. Mookerjee, referring to the activities of the Society, said that it afforded a meeting ground for scholarly men, old and young, engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and following diverse branches of study in different organizations. It also brought them into contact with others who while following administrative or business careers or belonging to some other learned professions, sought opportunity not only to imbibe new ideas and knowledge but also to make their own contributions in some departments or other.

By its scheme of publications and public lectures the Society played an important part in bringing home to the people at large the fruits of investigations of scholars and savants.

The future of the Society depended on the zeal and devotion that its members and well-wishers might bring to bear on its affairs consistent with the great ideals of its founder.

It was announced that the Barclay memorial medal had been awarded to Sir U. N. Brahmachari for important contributions to medical or biological science with special reference to India; the Sir William Jones Memorial medal to Sir S. Radhakrishnan for his conspicuously important researches with reference to Indian philosophy; and the Indian Science Congress medal to Dr. S. P. Agharkar for his services to the Indian Science Congress Association as its general secretary from 1924-35.

The P. N. Bose Memorial medal was awarded to Sir Lewis Fermor, formerly Director of the Geological Survey of India for his conspicuously important researches on the Archaean rocks of India.

The Dr. Bimala Churn Law Gold Medal for Indology was awarded to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji of Calcutta University for his conspicuously important contributions to the Bengali language, literature and philosophy.

Dr. Kalidas Nag was re-elected as Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose was elected an Ordinary Fellow of the Society.

The following distinguished scholars have been made special anniversary centenary members of the Society :—

Prof. A. V. Hill, M. P., Secretary, Royal Society, London, the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Baron Jayatilaka, representative of the Government of Ceylon in India, Dr. F. K. Li, of the Academy of Sinica, Chungking, China.

GIRISH GHOSH CENTENARY

In commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Girish Chandra Ghose, poet and dramatist, a public meeting was held at the Senate Hall on Sunday last.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, inaugurating the function, said, Girish Chandra Ghose was one of those great Bengalees who had enriched the language, literature and the culture of the nation. He was not a product of the University education but his deep erudition was amply reflected in his numerous works. He had flourished at a time when the impact of western civilisation was making itself felt in the life of the nation.

His ardent patriotism was mirrored in many of the characters he had portrayed in his dramas. But that love for the motherland did not make him overlook the weaknesses, defects and foibles that usually lurked in the character of a subject nation. He had pointed out in unmistakable language that the subjection of the people of this country was almost entirely due to the fact that they failed to sink their differences in the face of the common enemy. His name would occupy a remarkable place in the list of the patriots who had served the country selflessly and sincerely.

Maharaja Sris Chandra Nundy of Coimbatore who presided hoped that the Centenary Committee would take steps so that the productions of the great poet and dramatist were more widely read and discussed.

It was announced that Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, who was one of the speakers of the evening, had promised to donate Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of setting up a memorial of Girish Chandra by Calcutta University.

The meeting which opened with "Mangalacharanam" by Pandit Asokenath Sastri was addressed among others by Dr. Kalidas Nag and Prof. Manmatha Mohan Bose.

SANSKRIT STUDIES

The importance of State aid and protection to classical studies was stressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee delivering the Convocation address of the Bengal Sanskrit Association at the Senate Hall on Saturday last.

During the last 120 years from 1824, when the Sanskrit College was started as an organised "tol" to 1944, Mr. Justice Mukherjee observed, there had been changes in personnel and personalities, even in temporal values, social and ethical, but the eternal verities had endured. The indigenous culture of the country and the Sanskrit learning still lived and the Sanskrit College continued to maintain the dignity of "tols".

But Mr. Justice Mukherjee would sound a note of warning in this connection. Nowhere in the world, he said, could classical studies compete in the market place. They could survive only with state aid and grow in the security of State protection.

Concluding Mr. Justice Mukherjee exhorted the scholars to hold fast to their ancient heritage as a sacred trust and to keep alive in their countrymen faith in and reverence for their religion and culture.

Dr. Ananta Prasad Banerjee Sastri, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Secretary to the Bengal Sanskrit Association, in course of his annual report dwelt on the subject of planning the whole course of Sanskrit education. On the one hand, he said, they had to safeguard that depth of learning which characterised true scholarship, on the other, they had to train the average student in the "Pathshala" and "tols" to be able to earn his livelihood by taking part in the general educative and administrative work of the country.

BROTHELS

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Chief Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, stated that the number of brothels in Calcutta had considerably decreased. 481 brothels had been closed down in the five years 1938-42. The number had, however, been increasing from the year 1942.

BENGALEE MILITARY AND SEMI-MILITARY UNITS

THEIR WELFARE IN POST-WAR PERIOD

To discuss the question of Welfare Education of Bengalee Military and Semi-Military Units in the Post-War Reconstruction and Settlement a conference was held in the Cabinet Room in Writers' Buildings on January 28. The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin, O.B.E., Minister, Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, presided. Heads of Departments were present including a few representatives of the Military Units in Calcutta. General discussion took place as to what forms of Post-War Reconstruction and training were practical for Bengalee militarised and semi-militarised units serving within the province and what agencies should be employed for giving this training.

The Hon'ble Minister suggested that a practical scheme might be submitted by the military authorities so that the Provincial Government might give effect to it on an early date.

PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA

TENDER NOTICE

1. Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of the following Dietary and other Miscellaneous stores to the hospital for 6 months commencing from 1st April, 1944.

2. Separate Tenders are invited from actual traders for the supply of the following items to be delivered at the hospital.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Milk. | 13. Coke, Coal and Charcoal. |
| 2. Beef. | 14. Bread and Cakes. |
| 3. Mutton. | 15. Cold Storage articles. |
| 4. Eggs. | 16. Miscellaneous. |
| 5. Poultry. | 17. Bedding and Clothing. |
| 6. Fish. | 18. Crockery and Cutlery. |
| 7. Potatoes. | 19. Glassware and Aluminiumware. |
| 8. Butter. | 20. Enamelware. |
| 9. Fruits. | 21. Medical and Surgical Requisites. |
| 10. Vegetables. | 22. Dressing Materials. |
| 11. Dry Stores and Tinned Fruits. | 23. Resharpening and Renickelling. |
| 12. Cream. | 24. X-Ray films, etc. |

3. The Surgeon Superintendent reserves the right to accept any part or parts of a Tender and to reject any other part or parts or to accept the Tender wholly as he may think fit and any person making such tender shall be bound by such acceptance of the Surgeon Superintendent.

4. Tender forms may be obtained from the Assistant to Surgeon Superintendent, P. G. Hospital, on payment of Re. 1 each.

5. Tenders will be received up to 29th February, 1944.

6. No Tenders will be considered except from actual traders in the above goods or articles. A certificate will be required to this effect and that they maintain a place of business devoted to the sale or supply of such goods or articles to the general public or to retail traders therein.

7. Milk will be brought in separate locked cans for each Ward twice a day at the appointed hours by the Milk Contractor to the hospital. The delivery of milk by the Contractor or his representative will be made to each Ward where the milk will be tested before being taken over and unless of the required standard the milk will be immediately rejected.

8. Before any Tender is accepted the cattle will be inspected by the Surgeon Superintendent or his representative. The conditions under which they are kept and milked and the dairy arrangements will also be inspected and must be such as to satisfy the hospital requirements.

9. Each Tenderer is required to furnish separately earnest money of Rs. 100 in Reserve Bank of India receipt and in the case of accepted Tender 10% of the annual value of the same will be taken in G. P. Notes from the Contractors.

10. Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent (not by name) and to be delivered at the hospital office not later than 29th February, 1944 during the official hours.

J. C. DRUMMOND, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Surgeon Superintendent,
Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 2,000,000

Head Office 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Elyya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)

(Established 1906.)

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000

Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943) ... „ 1,00,00,000

Paid-up Capital Do. ... „ 83,88,140

Reserve Fund Do. ... „ 98,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA — (M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW — (M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. Mr. K. M. NAIK — (Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (AGENCY) LTD.

8, Clive Street, Calcutta

Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS, CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION, ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY, EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Liability of Shareholders Limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Creech Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Biria

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1108

A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

P7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.

12, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Post Box: 106

Phone: Cal 1369

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta

Branches:—

Bengal:—Malda, Chapai-Nawabgunj, Khulna, Daulatpur, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Uluberia, Amta, Navadwip, & Barabazar (Cal.)
Bihar:—Purulia, Purnea, Forbesgunj, Kishanganj, Katihar & Jagbani

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of miscellaneous stores during 1944-45.
2. Providing drainage arrangements inside boiler house at the Pulta Pumping Station.
3. Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas for the year 1944-45.
4. Supply of cow-milk (fresh) to different Maternity Homes during 1944-45.
5. Supply of milk and barley water to different Milk Kitchens during 1944-45.
6. Supply of hard coke No. 1 and Smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
7. Supply of electrodes for Welding Plant at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.
8. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 15th February, for 2 on 16th February, for 3 on 17th February, for 4 and 5 on 24th February, for 6 and 7 on 25th February and for 8 on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and

be attested by a witness, where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th February, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department
(Cossipore).

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 18th February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore) Office for inspection.

23. Construction of platform with approach roads for drawing water by Filter Water Lorries—Rs. 864, dated the 19th January, 1944 (1 month).

24. Repairs to the leaky roofs of the New Station Turbine Room and Boiler House at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 951, dated the 29th January, 1944 (1 month).

25. Repairs to the Stone-Sett Pavement in Cossipore Road Overbridge, Ward No. 32—Rs. 847, dated the 29th November, 1943 (1½ months).

K. L. DE,

District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g Office,
The 5th February, 1944.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 15th February, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

78. Improving the footpath of Hospital Street and Temple Street (portion) in Ward No. 10—Rs. 895, dated the 8th February, 1944 (one month).

79. Improving the footpath of Madan Street (portion) in Ward No. 10—Rs. 666, dated the 8 February, 1944 (one month).

80. Improving the footpath pavement at Dharamtala Street (portion) in Ward No. 10, Rs. 951, dated the 8th February, 1944 (one month).

81. Improvement of Ward Office, Ward Nos. 7 and 8—Rs. 571, dated the 8th February, 1944 (three weeks).

82. Improving the footpath (portion) Nawab Badruddin Street—Rs. 745, dated the 8th February, 1944 (three weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,

Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 8th February, 1944.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 16th February, 1944 at 2 p.m.

175. Improving footpath (portion) in Wellesley Street near the junction of Dharamtala Street and Wellesley Street with 1½ in. artificial stone, Ward No. 13—Rs. 549, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month).

176. Improving Cantopher Lane along premises Nos. 19 to 21 in Ward No. 18—Rs. 844, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1½ months).

177. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 4, Nawab Abdul Latif Street in ward No. 14—Rs. 441, dated the 8th February, 1944 (3 weeks).

178. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 32 and 33, Doctor Lane in Ward No. 14—Rs. 441, dated the 8th February, 1944 (3 weeks).

179. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 46/35, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Ward No. 14—Rs. 451, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month).

180. Paving footpath of Robinson Street (portion) in Ward No. 15—Rs. 718, dated the 8th February, 1944 (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 9th February, 1944.

FRENCH CHALK

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO LTD
PHONE B B 1397

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Drainage Department

TO ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS.
DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re:—Whitewashing, colourwashing etc., with petty repairs to the Ballygunge Drainage Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department.

The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above, will be received by me on the 21st February, 1944, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within one month from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. DAS,
*Offg. Executive Engineer,
Drainage.*

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd February, 1944.

Notice To Contractors

*Quotation for Bulbs of different watts—
1,000 pieces.*

*To be opened on 14th February, 1944
at 4 p.m.*

Dear Sirs,

Please quote your lowest rate for the articles noted below including delivery at Lighting Section Stores (149, Lower Circular Road).

Quantity—100 pieces. Articles—Bulbs
100 watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas
filled.

Quantity—100 pieces. Articles—Bulbs
200 watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas
filled.

Quantity—800 pieces. Articles—Bulbs 40
watt $\frac{1}{2}$ watt 230 volts B. cap clear gas filled.

Immediate delivery.

Sales tax if payable should be included
in the rate.

Please mention rebate you can allow for
the caps which will be supplied from the
Lighting Stores.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. DUTT,
Actg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores Office,
The 1st February, 1944.

Tender Notice

Quotations are invited for the following
works and will be received by the under-
signed up to 2 p.m. on 14th February, 1944.

Name of work—Supplying good build-
ing rubbish (unscreened) and stacking the
same at any site within (1) District I,
(2) District II; (3) District III; (4) Dis-
trict IV; (5) Cossipore Area and (6) Manik-
tola area.

Rates to be quoted per 100 c.ft. for each
area separately.

B. N. DEY,
*Special Officer and Engineering
Adviser.*
Special Officer & Eng'g
Adviser's Department,
The 2nd February, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

Applications are invited in duplicate for
Registration of names as Contractors for
the following and will be received by the
2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m.
on the date noted against each. Each appli-
cation in duplicate must be enclosed in a
sealed cover and superscribed "Application
for Registration of Names as Contractor
for.....". Application forms in dupli-
cate may be obtained during office hours
from the Central Record Office on payment
of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars
may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's
Office.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage
Works of the Corporation for the year
1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water
Works Department and Dhappa—1st March,
1944

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other
than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage
Works) of the Corporation for the year
1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV and
Dhappa—2nd March, 1944.

Every applicant will have to deposit in
the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400
for (1) and Rs. 500 for (2) either in cash
or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal
Debentures as earnest money.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market**NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an ap-
plication has been received from Mr. Hajee
Osman Mullick, recorded occupier of Stall
No. 7 in the Stick Range in the Sir Stuart
Hogg Market for permission to transfer his
rights and interests in the above stall to
Messrs. Md. Muosa and A. Rahaman.
Objections, if any, to this application
should be submitted to the undersigned
within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an
application has been received from Abdur
Rahim Chowdhury for the registration of
his name in place of Abdul Majid Chow-
dhury in respect of Stall No. 77 in the
North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg
Market. Objections, if any, to this ap-
plication should be submitted to the un-
dersigned within 15 days from date
hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 1st February, 1944.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls
on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market
Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khadkar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 261	0 12 0	Butter.	" 86-6	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 270-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 12 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudkhana	" 107	1 8 0	
" 161-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 12 3	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 163-164	1 7 9	Do.	" 7	0 9 0	...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 165-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
where health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Stuet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0					
Round "	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	Chops per seer	2 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 6 0	0 10 0			Kidneys each	0 2 6	0 2 6		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 6	2 0 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 10 0	0 12 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 14 0			Brain "	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Kidney per dozen	3 0 0	5 8 0			Tongue "	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 9			
Beef Dripping	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	2 12 0		

PORK.	From		To	DRY FISH	From		To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market.							
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	
Chops per seer	2 4 0			Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.				Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Bellied Ham per lb.	4 0 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		Bhetkee	0 12 0	1 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0		Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0		China Grass White per packet-small	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0		
Raw Ham (fall) per lb.	2 0 0			Ball chat per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Cooked Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0			Papadams per 100	0 8 0	0 8 0	
				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	
				Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MATERIAL
SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 50	0 60	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 80
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 00	Do. Nagpur "	0 50	0 60	Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon "	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	3 40	3 80	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting) "	3 80		Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 00	10 00
Do. (special) "	3 40	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 50	0 60	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 40	3 80	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 80	2 12 0	Cucumber per score "	1 00	1 80	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 00	3 80	Garlic per seer "	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 12 0	3 00	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutan per doz.		
Goose "	12 00	14 00	Green Chilly per seer "	0 40	0 60	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 00	Turmeric "	0 60	0 80	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each "			Do. Rawalpindi "	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen "	12 00	15 00	Knol kohl Country each "	0 80	0 40	Amra per score "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 12 0	1 14 0	Ladies finger per seer "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each "	0 40	0 60
EGGS.			Do. Do. per score "	0 10		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 00
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 40	Leek Darjeeling each "	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 40	2 80	Lettuce per score "	0 80	1 40	Cocoonut each "	0 20	0 26
GAME.			Leble per bundle (small) "	0 60	0 80	Country Apples "		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large) "			Gooseberry per seer	0 80	0 10 0
Guinea fowl "	4 80	5 80	Onions, Madras per seer "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 80	2 00
Partridge "	4 00	4 80	Do. Patna red "	0 12 0	0 18 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
Peacock "			Do. " white "			Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Peahen "			Do. Country red "	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Flowers "	0 60	0 80	Parasip each "	0 80	0 40	Do. Spain per lb.		
Quail each	0 12 0		Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Rabbit "	6 00		Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Do. Hazaribagh "			Joffa Orange per doz.	2 00	2 40
Snipes "	0 60	0 80	Do. Ranchi per seer "	0 80	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 00	Do. Kachangla "			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 20	1 40
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
Wild Duck each	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 70	0 80	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
Sand Grouse each			Do. Country do. "	0 60	0 70	Khurbane "	1 80	
BIRDS.			Do. Kidney hill per seer			Do. (large) per lb.		
Canary (Cook) each	15 00	20 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 80	0 10 0	Kesur China per seer		
Do. (Hen) "			Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 30	0 40	Lime patty per score	0 50	0 10 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 00	3 00	Do. (New) "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	2 00
VEGETABLES.			Do. Madras "			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. (Small) "			Do. (Country) "		
Do. Ground per seer			Do. Shillong "			Locket per score		
Artichoke per seer	0 60	0 80	Rhubarb each	0 40		Monkey Lichees per 100		
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer	1 00	1 40	Pulbul (Patil) per seer	3 12 0	4 00	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Do. Country per seer	0 12 0	1 00	Radish English per bundle (large)	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon per seer		
Bean Country per seer			Do. Country per bundle	0 80	0 10 0	Mask Melon " (Luoknow)		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Spinach per lot of 30	0 80	0 40	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.		
Do. Butter per score	0 40	0 50	Squash per seer	0 20	0 30	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Brinjal " seer	0 80	0 40	Country Spinach per score	0 30	0 36	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
Cabbage each			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.			Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 50	0 60	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Sipia "		
Do. (Country) "	0 80	0 12 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Fazle 1 "		
Do. each	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 40	0 50	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Country "	0 40	0 50	Do. Green per score		
Do. per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Ranchi "	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh		
Do. (Country) "	0 60	0 70	Do. Shillong "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle			Do. Green per score		
			Do. per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Kanchan		
			Vegetable marrow Country each	0 80	0 40	Do. Bombay		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 50	0 80	Do. Madras 6-8		
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 40	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Red " per each			Mangosteen per doz.	2 00	2 80

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The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb.			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore ..			Do. English Dry per lb.			Alobokhara per lb.	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon ..			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ..	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam ..	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ..			Cocconut (dry) per lb.	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla ..	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ..	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling ..			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ..	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ..	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ..			Chestnut per lb.		
Do. Mariaban ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ..		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritsar ..	1 10 0	2 0 0	Do. Country per doz.	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul ..	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ..			Figs Kabul per lb.		1 8 0
Papaya Jaspore each ..	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country ..	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb.		2 0 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ..	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb.			Do. Kabul ..			Monkeynuts Madras per		
Do. Country per score ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ..			seer ..		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ..	4 8 0	5 0 0
per seer ..			Water fruit per seer ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb.		4 0 0
Do. Kandahar ..	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pumelo each (country) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumelo balbar each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	Apples Ring per lb.	5 0 0		shelled per lb.	2 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. " 1 lb. packet ..	5 0 0		Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	22 0 0		Almond Salted (large)			per lb.	2 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do.			per lb.	2 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do.			Almond English (large)			per lb.	2 8 0	
Calenda do.			per lb.	2 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb.			Almond Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ..			Do. Kabul (Shelled)			per lb.	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ..			per lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb.		2 0 0
Do. California per lb.			Almond Iran! (Shelled)	4 0 0	4 8 0	Prunes dry per lb.	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz.			per lb.			Raisin 1 lb. per. packet ..		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb.	2 0 0	4 0 0	Almonds Salted (small)			Do. (red) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ..	1 0 0		per lb.			Do. Sultana per lb.		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.			Apricots Dry with seed			Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ..			per lb.	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American 1 lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb.						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ..	2 0 0	2 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 22	1 0 0	Flower.	"P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	2 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 76-78	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
"H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 46-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-3	1 2 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 4	0 12 0				
"F. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...					
Dow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
FISH.			Wheat „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Rice (retail) ...				0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Jutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Jrab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Do. without roe 8—10			Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
seer ...			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	white) ...			„ 2		
Do. (Large) „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Glaxo ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Arabar „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Do. (cut) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chola „ ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
			Khasari „ ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Brand (White or Brown)			*Salt ...			per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0					Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6					per tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0					HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0					Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 8 0				Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
						Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0				BRITANNIA		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0				Cheese ...		
Do. Overland „ ...						Gem ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0					Gem Iced ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
						Marie ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 66-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. I.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Oream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. K. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 12 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 5 0	3 6 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Do.			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (Australian)		
Dereake per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
Solisor per pkt.		0 2 6	O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
Capetan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Gold "Flake" per packet			DUST TEA					
Green	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Qavender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Cocoa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Do. "Planters" per			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 4 0	2 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
50		2 8 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
State Express 555 Oiga-			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment		
Craven A tin of 50	8 4 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
			Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1861) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7 Fruits 2 & 7	0 2 0 each. 0 2 0 "	Betal. Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RISE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	...	...
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 8 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khag (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	3 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hillsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...			Suji			Orab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kalsi Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	...	0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalsi Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangs		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISQUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—15	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (O. B.)		
			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Dead)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pons		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Rising Sun		
			Orab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
			Shim Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			

*Controlled by the Government—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 A. M. to 11 A. M. again from 2-30 to 5 P. M. on usual

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 2nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Safata 10—15	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 8 0	2 0 "	Mango (Local)			Dinaipori Khatar Bhog		
Goat per seer	1 12 0		Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanzo Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras 4—6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger "	0 0 8	0 0 6	Do. Golapphas			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Patl Lemon each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 0 9	Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country		0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10—15	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur 16—32			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Madras			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Coarse "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium "		
Patil Murshidabad per	4 0 0	5 0 0	Pears 4—25	1 0 0				
Do. Disl per seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "			Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer		
Cabbage each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java		
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 8 0	Cocconut Oil		
Pess Ranchi per seer	0 6 0		Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil	1 6 0	
Do. Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Salt per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer					
Beans	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour		
Squash	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta		
Tomato	2 0 0		Do. Kandahar			Sujee		
Green Mangoes per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bodana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 6 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Chandaui Atta per md.		
			Do. Sultana	8 8 0		Til Oil per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	8 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Apple Cashmere			Do. without shell	4 0 0				
Do. Kulu			Do. do. large	8 0 0		DAL		
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 Seers		1 0 0	Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Arhar	0 11 0	
Apricot	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each			Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	8—12	1 0 0	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Cocanut each (green)	2 0 0	0 3 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator		0 10 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Ohilghoza			Nut Ground "					
Dates Arab	2 0 0		Sharifa			TEA.		
Do. Bagdad			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0		Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay " "	1 12 0		Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Chaman			Aligarh " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australia		2 0 0	Jessore " per seer	3 0 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Khorma	2 0 0	2 0 0	Dinapur " "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani			Darbhanga " "	3 0 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Masafferpur " "	3 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer	0 3 0	0 8 0	Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 12 0	FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums per 100	0 6 0		Bagda per seer	2 8 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Palnial per seer			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0	1 12 0	" Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 2 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Score			Rohi			" Bulk		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 3 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	1 8 0	2 0 0	Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 5th January, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Baddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 4 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin saah ...	0 4 0	0 8 "	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			" (Kora) per seer		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Grapes ...		2 0 0	Deshi (Boiled)		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 2	
EGGS.			Almond ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 2 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		Gur per seer ...		0 14 0
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 22			DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arhar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Chana ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Biuli ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) per seer		
Garlic ...		0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	" (Fried) per seer		
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Madras ...			Mattor ...	0 2 2	
Onion ...		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Salt ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 2 0	Do. Sree ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0		Coal ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ...	0 8 0		Fuel ...	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contid.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...			Do. (Ranchi) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contid.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) ...		
Mutton ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Butt ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS			Golap Sora ...		
Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	
Fowl ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Alubokra ...			Sugar (Controlled) ...		
Chicken ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Oocoonut oil ...		
Fowl's eggs ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arhar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai ...		
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) ...		
Cucumber per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor ...	0 2 2	
Ginger per seer ...		0 10 0	Oranges per score ...			Salt (fine) ...		
			BUTTER			Barley 4 lb tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Ghee Lakhee ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 "		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FRUITS—Contd.		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 6 0	—	Fash 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each "	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prmes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork "	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Allgarh per lb.	3 8 0	—
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur "	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowl's "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pons per seer	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong	—	—	Beal each	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta "	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	5 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja, per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape "	—	3 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz "	—	—	Sugar	—	—
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Lokote "	—	—	DAL,		
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer	8 8 0	4 0 0	Chana "	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga "	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	—
Cumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt "	—	0 2 0
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
38A	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
34 Chandney.	0 5 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
32 "	0 5 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,
Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 376)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent	" 36	0 4 0	Do	
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 38	0 5 0	Flowers	
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 4	1 0 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting Goods
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" "		Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" "		Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" "		Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	28 0 0	Do.	" "		Do
" 57	1 8 8	Pork.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 58	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 49	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	80 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		Do.	" 8	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 8-10	2 8 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 8-10	2 8 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 22	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-76	0 8 0	Do.	" & 20	0 5 0	Do
" 33	0 8 0	Do.	" 77-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 83-86	2 1 0	Do.	North Range		
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 87-88	1 6 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 89-108	0 4 0	Do.	" & 10	1 0 0	
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	
" 14	—	Do.	" 115-164	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.	" 12-14	2 0 0	
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 20-30	1 0 0	
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 31	1 0 0	
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 34	1 0 0	
" 19	0 4 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 25	1 0 0	
" 20	0 4 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	" 36-37	1 12 0	
" 21	0 4 0	Do.	" 155-158	0 4 0	Do.	" 20	0 12 0	
" 22	0 4 0	Do.	" 159-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 148-149	1 8 0	
" 23	0 4 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	
" 24	0 4 0	Do.	" 165-168	0 4 0	Do.	" 6-7	1 8 0	
" 25	0 4 0	Do.	" 169-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 32-33	3 0 0	
" 26	0 4 0	Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird			
" 27	0 4 0	Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			
" 28	0 4 0	Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			
" 29	0 4 0	Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.			
" 30	0 4 0	Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.			
" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			
" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			
" 33	0 4 0	Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.			
" 34	0 4 0	Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.			
" 35	0 4 0	Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.			
" 36	0 4 0	Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.			
" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			
" 38	0 4 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			
" 39	0 4 0	Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in this market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0		20 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilmen's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pañ.	23 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	23 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	29 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0				

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-12	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
O. 29B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0 "	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 3 0 "	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-3	0 3 0 "	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 19th February, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1944

Supply Of Lymph To The Public

As the House assembled at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 16th February, Mr. Methold rose to mention a matter of public importance. He said that small-pox was now raging in the city in epidemic form, judging by the daily mortality figures published in the papers. And the Health Officer had rightly uttered a warning that the people should get themselves re-vaccinated as quickly as possible. Now then, he wished to relate the experience of one or two people who tried to get themselves and their family re-vaccinated. A certain Bengali doctor went to the Wellington Square Vaccination Station and asked for a Vaccinator to be sent round. A fortnight elapsed and yet no one turned up. Eventually he wrote to the Health Officer, who fortunately moved in the matter, and within 48 hours, a Vaccinator turned up and re-vaccinated the family. He (Mr. Methold) did not quite understand the reluctance on the part of ordinary people to get themselves vaccinated by the average Corporation Vaccinator. Presumably, he did not give the impression of being

100 per cent. hygienic. Besides, nowadays people experienced considerable difficulty in securing lymph, whereas formerly it was possible for the public at large to purchase lymph from the Corporation. It was the duty of the Corporation to see that small-pox abated and, therefore, it was incumbent upon them to make it possible for the general public to obtain lymph easily. It was, to his mind, entirely wrong that members of this House should be able to get it for the asking, whereas the public should have to encounter formidable difficulties in procuring it. He thought it was a very serious matter, and he wished the Chief Executive Officer would look into it and see that in future the lymph was made available to the public on payment of a fee of Rs. 8 per tube.

The Chief Executive Officer: One difficulty in the way of the selling of those tubes is that our Vaccine Depot has been removed to Krishnagar as an emergency measure and every day a certain quantity just sufficient for our requirements is sent down. I shall, however, take note of Mr. Methold's suggestion and see what can be done.

Overcrowding In Tram Cars

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen drew attention to the overcrowding and congestion in tram cars. He said that although the Calcutta Tramways Company had opened out two new extensions and enhanced the rates of monthly tickets yet they had not thought fit to increase the number of tram cars. The result was reflected in the terrific rush and congestion in the tram cars in almost all the sections and the progressive rise in the number of accidents to passengers. The police authorities instituted prosecutions against bus-drivers and *ticca gurrywallas*; but they turned a blind eye towards the frightful congestion in the tram cars. He was yet to learn that the Commissioner of Police had ever remonstrated with or taken action against the Tramways Company for carrying in their cars more passengers than there was accommodation for. He hoped the Chief Executive Officer would take the matter up with the Tramways Company and see that something was done at once with a view to relieving the present congestion in the tram cars.

The Deputy Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would address the Tramways Company on the subject.

Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar drew attention to the condition of Harrison Road where the Tramways Company were relaying the tram-track. Quite three-fourths of the roadway had been taken up and the passage left was hardly enough for one carriage to pass. It had become a death-trap and it was lucky that serious accidents were not occurring daily at this place.

The Deputy Mayor said that the Chief Executive Officer would do the needful in the matter.

Condolences

References to the deaths of Dr. Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharya, "a great philanthropist and

medicine merchant of Calcutta" and Mr. Manmatha Nath Chatterji, a well-known citizen of Calcutta (of 24, Jagannath Batta Lane), were made by the Mayor from the chair at the instance of Sir Hari Sanker Paul and Mr. A. C. Mitter respectively and the condolences of the Corporation were directed to be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families.

No Postponement Of Election

The following motion tabled and moved by Mr. K. C. Chakravarty at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 16th February and seconded by Mr. K. C. Ghose was put to the vote and lost:

"That it be recommended to the Governor-General-in-Council for issuing a notification under emergency powers to postpone the Seventh Municipal General Election under Act III (B. C.) of 1928 till one year after the termination of the War on the following amongst other grounds—

(a) That no permit for the quantity of petrol required for travelling by the candidate or his election agent is obtainable.

(b) That the quantity of paper required for printing and advertising could not be had.

(c) That the conveyances required are not available.

(d) That the War efforts will be hampered by the election meetings, etc., specially amongst the electors of the labour constituencies, and

(e) That the electoral roll is not being correctly and properly prepared according to law."

The Financial Condition Of The Corporation

Mr. Gurner's Report Under Consideration

THE Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday took up the consideration of the recommendation of the special committee on the report submitted by Mr. C. W. Gurner in regard to the financial condition of the Corporation. The discussion on the report had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Mr. Gurner, it might be remembered, was appointed Special Officer by the Government of Bengal to examine the financial position of the Corporation and suggest ways and means for its improvement.

The Corporation at their meeting held on the 8th November, 1943, appointed a Special Committee consisting of the members noted below to consider the communications received from the Government of Bengal with regard to the Report of the Special Officer, Mr. C. W. Gurner and to deal with the subjects indicated therein and to make recommendations of the Corporation within a month as to the action which should be taken on the subjects specified by Government:—

1. Dr. B. C. Roy. 2. Dr. R. Ahmed.
3. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee. 4. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

Bhusan Sarcar. 5. Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri. 6. Mr. B. K. Banerji. 7. Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee. 8. Mr. M. Barman. 9. Mr. J. H. Methold. 10. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen. 11. Mr. Md. Rafique and 12. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

In placing the recommendations before the House the Chairman of the Special Committee expressed his appreciation of the judicious manner in which Mr. Gurner had approached the problem. The whole report, Dr. Roy said, had been drawn up in a very impartial way.

It was not for them to decide at the meeting. Dr. Roy added, whether the financial equilibrium would be achieved by increasing the rates or turning out in the street a large number of employees. He did not think either of the courses indicative of honest effort that would enable them to reach a solution. They were reasonings of men bankrupt of financial outlook. Dr. Roy would, therefore, suggest that a Special Committee be appointed and the date of submission of their report be fixed in such a manner so that their findings might be available to the members of the Council Committee.

Among the many recommendations that the debate concentrated on was the question of stopping Corporation grants, with certain exceptions, to institutions situated within a quarter of a mile of a Corporation school and to tols, maktabas and night schools catering for non-domiciles in the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I (1) (i) That the pay of teachers employed otherwise than on educational work be debited to the departments or organisations employing them.

(ii) (a) That no grants be paid to institutions situated within a radius of a quarter of a mile of a Corporation Free Primary or Model School, exceptions being made in the cases of Industrial Schools, Girls' Schools and primary sections of Secondary Schools and those mentioned in (b) below:

(b) That all grants to Tols, Maktabas, Night Schools etc., catering for non-domiciles of Calcutta, unless they are catering for the labour staff of the Corporation only, be stopped;

(c) That, as the general situation has changed considerably since the time Mr. Gurner submitted his report and as almost all the Corporation Schools have now started to function again, the Corporation is of opinion that the number of teachers now in employment is not excessive for the present conditions and none of them need therefore be discharged.

(2) That permanent and leave vacancies in the Building Department which have not yet been filled up, be kept in abeyance until building activities in the city are resumed; and that previous sanction of the Corporation must be obtained before filling up these vacancies.

C. E. O. REJOINS

We are glad to be able to announce that the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterjee has rejoined his duties after his recent illness and complete recovery. He took over charge on Saturday last.

ities in the city are resumed; and that previous sanction of the Corporation must be obtained before filling up these vacancies.

(3) (a) That it be recorded that the practice of supplying water by private lorries has already been discontinued.

(b) That whenever practicable, the repairs of pumps of Water Works and Drainage Departments should be done at the Corporation Workshops.

(c) That, in view of the higher costs involved in providing suitable water in sufficient quantities, the Water Supply Committee be directed to revise the scale of charges for supplying water to

(i) Shipping, and

(ii) Garden Reach Municipality.

(d) That the Water Supply Committee be also directed to take early steps to levy charges for supply of water to various parties for non-domestic purposes, such as, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., the Oriental Gas Company Ltd., the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta; the Calcutta Tramways Company Ltd., the Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., Bus and Lorry Owners, etc.

(4) (a) That all new works in the Lighting Department be discontinued for the present.

Mr. J. H. Methold who seconded Dr. Roy, commented that it would be a crime to cut down unduly expenditure on education.

The Committee scrutinised the report very carefully, and while adopting it with certain modifications, recommended as follows:—

(b) That no gas mantles or burners be purchased during the remaining period of this year and the whole of the next year, except those of special types which may be found essential

(c) That the Public Utilities and Markets Committee be directed to consider the desirability of altogether dispensing with the use of gas for street lighting purposes so long as the black-out restrictions are in force, if the police authorities permit it, and to induce the Gas Company to waive their claims for minimum consumption and not to charge higher cost or rate for this reduced consumption

(5) That the Heads of Departments be directed to take steps to minimise chances of malpractices while making payments to their labour staff; that in doing so they and the Chief Executive Officer should consider the steps suggested by Mr. Gurner for the purpose, that the Chief Executive Officer be directed further to report to the appropriate Committee, at the end of every quarter, of the steps that have been taken to ensure stoppage of malpractices mentioned in Mr. Gurner's report and how far such steps have been successful.

(6) (a) That, while the Incinerator is not working,

CORPORATION ELECTION

NOMINATION TO BE MADE BY FEBRUARY 28

Regarding ensuing Calcutta Corporation elections, Monday, February 28, 1944, has been fixed as the date by which nominations of candidates shall be made for all constituencies of the Corporation of Calcutta and Friday, March 3, as the date on which scrutiny shall be held.

ing, the maintenance work of the plant and machinery be entrusted to the Manager, Entally Workshops, and just sufficient staff be retained under Budget Item No. 55 to guard and keep watch on Corporation property in the Incinerator area.

(b) That Mr. Purendranarayan Bagchi, Manager of the New Incinerator, being a specially trained man be retained in Corporation employment, in some other department, so that his services may be available when the Incinerator is again in working order.

(c) That the rest of the staff of this Department should be utilised in other departments with the previous sanction and knowledge of the Chief Executive Officer and the appropriate Committees or the Corporation, as the case may be.

(7) (a) That the Bustee Department be amalgamated with the Chief Valuer and Surveyor's Department.

(b) That the Bustee Surveyor's post be abolished.

(8) (a) That all expenditure of a Capital nature in the Entally Workshops be met out of the Loan Fund for which there will be corresponding Sinking Funds.

(b) That a Depreciation Fund for the Workshop be started; that a nucleus of this Fund be provided immediately by transferring the profits made on War Works by the Entally Workshops during this year and in future contributions to this Fund be made by transferring profits earned on works done by the Entally Workshops for outside parties.

(9) (a) That the resolutions passed by the Corporation on the 15th February, 1939 and 17th March, 1943, about Service Rules and for filling up of vacancies, be strictly enforced.

(b) That any appointment made or transfer effected by the Departments or by the Committees, in violation of the above rules and resolutions be considered null and void and the Chief Executive Officer be directed not to pass any bill for expenditure or incur any expenditure in such instances and these should be placed before the Corporation at the earliest opportunity.

(c) That, as far as possible, vacancies should be filled up by transfer of persons from other departments where owing to diminution or stoppage of work, their services are not required.

(d) That no further case of extension or continuation of service of an ordinary or usual appointment, after an employee has completed 55 years of age, be sanctioned, exception being permissible only in cases of appointment of Special Officers for specific purposes.

(e) That all grade increments be held in abeyance in 1944-45 and that the question of restoring them with retrospective effect be considered when the budget of 1945-46 is prepared.

(f) That, if the service rules permit, any Corporation employee who will apply and whom the Chief Executive Officer can spare, be granted option to retire on receipt of half-pay for the period of his service still due (if such period does not exceed two years), provided the total amount of this half-pay does not exceed one year's full salary.

(10) (a) That the Controller of Stores be directed not to make any purchases in excess of the quantities specifically sanctioned by the appropriate Committee, or the Corporation, except in cases of emergency with the permission of the Chief Executive Officer; and in such an event the matter should be reported to the appropriate Committee or the Corporation at the earliest stage.

(b) That the relevant Committee should exercise control over each branch of stores consumption.

METROPOLITAN ON LOTTERY LOAN

The Metropolitan writes in the Calcutta Diocesan Magazine:—

"I have learnt with great regret of the proposed issue by the Government of a lottery loan. I believe that Reuter's city editor in London said that the luck element makes a wide appeal to the Indian temperament. That is a serious statement and if it is true, it surely is a matter of great regret that the Government should trade on this propensity and thereby promote gambling. We look to our Government to seek to raise the moral tone of the population and not the reverse. We are always talking about the new world that is to be. It will certainly not be a better world if the principles encouraged by the Government are of this character. The British Government has consistently refused to adopt this method of taxation. Is it, when preparing to hand over the reins of government to the Indian people themselves, suggesting this method of raising money as a legitimate one?"

by obtaining periodical reports from the Head of each indenting department, such reports giving the details of utilisation of stores issued month by month.

(c) That if a motion for rescinding the resolution of a Committee regarding stores and tenders which requires confirmation by the Corporation, is tabled within a week of the passing of the resolution, it must go direct to the Corporation with the recommendation already made by the Committee, and must be considered by the Corporation within 4 weeks of its first appearance on the Corporation agenda and in the case of a resolution in regard to which the powers of the Committee are final, such rescission motion, if tabled within three days of the passing of the resolution, must be considered by the Committee within two weeks of the date of the first appearance of the motion on the agenda; in the former case, if the rescission motion is not tabled within a week of the passing of the resolution by the Committee, such motion shall not be considered either by the Committee or the Corporation, or if such motion is not disposed of by the Corporation within 4 weeks of its first appearance on the Corporation agenda, the motion should be considered to have been rejected by the Corporation; in a case in which the sanctioning powers of the Committee are final, if the motion is not tabled within three days of the passing of the resolution by the Committee, such motion shall not be considered by the Committee, or if such motion is not disposed of by the Committee within two weeks of the date of its first appearance on the agenda, such motion should be considered to have been rejected by the Committee.

(d) That, even if Government agree to meet the extra cost for Alum and Chlorine, it is not likely there will be any saving in the Budget provision for stores as the quantities for consumption as well as the prices for Alum, Chlorine, Coal etc., have gone up very high during the year.

(11) That the steps taken and recommendations made by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee for increasing revenue from the Markets be approved by the Corporation.

(12) (a) That the recommendations of the Public Health Committee regarding enhancement of income from Slaughter Houses, sanctioned by the Corporation on 15th December, 1943, be put into effect at once.

(b) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee, while considering the recommendations of the Public Health Committee regarding Dhobikhana, referred to the Estates and General Purposes Committee by the Corporation on 15th December, 1943, should also compare the desirability of selling off the lands immediately and, alternatively of waiting till the cessation of the War when the lands may be developed and sold at much higher prices.

(13) (a) That the Buildings Committees be directed to take early steps to give effect to the following proposals and also consider the suggestions made by Mr. Gurner in connection thereof:—

(i) Increasing the fees for sanction of plans, especially in the upper grades of the schedule.

(ii) Increasing the encroachment fees.

(iii) Increasing the charges for unauthorised

(iv) Issuing licenses to Licensed Building Surveyors for an annual fee.

(b) That the Estates and General Purposes Committee be directed to take early steps for increasing the fees on sky-signs.

(14) (a) That in any transaction in the way of a gift or sale or lease of land for charitable or philanthropic purposes at less than its true monetary value, the full value and proper rent should be distinctly stated and the difference explicitly indicated as grant in relief.

(b) That wherever possible lands belonging to the Corporation should be utilised for raising structures for locating Corporation Schools, Ward Offices, Dispensaries, Milk Kitchens, Maternity Homes, etc., for which the Corporation pays a large amount of rent every year.

(c) That the lands adjacent to the Kulti Outfall Scheme should not be sold at present, but they may be leased out for short periods on terms which will not create any tenancy rights in favour of the lessees.

(15) That the Chief Valuer and Surveyor, working under direction of the Estates and General Purposes Committee, be placed in charge of dealing with cases of sky-signs and also other forms of advertisement on Municipal properties and public places and devise methods for increasing the revenue of the Corporation from this source.

(16) That the Government of India be requested to arrange early for the appointment of a Judicial Officer, as contemplated in the Railway (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941, to settle assessment disputes under this Act.

(17) (a) That Motor Vehicles be purchased out of Loan Fund.

(b) That all costs of construction and/or purchase of Plant and Machinery in the Motor Vehicles Department be met out of Loan Fund.

(18) That the above suggestions made by this Committee be given effect to at once.

II. That a Special Committee be appointed to consider the further recommendations contained in

Mr. Gurner's Report as well as other methods of improving the financial position of the Corporation with a view to bring about a financial equilibrium. That the other communications received from Government relating to matters arising out of Mr. Gurner's Report (such as Assessment, Motor Vehicles, etc.) which were referred to this Committee but not considered in the present Report be referred to the new Committee and they be requested to place their recommendations before the Corporation by the 15th February, 1944, so that the recommendations, if approved by the Corporation, may be incorporated in the Budget for 1944-45.

III. That subject to the foregoing recommendations the Report be adopted and placed before the Corporation for their consideration.

Mr. D. J. Cohen moved the following amendments:—

(a) That the following be added after Resolution (15)—“and that the Estates and General Purposes Committee be directed to dispose of Corporation properties for display of advertisements after inviting tenders publicly.”

(b) That as regards Resolution II, instead of a new Special Committee being appointed to consider the further recommendations contained in Mr. Gurner's Report, the existing Special Committee do deliberate upon those recommendations and submit a report to the Corporation.

(c) That in deliberating upon the further recommendations of Mr. Gurner, the Committee do consider the advisability of imposing a small cut in salaries up to a certain specified limit.

Mr. S. K. Mitter seconded.

With regard to Resolution I (ii)(a), Mr. P. N. Brahma moved as an amendment that Free Primary Schools, both for boys and girls, be included in the exceptions specified in the resolution.

Mr. Brahma was speaking when, it being time, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next at 5 p.m.

Mr. Brahma was left in possession of the House.

MACHINE TABULATING PROCESS

NEW METHOD TO COUNT CITY'S MORTALITY FIGURES

The 40-year-old method of sorting out by hand the city's mortality figures has failed to cope with the present emergency, and has now given place to the machine system. The new system will, it is expected, be able to deal with no less than 42 causes of death, 14 age groups and 5 communities.

Cards recording deaths and their causes were so long sorted by hand in the Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation. This system, it is stated, could not give a correct and prompt idea of the actual state of health of Calcutta in respect of various diseases, specially in view of the numerous factors cropping up, due to the present condition. To overcome this difficulty, the Corporation has of late had recourse to machine sorting by utilising the services of a local tabulating firm.

This machine tabulating process will enable the Corporation to gather more accurate information regarding the number of destitutes dying in Calcutta, as under this, deaths of the homeless will be separately classified. Deaths of persons brought from outside for better treatment will also be put under a different head, namely, “imported.” To get an accurate idea about the health situation of the city, these imported cases will be eliminated from the total deaths recorded in a week.

MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

Syed Badrudduja, Mayor, arrived on Wednesday in Calcutta by Punjab Mail from Sialkot where he had gone to preside over the Ahrar Conference.

MR. SARAT C. BOSE

QUESTIONS IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Several questions were put by Mr. C. C. Roy (non-official Congress) about Mr. Sarat C. Bose, now under detention. Mr. Roy asked whether the Bengal Government had approached the Central Government between May and August, 1943, for Mr. Bose's release or transfer to Bengal, the condition of his health and the adequacy of allowances granted to his family.

Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin, Premier and Home Minister, said that officially the Provincial Government had no “locus standi” in the matter, but in their individual capacity some Ministers might have taken certain steps.

To the question whether the Home Minister was aware that the allowances to Mr. Bose's family was so inadequate as not even to cover his insurance dues, Sir Nazimuddin said he had some official knowledge on the subject but was not prepared to disclose it as the matter was under correspondence with the India Government. He had no official information of Mr. Bose's present state of health.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

A LIMITED ADVANCE IN ARAKAN, CHINDWIN AND HUKAWNG VALLEYS

The War Secretary Reviews The Situation

MR. C. M. TRIVEDI, Secretary for War, in the course of a recent statement on the war situation in reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's question in the Central Assembly said: "There has been a limited advance made by the 14th Army in the Arakan, in the Chindwin Valley, and by American trained Chinese troops in the Hukawng Valley. Recently our land forces on the Burma front have been engaged in active offensive patrolling and persistent pressure on the enemy's forward positions. Our troops have shown their ability to strike hard at the Japanese whose casualties have been substantially greater than our own. At the moment, however, the Japanese are making a counter-effort on the Arakan front to try and relieve the pressure being put on them."

INCREASING AIR BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY ALL OVER BURMA

"The Allied air forces based on India and Ceylon and China have been maintaining and increasing their blows against the enemy in the whole of Burma and beyond. The effort of our air power is broadly speaking directed towards two main tasks, namely, to strike at the enemy in his air bases and the field of battle and to strike at his lines of communications and supply bases, thus further hampering the already difficult task of maintaining his forces in the field. To the weight of this regular air attack can be attributed what has been compared with other theatres of war, the remarkable degree of immunity from concentrated air attack which India's own soil has had despite the proximity of our enemy."

"From our own point of view, India is actively concerned in preparing for the day when major offensive operations will be launched by sea, land and air against our Japanese enemy. To that end immense work, not only in the training of our sea,

land and air forces, but also in the development of our ports and transportation facilities, of our depots and large scale maintenance plants, is proceeding apace against the day when the full

TEN AIR RAIDS SINCE NOVEMBER LAST

"There have been ten air raids in all on places in British India and one on an Indian State between November 20, 1943 and February 5, 1944. The total civilian casualties in British India were 884 and the material damage in all cases was slight", said the Defence Secretary, Ogilvie in a written answer to a question by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, in the Central Assembly, sitting on February 14 last.

military power of the United Nations will be developed for the ultimate, inevitable and complete defeat of Japan."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S WAR

A statement on the war situation and the part played by Indian troops in different theatres of war was made on February 16 last in the Council of State by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck in answer to a question by Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh.

Turning to the war against Japan, the Commander-in-Chief said, "On our own immediate front, the Allied air forces of Lord Louis Mountbatten's Command have, since I last spoke to you, greatly increased their co-ordinated offensive action in depth, weight and frequency." He mentioned that the Indian Air Force in addition to continuing its hazardous and important reconnaissance work, is also in offensive action on the Arakan front with Vengeance dive bombers in support of the 14th Army. He said, that the bulk of the 14th Army which he had no doubt would become as famous in its turn as the Commonwealth's Eighth Army, was drawn from the Indian Army and was under the command of General Slim, himself belonging to a Gurkha regiment.

Coming to the position on the Arakan front, Sir Claude revealed that it was the Seventh Indian Division, commanded by Major General Montgomery, which

REVIEW IN STATE COUNCIL

was responsible for holding the recent Japanese counter-attack in the Buthidaung area and standing fast on the positions they had won. "We have direct evidence," he added, "that this tenacity on the part of our troops was not in the least according to the Japanese plan and that the refusal of the Seventh Indian Division to retreat in confusion at the first display of initiative on the part of the enemy is proving most disconcerting to an overconfident foe."

The Commander-in-Chief also referred to the part played by the Royal Indian Navy both in patrolling and convoy work and also recently off the Arakan coast.

AIR RAIDS ON INDIA

Referring to the very occasional and widely separated air attacks on India, Sir Claude said that they were aimed at creating a diversion in order to relieve pressure against the Japanese on the Burma front. The limited nature of their air effort bore witness of the dominance of our forces. He uttered a warning that the Japanese might very well make further efforts of the kind but he concluded, "Nothing they can do will divert us from our purpose."

FILM COMEDIAN JOE BROWN'S IMPRESSIONS

The film comedian, Joe E. Brown, has recently returned to the United States from his third overseas tour of 47,000 miles in which he entertained at army camps and hospitals on many fronts, including China, India, Middle East, South Pacific and Italy. He flew over the Japanese lines in China for 800 miles as well as making flights over the Ledo Road.

He says: "The Ledo Road can only be called a 'miracle job.' Engineers there are accomplishing the impossible. I am told that when they first began the work there Japanese planes flew over them and dropped 'notes of welcome,' congratulating the Allies on the undertaking and promising to leave the builders unmolested because the Japanese said they

expected to use the road themselves. This made our men hopping mad."

THE BLUNT FACT

The "Daily Herald" of February 15 last, commenting editorially on the fact that some of the bitterest fighting of the whole global war is now taking place in the Arakan province of Burma, says, "The blunt fact is that the United Nations have not yet been able to assemble sufficient strength in the East for a full-scale onslaught. We must reckon on Japanese resistance to the bitterest of ends. This means, we must see the end of war in Europe—when it comes—not as an occasion for mafficking and forgetfulness, but as the beginning of the second half of the contest. Immediately the Nazis are crushed British forces will travel 6000 miles and face the Japanese on ground of their own choosing. That ground includes jungles where even to-day before the big war starts some of the bitterest fighting of the war is taking place."

DETERMINED JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE ARAKAN AREA

In the Arakan Area heavy fighting continued east of the Mayu Range, according to a report dated February 11 last. Many attacks were made by the Japanese over a wide area but all these attacks were repulsed by the Allied troops who had held their ground and were inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. Taung Bazaar was, however, re-occupied in face of enemy opposition.

FEBRUARY 12

A heartening message from Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia, had been received by the troops who were fighting magnificently against the attacking Japanese forces east of the Mayu Range, wrote a 14th Army Observer from the Arakan Front on February 12.

"The battle continues as fiercely as ever," he wrote. After days of effort and heavy losses, the enemy swinging round on the left against the rear of our forces have penetrated to the east end of the Ngakyedauk Pass, which leads through the hills from the main Bawli-Maungdaw road. Vigorous steps are being taken to dislodge them."

"Though Japanese raiders have operated in the rear of the Allied forces for five days now, the British line in the Arakan has not moved back a yard. Japanese strategy probably hoped that, when the raiding force, estimated at 2,000 strong, broke through, British troops would be withdrawn to cover their supply lines. Instead, these troops have been re-established in strong boxes east and west of the Mayu Range, with their original front still intact."

"The struggle has yet a long way to go before a really clear picture is possible. The one certain thing is that our men are dealing hard blows: they may soon deal still harder ones."

FEBRUARY 13

On February 13, active patrolling in the Fort White area was continued by the Allied forces.

Arakan—Fighting continued and the general situation was unchanged though there were indications that the Japanese position continued to deteriorate. In the Taung Bazaar area, patrol activity continued. Operations directed towards clearing the lines of communication were making progress and situation was improving steadily.

FEBRUARY 14

Early on February 14, Japanese troops captured one of the positions south-west of Taung Bazaar after heavy fighting in which they suffered considerable casualties. Operations to clear lines of communication by the Allied Forces were reported to have been continuing and slow progress was being made against determined Japanese resistance and counter-attacks by the

On February 14, there was a brisk action about 11 miles north of Maungdaw, in which Allied troops succeeded in turning the enemy out of a strong position. Allied forces subsequently withdrew.

FEBRUARY 14—15

Near Ngakyedauk on the night of 14th/15th February, the Japanese occupied two hill features overlooking the pass over the Mayu range. Allied troops counter-attacked and retook one of the hills. There was heavy enemy shell fire near the east end of the pass.

FEBRUARY 16

After nearly a fortnight's heavy battles there are signs that the Japanese have been fought to a standstill in their attempt to encircle and destroy our forces east of Mayu Range, writes a 14th Army observer.

They are reported in many cases to be tired and short of food and some of their units may themselves soon be in danger of being caught between troops who have resisted them so gallantly, and other Allied forces driving south to Taung Bazaar and beyond.

Although the struggle is far from being over and the enemy remains full of fight, it begins to look as though his big effort has for the moment exhausted itself. This is due entirely to the courage and tenacity of British, Indian and Gurkha soldiers who "stayed put," refused to be cut up and dispersed and who inflicted far heavier casualties than they themselves have suffered.

RAILWAY FARES TO BE INCREASED BY 25 PER CENT.**Surcharge On Coal To Continue**

The Railway Budget presented by Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member in the Legislative Assembly on February 16 last, forecast for 1943-44 a surplus of 43.77 crores (1.30 crores less than last year but 7.73 crores more than the original estimate) and for 1944-45 a surplus of 52.21 crores.

Passenger fares, except for suburban season tickets, will be raised by 25 per cent. from April 1st, 1944.

The additional earnings of ten crores expected from the raising of 25 per cent. in passenger fares will not be shared between General Revenues and Railways but will be placed in the Railway reserve specially earmarked for expenditure on lower class travel amenities.

The surcharge on coal will be continued at 20 per cent. throughout the year instead of being reduced to 15 per cent. for seven months of the year as hitherto.

Sir Edward announced that Railways capacity to move traffic will be greater next year due to receipt of additional locomotives.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT**

INDIAN FOOD SCARCITY: ITS CAUSES AND LESSONS

Central And Bengal Governments Criticized At A London Meeting

THE Food Department of the Central Government and Bengal Administration were criticized by a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, addressing the East India Association, London, on Tuesday, February 15 last, on "Indian food scarcity: its causes and lessons."

Stating that by 1943 the Food Department had got into its stride, Mr. Griffiths continued: "It is a matter of great regret and indeed some discredit to the Central Government that the Food Department had not been set up at an earlier stage. As far back as September, 1942 the European group in the Central Legislative Assembly had warned Government of the trouble that lay ahead and had demanded that strong action be taken. Then the demand met with the most dilatory response. There can be little doubt that in the minds of Europeans and Indians alike the Indian Government has suffered considerably in reputation as a result of its slowness and apparent unwillingness to act in this matter."

"IT'S FAR TOO SOON TO ASSUME THAT TROUBLE IS OVER"

Speaking of the immediate prospect, Mr. Griffiths said: "It's far too soon to assume that the trouble is over, for it remains to be seen whether the cultivator will be ready to dispose of the crop in the next few months or whether the same nervousness which induced him to hold back last year will continue to operate. It also remains to be seen whether the mechanism of the Government of Bengal for the purchase of a good deal of the crop will be found efficient or not. There are plenty of capable officials in the province but work of this kind involving purchasing and marketing operations is one to which the official is unaccustomed and to which in many cases it is difficult for him to adapt himself."

Mr. Griffiths suggested reinforcement of the Government machine by the recall of a limited number of business men from the army.

HOARDING AND PUBLIC

Referring to householders who load up stocks of food, Mr. Griffiths said: "It is difficult to condemn the ordinary householder for what he might well regard as common prudence. It must, however, be said that throughout all these difficulties lack of a highly developed civic conscience has been one of the aggravating factors. You cannot deal either with speculative hoarding or innocent and understandable holding on to stocks without the assistance of strong and well-informed public opinion. In India as yet there is no such public opinion. India to-day is about to embark upon self-government. If she is to prosper and grow in stature, her first task will be to build up this sense of civic duty and engender in the minds of all her citizens a spirit comparable to that which saved Britain in the dark days of 1940."

MR. N. R. SARKER SCEPTIC ABOUT GOVERNMENT SCHEME

"I do not think that the present Government food scheme would be successful, but I do not like to embarrass them in any way," observed Mr. N. R. Sarker, formerly Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, inaugurating the Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce at Narainganj during the last week.

Referring to the food problem, Mr. Sarker said that the Government were responsible for last year's calamity and this year too. If the Government policy proved a failure, then they alone would be responsible for it.

The Government of India had done Bengal a great service by promising to supply the requirements of the Calcutta area. If under the circumstances, there was a repetition of last year's crisis, then the Bengal Government alone would be responsible for it.

Personally speaking he thought that the present Bengal Government scheme would not be successful, but no useful purpose would be served by joining issue with the men in power. He would, of course, be very glad if the Government's scheme proved successful.

CHECK ON PROFITTEERING

A Press Note states that the Deputy Controller General of Civil Supplies, Government of India, has opened an office in the New Market office (main building), Calcutta, where all grievances with regard to over-charging, profiteering and non-issue of cash memo can be reported for prompt action. The office, which will remain open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., has been instructed to attend to all such cases and give relief on the spot.

RATIONING SCHEME IN CALCUTTA

Suggestions For Successful Running

A meeting of the residents of the Baghbazar area was held on Sunday last, at Haranath Pathak's, under the presidency of Mr. Haridas Banerjee, M.A., B.L., to offer their co-operation to the Government for the smooth and successful running of the Rationing Scheme in Calcutta.

A local Mohalla Food Committee was formed to bring to the notice of the authorities, the public grievances on the matter, so that by their removal successful working of the Scheme may be ensured.

Discussing the various grievances at present felt by the public, the meeting viewed with great concern the distribution of rice unfit for human consumption through many of the ration stores and urged that the same be condemned and forthwith withdrawn from sale.

It further resolved—

(1) That provision should be made for sale of at least two grades of rice—fine and coarse;

(2) that quota of rice for working class people as also for domestic servants should be increased to such quantities as are required to keep up their health and efficiency (should not be less than 5½ seers);

AMERICAN RELIEF PLAN FOR INDIA

New York, February 11.

The American Friends' Service Committee which, in collaboration with other groups, is undertaking a scheme of relief in India, will require \$100,000 a month for its project.

The Committee's Foreign Service Secretary, Mr. James G. Vail, who told 'Reuter' this to-day, is to leave shortly for India, where he will supervise the distribution of milk, medicines and vitamins being shipped there. To meet the cost, he said, they would establish a channel through which all Americans could express their deep sympathy for the suffering people of India. Supplies will be distributed without prejudice as to race, colour or creed. The work is expected to last a year.

Mr. Vail, who will make his headquarters in Bengal, expects to meet members of the Friends' Ambulance Unit of some 22 British young people, who, he said, "have done a splendid job in other areas and are carrying on in Calcutta equally splendidly." Mr. Vail said that he will cable for a medical unit if he feels one is needed.

Mr. Joe E. Brown, a film comedian, who has just returned to the United States from a tour to many fronts said, he was deeply touched at the sight of famine sufferers in the Calcutta area where he visited burning ghats and stricken communities.

(3) that steps should be taken for more expeditious issue of ration cards to new applicants;

(4) that correct weighing of the rationed articles at the ration stores should be strictly enforced;

(5) that bulk of the rice to be purchased by the Government in future for distribution in rationed areas (in Bengal) should be of the boiled variety;

(6) that while rice to be sold through the ration stores should be predominantly of the boiled variety, provision should be at the same time made for the supply of *Atap* rice to the Hindu widows;

(7) that rice should be supplied for the Puja of Hindu deities;

(8) that price charged for rice at the ration stores should be brought down to the level of ceiling price;

(9) that provision for credit facilities, at least to the poor people, who cannot afford to pay for a week's ration at a time, should be created;

(10) that 'small change facilities' should be arranged for at the ration stores;

(11) that existing number of shops should be increased.

Lastly, the meeting pressed the view that effective and efficient working of the rationing scheme can only be possible by Governments enlisting the support of the local Mohalla Food Committees and taking the people in confidence.

RATIONING IN CALCUTTA

DR. MOOKERJEE'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

Packets and boxes of foodstuffs with "insects and worms moving inside them" were exhibited by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in the Bengal Assembly on Monday, February 14, while he sought to move an adjournment motion relating to the rationing now in operation in Calcutta.

Government opposed the admissibility of the adjournment motion on the ground that it was not an "urgent" matter, nor it mentioned "definite" defects in the scheme of rationing.

The Speaker, Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, upheld Government's objection and disallowed the adjournment motion.

Dr. Mookerjee in seeking to move the motion said that he wanted to discuss the "situation arising out of the defects in the working of the rationing scheme which has become manifest after it has been in operation for a fortnight and which unless forthwith remedied will seriously endanger the health and life of the people."

Dr. Mookerjee said that his point was that the manner in which the rationing scheme had been planned and worked had created a situation which had threatened the health and life of the people of this city. The question was: what were the defects? The defects were mentioned in the statement which was annexed to the adjournment motion. In view of the grave nature of the allegations which had been made in the statement which he was being precluded from reading out and in view of the 'physical demonstrations' which he wanted to give before the House with the "samples" he had brought with him, Dr. Mookerjee did not think any member would question the "urgency" and "definiteness" of his motion. Dr. Mookerjee dangled packets and boxes and said "these boxes and packets contained worms and insects moving inside them."

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, said that the motion was vaguely worded and that although defects were likely to take place, there was certainly nothing which made the matter "urgent."

SALT, COAL AND KEROSENE

Not To Be Rationed in Greater Calcutta At Present

In the Council of State, replying to Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Secretary, Food Department, said that the Bengal Government did not contemplate rationing of salt, coal and kerosene oil in Greater Calcutta at present. Asked for the reasons, Mr. Sen replied that for rationing one month's stock was necessary. This the Bengal Government was unable to ensure.

INDIA'S FOOD PROBLEM IS OF A LONG RANGE

Scientific Research Is The Essential Point

"THE food problem in India is really one of very long range, requiring 5, 10 or 20 years for its proper solution, not just an emergency," so said Prof. A. V. Hill in a recent broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All India Radio. It involved research and development in a dozen fields, he continued. It could not be solved until a concerted effort was made over a good many years to settle the scientific questions involved, and at the same time to apply the knowledge so gained or already available, to the urgent practical problems of feeding the people decently and properly.

He said that the wealth of a country depended not on money but on labour or man-power, talent or craftsmanship and natural resources or raw material. All these things India had in vast abundance, if only they could be organized and their forces dovetailed into a single concerted plan. In making any such plan now-a-days there was one essential point, namely, scientific knowledge and research.

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO PLANNING

They must take up things in a big way. What was really wanted was a sort of supreme commander for development. Advising him there should be two small high-power committees, one for scientific research and the other for technical development. Responsible to him would be several scientific boards planning research applied to health, agriculture, industry, engineering and perhaps to natural resources; jointly between him and the various departments of the Government concerned should be a number of improvement

practical—and then they would probably find that all difficulties would soon settle themselves.

EASY COLLABORATION IN SCIENCE

Stressing the urgency for the application of science to the development of the country, Prof. Hill said: "We must obviously encourage pure science in the universities and in research institutions throughout India. The individuals concerned in research must collaborate through their learned societies and other institutions with each other and the Government.

Earlier, speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club, Professor Hill said that in science collaboration was easy, because race, religion or political belief was irrelevant. And if this collaboration was allowed to spread outwards, one was sure of establishing a common rule of human behaviour. He hoped that in all countries scientific approach would lead to a bettering of individual, national and international relationships.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Financial Help To Security Prisoners

Mr. A. C. Mitter, Jt. Hony. Secretary, Mayor's Relief Fund, has issued the following:—

In some papers it has been published that the Mayor's Fund will give financial help to only 150 families of Security Prisoners. This is not correct and as a matter of fact no limit about the number of families has yet been fixed.

Under the circumstances those who need financial assistance from the "Mayor's Security Prisoners' Families Relief Fund" are requested to write to the organising Secretary (Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed) giving details about the size of the family, its income, allowance paid by Government, etc., on or before the 22nd February, 1944.

boards planning the application of scientific knowledge and research to the practical problems of food, health, agriculture, engineering and the rest.

No doubt such a set-up would cut across accepted ideas of constitutional methods, but they must do it and deal sharply with many vested interests, if they were really to get a move on. If anyone suggested that they had better wait until political difficulties were settled, the answer was that the best way to settle these difficulties was to get a move on now and begin to do something

NOTICE

TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS
District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

83. Improving the footpath of Fairlie Place (portion), Ward 7—Rs. 838, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

84. Improving the footpath of Lower Chitpur Road (portion) from the junction of Machhabazar Street—Rs. 799, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

85. Improving the footpath of Chivabazar Street (portion)—Rs. 824, dated 15th February, 1944, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

District II Eng'g. Office, N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
The 15th February, 1944, Offg. District Engineer II.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE

Calcutta After Twenty Months

[By 'CITIZEN "MONTE"']

EIGHTEEN or twenty months is not an exceptionally extensive period even in the life of an average individual. But taking a retrograde view of current history, what an epoch this short space of time will mark in the history of hapless Bengal! Probably, wisacres with more experience than wit will seek to remind me of the timeworn advice about taking time by the forelock. It is equally on the cards that when they come to know that this short period in the immediate past has eluded my experience owing to the fact of my being here, there and everywhere except Calcutta, they will gleefully exclaim: "Ah, a rolling stone gathers no moss."

CURIOSITY, however, prompts controversy. Granting, to start with, that Old Father Time yet disdains mortal fallacies of fashion and has stuck sturdily on to his forelock, why put us to the Herculean task of grasping his forelock to halt him? Would not the beard, firmly gripped *en masse*, serve the purpose just as well? In these days of growing recognition, by virtue of its inescapable manifestations, of the mass spirit, I submit that the ancient adage might be more suitably amended in keeping with modern tendencies. Not that the hoary sages of the past were ignorant of the effective expediency of halting a man by his beard. The beard, as a matter of fact, did receive their attentive consideration. On the subject of the beard they went so far as to contemplate bearding even a lion in his own den. So why should we ignore the beard and its utility in this respect? Just because the modern makers and dispensers of fortunes are invariably and manifestly more interested in growing more food than beard?

CONSIDER, again, the absurdity of that tag about the rolling stone gathering no moss. What good, I ask you, does the moss do to the stone after all? It feeds the fish, probably you would say, in a big aquarium. But even then the stone is not indispensable for the purpose. We are particularly careful about avoiding the contact of stone with smaller glasshouses which we build for stones and men. So who suffers if the stones roll? This is not the Stone Age we are living in. Even in the matter of the later uses of stones, I should say that present-day Calcutta life, with the heavily loaded lorries recklessly careering through the streets and taking a few lives of quite as many few careless pedestrians, emphatically proclaims that stones and their kinsfolk the brickbats have had their days and are things of the past. Stones, therefore, do not come into the present situation.

EXTRAVASATED from stones, comes a question: what about the hearts of men now lending unquestionable support to the long-established simile? During the short but poignant period in the immediate past there were men who viewed with complete equanimity and/or something more sinful, the dark panorama of death on the streets of Cal-

cutta. At Bombay we heard that the situation had been "over-dramatised." Perhaps, in the huge and hectic drama of current worldwide totalitarian annihilation of humanity, the silent passing away of a few weak, helpless, famished and unfortunate millions is too insignificant for proper recognition. There was nothing spectacular in their death. No mausoleum will be raised in their memory, no "marble tears" created for them. Tears of another variety are, of course, being shed. And yet shall history ignore them in such cold contempt? Derelicts may never be immortalised, it is true; but could the future India afford to keep out of reckoning this dreadful devastation, this unspeakably tragic plight of the destitutes who died bereft of shelter and food in their villages and who came right into the jaws of death in a mad rush to this mighty Imperial city for succour? What price now the glorious tradition of Indian hospitality, the splendid boast that in days gone by one could travel the length and breadth of India without a *cowrie*? The days of romantic politics are, indeed, over.

HUMANITY shall ever stand aghast at the horrors of the last "man-made" famine in Bengal. And the news that there is another famine in the offing is none too cheerful. If we are to save ourselves from this dreaded apprehension coming true, we have first to discover the reasons of this threatened recurrence. Despite the untold millions who have carried away with them the pressing burden of demand for available food and the acknowledged superabundance of Nature's bounty to Bengal in plentiful *aman* crop this year, Bengal faces a second famine. It is a case of the worst type of maldistribution, an unfortunate phenomenon of social and moral anarchy, a sorry substantiation of unbelievable mismanagement and misgovernment. Clarity of perspective, definite decisions and unhesitant measures are most called for now to deal with the situation and administer unfailing correctives. Also, it is necessary to make an impartial survey of the situation.

OBVIOUSLY ordinary laws of pure economics have failed to operate with bookish precision. But we cannot blame the books, for theorisations on "man-made" famines are not in the usual perspective of school-taught economics. Till now, the general assumption was that famines originated in "acts of God." To fully understand the difference we shall have to leave the domain of pure economics and intrude upon the dangerously uncertain ground of power-politics. The only thing which can be safely assumed is that Politics has very kindly relieved God of a heavy responsibility. And, therefore, to characterise the actions of men who brought on this famine as ungodly would be less of a stigma and rather a matter-of-fact calculation on cold facts. Sentiment, in this case at least, does not vitiate the scientific outlook.

MUTUAL distrust between the people and their saviours is the greatest obstacle to progressive welfare work most needed at the moment. Unfortunately, a great tension exists between organisations who have to co-operate closely to make the effort of avoiding a second catastrophe successful. It is, for instance, something in the nature of an elusive mystery that such a vast institution as the Corporation of Calcutta has not been properly utilised for making food rationing a success in Calcutta. Tension also seems to exist between the Central and Provincial Governments in the matter. This certainly is not the way to remove a difficult situation and our chances for being forced to go through a second famine are all the more strengthened on the contrary. The first thing is to arrange for the proper supply of foodstuffs for people at their homes. But this is not being very efficiently done. The statement issued by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru stimulates apprehension. The Bengal situation, he says, appears to have considerably improved by virtue of the disappearance of "ragged and starving destitutes" (majority of them having died), the opening of more hospitals, the generous release of stocks of quinine and medicine for Government hospitals and the helping hand of the Army. But it will be a mistake to get away with the idea that we are out of the woods by any means. Pandit Kunzru definitely asserts: "...the reality does not correspond with the outward appearances."

OBLIGATORY on all of us is the task of co-operating in an ordered manner with the potent

agencies at work strenuously to avoid a second famine. Even some foreign politicians have expressed the view that the objective of a Second Front for Asia in warfare is definitely made difficult by the possibility of a second famine in Bengal. If this famine is unavoidable, it is because the country is paralysed by a "vicious circle." Pandit Kunzru states that scarcity of supplies is driving people into "black market" and also, incidentally favouring "black market" operations. "Rice," he says, "is dearer in rural than in urban areas.....I heard complaints regarding the irregular arrival of supplies, their inadequacy and their inferior quality.....The rice was very coarse and in part unfit for human consumption. The failure of the Government to despatch foodstuffs at regular intervals is the root cause of the high prices.....The success of the procurement policy will not be of the slightest use unless the necessary transport can be made available..... Abundant food is available in the province as a whole, but if it does not reach the deficit areas Bengal will be faced with another disaster. And there will be no excuse for it." But excuses have been, and shall always be, many and manifold where muddle rules the day. We have to paralyse the mischief-makers so that humanity may again come to its own. But the mischief-makers behind the "man-made" famine are not one but many. And they are powerful. Hence it has not been, perhaps, possible to get hold of one of the paramount bunglers and exhibit him for public benefit. Whenever you chance to come across one such, immediately tell your neighbours:—"Ecco Homo."

Health & Hygiene

Medical Relief Work On A Province-Wide Basis

A Central Co-ordinating Body To Be Set Up In Bengal

Dr. B. C. Roy has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"A meeting of different relief organisations who have arranged for medical relief in the affected areas in Bengal was held on the 12th February last at which it was decided to set up a central co-ordinating body for the purpose of organising, directing and helping medical relief work on a province-wide basis."

This central body will invite the different relief organisations working in the field or planning to render medical relief in future; and it will also approach the Government to find out to what extent co-operation with the Government is possible for this scheme. It is felt that there should be no duplication of medical arrangements in a particular unit; the field is so vast and the needs of the people are so great that a proper planned scheme for granting medical relief is essential. The purpose of the body will be to bring about a standardisation of equipment and personnel of all Medical Relief Units sent out to the districts by the different relief organisations. It will also help to map out the entire province on the basis of informations available regarding the prevalence of epidemics and Relief Units will be sent out accordingly.

Each Medical Relief Unit will be equipped with medicines and accessories sufficient for three months of field work. Each Unit will consist of a doctor, a compounder, a dispenser and a few volunteers recruited mainly from among students. Salaries and food will be given to doctors and the volunteers.

while provision will be made for meeting all the expenses of the other volunteers, together with funds for travelling, purchasing of medicines and other accessories. The cost of running a Unit for three months has been worked out at Rs. 2,500 everything inclusive.

The Committee will arrange for the supply of medicines and accessories to these Units according to a uniform standard for these organisations which will work under the general direction of the Committee. The field work for each Unit will be allocated by the Committee in consultation with the relief organisations. Besides, the Committee will arrange for the supervision and inspection of work in the field through competent doctors.

The central body has been named as the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, constituted with the following as its office-bearers; President—Dr. B. C. Roy; Vice-Presidents—Dr. K. S. Ray (B.C.P.C.), Major P. Bardhan (Hindu Mahasabha), Dr. R. Ahmed (Mayor's Relief Fund); Working Secretary—Dr. B. N. Bose and Office Secretary—Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarty (acting as Joint Secretary); Assistant Secretary—Dr. Sudhir Ghosh; Public Relations—Dr. R. K. Sen; Treasurer—Capt. P. B. Mukherjee (Bengal Medical Association).

Besides the above, the following have been provisionally included in the Committee: Dr. A. K. Chakravarty (B.C.P.C.), Dr. P. K. Ghosh (Bengal Medical Relief Committee); Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay and Dr. Nirode Mukherji (People's Relief Committee); S. Jnananjan Neogy (Calcutta Relief Committee); Sm. Usha Sen (A.I.W.C.); Sm. Manikuntala Sen (Mahila Atma-Raksha Samiti); Mr. G. Davies (Friends Ambulance Unit); Mrs. Kalyani Bhattacharyya; S. J. Dilip Bagchi (United Teachers and Students' Relief Committee).

Reports pouring in from the different districts clearly reveal that the epidemics are raging in virulent form in practically every district of Bengal. Though attempts at medical

relief are being made by different relief organisations, no co-ordinated plan with a central directive has yet been undertaken, with the result that epidemics could not yet be fought along systematic well-planned lines. It is with a view to give that lead and to pool the resources of all those doing medical relief that the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has been formed. The Committee appeals to all relief organisations to co-operate with its efforts so that maximum relief could be rendered with the minimum waste or delay. The Committee further appeals to all medical men from every corner of India to respond to the call of Bengal.

Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—II

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

(Continued from the issue of 12th February, 1944.)

WATER TANKS

Our chief interest is to consider the problem of mosquitoes which breed in static water tanks erected for fire-fighting purposes during the present war. These tanks are unsuitable as breeding places for most English species of mosquitoes. Not more than four species are likely to use these tanks for breeding purposes, however long the tanks remain.

Water stored for fire-fighting purposes falls within three main groups:

- (1) tanks built of iron or brick situated above ground and fully exposed to light;
- (2) tanks which are situated beneath large trees and are shaded for at least some part of the day;
- (3) tanks which are built-up basements adapted into water reservoirs.

As far as known at present, only one species of mosquito, a *Culicine*, has been found breeding extensively in any of the large tanks in cities, but on a single occasion one species of *Anopheline* was found breeding in a small tank in the Midlands.

The tanks most frequently infested are situated beneath overhanging trees, in other words, tanks which are shaded. Quite a number of these shaded tanks have been found both in London and the provinces.

It should be remembered that many collections of water do not form suitable breeding grounds for certain species of mosquitoes until they have become polluted, probably the food content of the water being the chief factor. The larvae of *Culicines* feed on organisms in the water, whereas the larvae of *Anophelines* feed on the surface, and their favourite food is algae. When this plant life is found in tanks it should be destroyed, copper sulphate diluted to one in a million is effective for this purpose; this works out at three and a half pounds of the salt to a million gallons of water; in this strength it destroys the surface vegetation on which *Anopheline* larvae feed, but will not destroy the larvae; therefore, the value of copper sulphate is that it renders potential *Anopheline* breeding grounds unsuitable. The longer the static water tanks remain, the more potentially dangerous they will become and greater care and

supervision will have to be exercised each succeeding summer.

About three years ago people sleeping in the underground railways complained of being bitten by flying insects. On investigation the source of the trouble was proved to be mosquitoes.

Throughout the underground system there are numerous sumps, and under most of the station platforms there are patches of stagnant water, which were found to be swarming with mosquito larvae.

The species of mosquito involved (*Culex molestus*) feeds readily on man, and so it happened that many people who slept in the underground railway were kept awake at night, not by enemy bombers but by winged insects.

Over 90 per cent. of the collections of water were infested, and so immediate action had to be taken. Following a general survey by the authorities concerned, an anti-mosquito campaign was evolved and put into operation immediately; there were about a thousand breeding grounds, in some the water being only a few inches deep, while in others several feet; the anti-mosquito work has been successful and breeding has been reduced to a minimum. A small permanent staff is engaged on the work, but if control measures were abandoned, even for a few weeks, the problem would probably soon again become acute.

When *C. molestus* was first discovered breeding in these sites very little was known about its habits, and some anxiety was felt lest it might spread to the static water tanks on the surface. However, over a period of two years no larvae of *C. molestus* have been found breeding in the static water tanks above ground. It is, therefore, assumed that this species of mosquito, like most others, has fairly fixed breeding habits, and in this particular instance it seems to prefer to breed in water which is situated in darkness or semi-darkness.

In London during 1941 very few of the tanks were found to be breeding mosquitoes of any species. However, during the summer of 1942 the number of tanks infested increased considerably, and in many cases measures of control became necessary. Up to the present time larvae have not been found in either the basement tanks or the large iron tanks situated in the centre of wide streets.

Most of the infested tanks were in shady situations. Where the tanks are erected below overhanging trees, dead autumnal leaves contribute to the food supply of larvae in the following summer, and this is probably the chief reason why water tanks seldom become infested for some time after they are built.

The mosquito larvae which have so far been found in the tanks are *Culex pipiens*. Fortunately, this species of mosquito does not feed on man; its chief source of blood meals is obtained from birds. *C. pipiens* is flimsy compared with most other mosquitoes, and it is probably not strong enough to puncture the skin of man. The question may therefore be asked: "Is it necessary to destroy this mosquito?"

Unfortunately, towards the end of summer and early in autumn, when the nights get colder, all the males of *C. pipiens* die, but the females seek warmer conditions, and they swarm into bedrooms, living-rooms, etc. Here they remain for several weeks, but eventually congregate in cellars and attics, where they settle down to hibernate until the following spring.

In houses they remain inactive during the day, but at night they fly around the faces of the sleepers where they can obtain warmth and moisture. Their buzzing noise and closeness to one's person is very disturbing, and, if they are numerous, sleep becomes almost impossible. Therefore, measures against this species are justified.

C. pipiens is the most common of all British species of mosquitoes, and between the months of June and September it is rare to find a rain-water butt or other artificial collection of water which is not infested with larvae.

So far, with one or two exceptions which need not be discussed, this is the only species of mosquito found breeding in any of the above-ground static water tanks in London. But it is necessary to stress that this state of affairs may not continue indefinitely. As a matter of fact it is surprising that one species of mosquito, *Theobaldia annulata*, has not so far been found. This species of mosquito is one of the most troublesome, and wherever it occurs, even in small numbers, is a nuisance.

T. annulata is one of the largest of all our species and its bite is very painful. It will breed in almost any kind of water, except the sea. Larvae have been found in sewage water, liquid manure, water-butts, discarded pots and pans, roadside ditches and stagnant brackish water on the seashore, and, less, frequently, in cavities in trees; they seem to prefer water which is heavily contaminated with nitrogenous matter, especially if heavily polluted. Therefore the longer the water remains, the greater the potential danger of this species breeding.

(To be continued)

FOR PREVENTION OF SEA-SICKNESS

A New Remedy

"There is no doubt about it—doctors have taken the agony out of the ocean waves," cables the London "News Chronicle" naval correspondent aboard a destroyer at sea. "I have had it proved to me during the last few hours while this destroyer pitched and plunged, bucking like a broncho in the angry North Sea rollers.

"I came aboard to discover for myself the truth about the new wonder tablet that, it is hoped, will guard our expeditionary forces from sea-sickness. The "guinea pig" for the occasion was a non-sailor who had come aboard the destroyer to get an experience of combined operations.

"I am probably the worst sailor in the world," he confessed to me in secret. He had tried most of the "cures" and they had failed. Now he tried a tablet of the new cure and we awaited results. The last few hours had been a misery for him. He told me he felt like a slow-motion picture of a fainting fit. We went on the bridge. More than an hour passed. He was still suffering. There did not seem much hope or relief. He went to lie down. Fifteen minutes later the wonder tablet began to work its magic.

"The dizziness went first," he told me afterwards, "but so gradually that I hardly noticed the change. There was a light feeling of physical exhilaration and then I began to realize that, apart from a slight feeling of nausea—which soon disappeared—I did not feel ill at all." A few moments later he was sitting down to a hot meal—and liking it.

"Naval doctors tell me the secret of the new tablet is in its effect on the small cavity called the vestibule and the labyrinth in the inner ear. This cavity is linked with very fine hairs and is filled with a fluid in which float a number of minute bodies called otoliths. When these small bodies are shaken up by the motion of the vessel sea-sickness usually results.

"Hyoscine, the most vital constituent of the new tablet, remedies this and also acts as a narcotic and sedative. The tablet is not claimed to be 100 per cent. effective, but it does benefit and in many cases has striking results. The tablets are not solely for the use of invasion troops. The Navy itself has many sufferers."

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

VISCOUNTESSE WARELL ELECTED PRESIDENT

New Delhi, February 11.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India held this afternoon Her Excellency the Viscountess Warell was elected President of the Association for 3 years.

VALSPAR

It is regretted that due to present war conditions the import of Nitro Valspar, Super Valspar Varnish and Enamels and Valenite Enamels is restricted. It is hoped that the time is not too far distant when supplies can again be made available of these well-known materials.

MACFARLANE & CO., LTD.,
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Engineering & Architecture**The Study of Indian Architecture**

[By Dr. BENI MADHAV BARUA, M.A., D.LITT. (LONDON), Professor, Calcutta University]

MY attention has been drawn to two reviews of the monograph on *Magadha Architecture and Culture* written by Sris Chandra Chatterjee, *Sthapatya-Visarad*, and published by the University of Calcutta, one by Professor O. C. Gangoly and the other by Mr. Sarasi Kumar Saraswati, the latter in the 5th February issue of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*. The drift of the criticisms offered by both is almost the same. It definitely aims at making, on the one hand, Mr. Chatterjee play the second fiddle even as a revivalist of ancient Indian Architecture, the credit of pioneer enthusiasm being given to Havell, and obscuring, on the other, the vital issue pressed by Mr. Chatterjee to the common forum of the art-lovers and nation-builders, namely, whether the present or future architecture of India, secular or religious, should be left at the mercy of the utilitarian and foreign-trained engineers without the least knowledge of, and sympathy for, the cultural heritage of the nation, and with no respect for the national sentiment, or should it be brought into harmony with the rhythm of Indian life consistently with modern conditions?

I may readily concede that both the critics are competent interpreters of the history of Indian art, or that there are even much greater art-critics and historians than themselves. Havell is certainly one of them who had pleaded with much warmth of feelings for the resuscitation of Indian architecture with which he was in love. But when the authorities of the Calcutta University decided to publish Mr. Chatterjee's brochure, they carefully considered its position and value. The consideration which weighed much on their decision was this, that none before Mr. Chatterjee had ever attempted the actual successive constructions of the neo-Indian architecture or came forward with concrete, typical plans and designs, and definite suggestions as to the lines to be followed by the contemplated development.

Whether or no, we can strictly speak of the Magadha or Indian School of architecture matters very little. The question may be left to the historians and archaeologists and the entire body of academicians without the least knowledge of the technical aspect of architectural composition and construction.

The Lakshminarayan Temple recently built at New Delhi as a specimen of modern development on the ideal of Chatterjee's School has been made a victim of deprecatory criticism. When the edifice with its imposing mass stands before us, it attracts the critics' attention, the opinion being liable to differ always. No work is perfect, not even any of the Divine Architect, not to speak of that of the human. The architectural language of the dignified structure has inspired many veteran art-critics.

I am at a loss to understand what they exactly mean. It is mere paroxysm to say that imitation of the classical models does not mean regeneration.

But Mr. Chatterjee, if I have understood him aright, nowhere in his widely praised monograph has said that. On the other hand, he has strongly advocated the development of old forms to suit modern needs, yet rooted in precious tradition. He has published several photographs and designs illustrating that kind of development carefully contrived and logically administered with due consideration of socio-economic adjustment.

The University in publishing the work just intended to evoke serious discussions as to the desirability and possibility of the Indian architectural renaissance, and invited opinions on this very vital issue of experts all over India. All may have their say. But the opinion that counts is one which comes from the practising architects, particularly those who possess the ability to approach the question from the constructive, utilitarian, functional as well as aesthetic point of view.

I am glad that the needed opinions, most of them very favourable to the work, have been received from all parts of India, and these now form the basis of a scheme for founding an Indian School of Architecture and Town-Planning, about which there is a strong unanimity of opinion of all groups, both official and non-official, Indian and European.

As far as the scholarly merit of the publication goes, I can say that it is an outcome of a mind which has pondered long over the subject and has sought in the name of Magadha imperialism (and not exactly in the narrow geographical connotation) to hold before us a grand vision of the evolution of the forms of Indian Architecture and their serviceability to the manifold needs of the community. Here Magadha is but an enchanting name to denote the fundamental unity of Indian culture and its enduring message and expression through Architecture. It is not a hidebound treatment of the subject but an all-embracing mental survey of the past with a view to impressing us the lay readers with the way in which architecture grounded in the race heritage and genius is significant in the whole and in all its parts, as well as, appealing.

POST-WAR HOUSING IN ENGLAND

London, February 9.

The plant and machinery now being used for the construction of airfields will in the late spring and early summer be switched over to the local authorities for the preparation of housing sites, including roads, electricity, water and gas services.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works, announced this Government decision in the House of Lords to-day during the debate on post-war housing. Equipment would be sufficient for the maximum number of houses that could be built during the first two years after the war.—Reuter.

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Calcutta News & Views

W. C. Bonnerjee Centenary Proposed Memorial Lectures

The story of India's struggle for independence, the fight of a nation without arms against the mightiest empire of the world, a tale fascinating in itself, bore little parallel in the history of human struggle for freedom. The march began about a century ago and Providence alone knew when and where the long difficult trek would end. But unless one knew the history of his country thoroughly one would fail to serve her in the manner she deserved. That was why the Centenary Committee had arranged for the lectureship to be named after the first President of the Indian National Congress.

The lectures will be delivered every year by eminent scholars under the auspices of the Calcutta University.

This decision of the W. C. Bonnerjee Memorial Committee was announced by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presiding over a crowded meeting held on Sunday evening, February 13, at the Hall of the University Institute in commemoration of the centenary of the birth anniversary of the great Bengalee. The compilation of a comprehensive biography of Mr. Bonnerjee, with contemporary history as the background, has also been arranged.

The year 1844, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee observed, a landmark in the history of the province, witnessed the birth of three great Bengalees, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir Gooroodas Banerjee and Girish Chandra Ghose. That age, over which western learning and civilisation had shed its full lustre, had

brought to the fore a few great men who sought to build the life not only of Bengal but of the entire nation. To-day India had placed her demand before the world in emphatic and unmistakable language but that was legacy bequeathed to the posterity by these great forbears.

W. C. Bonnerjee was one of these men. Eighty years ago, a young man of 25 studying in England, he had placed the self-same demand before an English audience in whose sense of justice and fairplay the people of this country, belonging to that period, used to place an uncommon and implicit faith. It would be no exaggeration to say that Bengal's contribution to the establishment of the Indian National Congress was by far the greatest.

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy hoped and trusted that Bengal would raise a suitable memorial of this national hero which would continue to inspire not only this generation but generations unborn with a thirst for freedom.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said that W. C. Bonnerjee dreamt the dream of a great future for his country where, in the place of sects and communities divided amongst themselves, there would be one single nation bound by the ties of fellowship and patriotism. Men like him seldom needed a memorial and his greatest memorial, according to the speaker, was the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Wordsworth felt that Mr. Bonnerjee was a great citizen, a great Bengalee and a great Indian. He had guided the Congress calmly and steadily without being swayed by passion and that was at a time when any other attitude would have meant disaster to the infant organisation.

THE FIRST BENGALEE LADY GRADUATE

One of the oldest residents of Dehra Dun, and known all over India as the first Indian lady graduate passed away peacefully, at her residence at Dohra Dun at the ripe age of over 83, in the early hours of February 3. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Bhuvan Mohan Bose, at one time the Head Master of the A. P. Mission High School, Dehra Dun, and before her marriage she was known as Miss Chandramukhi Bose.

After passing her Entrance Examination she came to Calcutta and took her B. A. and M. A. degrees, the latter as far back as 1884, on which occasion she was presented with a copy of Shakespeare's works by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Shortly after taking her M. A. degree she was appointed as the first Indian Lady Principal of the Bethune College, Calcutta, a Government institution for imparting higher education to Indian women.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Post-Graduate Council in Arts and Science, the Syndicate of Calcutta University decided at a recent meeting that a course of three lectures on Civil Liberties be organised. Mr. Tripurari Chakrabarty, Dr. Naresh Chandra Roy and Prof. Haricharan Ghosh were requested to prepare a scheme on the subject.

As regards the proposal for establishing a chair in journalism to be named after the late Ramananda Chatterjee, it was decided that the matter would be considered as and when funds were available.

AN ART CLUB FOR THE FORCES

The Services Art and Handicrafts Club, where all ranks of the forces may gather and pursue their interests of peacetime, held last week its inaugural meeting in Calcutta at the Government School of Art.

Lt. J. F. Hughe, the Secretary, said that the club was designed to fill a gap in military welfare facilities. There were several canteens, cinemas and a theatre in Calcutta out, apart from Army and Air Force welfare education schemes, no attempt had been made so far to organize a centre such as the new club. In the club-room it was proposed to hold at least two tuition classes in art weekly for beginners and more advanced members. Facilities to practise handicrafts were also being arranged. Difficulty was being experienced in obtaining artists' materials which were in short supply. They would be available for troops at reasonable rates. It was planned to hold an Art and Handicrafts Exhibition in the first week of March.

In a talk on "Modern Indian Art," Mr. Percy Brown emphasized the need for post-war development of art education.

Reviewing the progress of art in India during the past 40 years, he referred to the movements in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta, and gave an account of what was now known as the Bengal school, illustrating this with some examples from the brushes of some of its better known exponents. He pointed out that a healthy sign of this school was that it followed no narrow path, but demonstrated a variety of styles covering a wide field. An appreciable number of its followers had adapted themselves to an Occidental form of expression, chiefly in the oil medium, and

were now producing excellent works. The main interest of the movement lay in its efforts to originate an indigenous style, not a slavish copy of the Moghul or Rajput schools of the 16th and 17th centuries, but a development bringing it into line with present conditions. Art must belong to the life of the people, and in carrying out this ideal artists of India were meeting with considerable success.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF TWO GREAT AMERICANS

The ideals of liberty for which Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass strove were recalled at a function held at the American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club, Calcutta, on Monday last when coloured American forces commemorated the birth anniversary of those two great Americans.

Frederick Douglass, born a slave, escaped and joined with Sumner, Lovejoy, Beecher and others in furthering the abolition movement. He travelled extensively in the U. S. A. Canada and England. Through his efforts the sentiment against slavery was strengthened greatly. The Civil War came and slavery was abolished. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Douglass also laid the groundwork of the effort which resulted in the granting of suffrage to women of America.

Rev. C. N. C. Ellis, speaking on "Lessons from the lives of Lincoln and Douglass" said they would live forever in the hearts of the American people. Born about the same time (Abraham Lincoln on February 12, 1809, and Frederick Douglass, a negro, on February 14, 1815) they fought for the same cause—unity of the country. Slavery was an obstacle to that goal and so they fought it. They had a lesson for the present too—abolition of slavery throughout the world.

He concluded by quoting from Lincoln's famous address at Gettysburg: "There shall be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

TAGORE'S LETTERS STOLEN

A number of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's letters (in manuscript), yet unpublished, formed part of the booty of a burglary committed in the last week at the residence of the well-known Bengali writer and poet, Mr. Sajani Kanta Das. Mr. Das received injuries from a fall while attempting to challenge the intruders.

It is reported that about half a dozen persons, who had managed to effect an entry into the house early in the morning, ransacked the library of Mr. Das and took away from a drawer a number of Poet Rabindranath's unpublished letters along with other articles, including ornaments, clothes and cash.

The police have already arrested one person on suspicion in this connection.

MURDER OF A CALCUTTA CONFECTIONER

The Calcutta Coroner on Tuesday last proceeded with the inquest on the death of Mr. Maniklal Nag (50) of Bhim Chandra Nag, a Calcutta firm of confectioners. Mr. Nag was found dead, with bullet wounds, in Madan Boral Lane, off Wellington Square, on the night of December 31.

Mr. Nishikanta Ghosh, of Dwarkanath Ghosh and Sons, confectioners, and eight others who were arrested in connexion with Mr. Nag's death, were present at the inquest.

Death was due to shock and haemorrhage as the result of bullet wounds, according to Dr. K. Hossain, who conducted the postmortem examination. The Coroner asked if it could have been a case of suicide. Dr. Hossain said the position of the wounds did not suggest this.

CASE AGAINST "BASUMATI"

Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Tuesday last adjourned till March 7, the case in which Mr. Sahibhusan Dutt, printer and publisher of the daily and weekly editions of

"Basumati" was prosecuted on a charge of publishing certain editions of the papers in excess of the maximum quota of paper allotted to them.

The Magistrate, in passing orders, stated: "The defence files a petition supported by letters that they are negotiating with the Government of India for withdrawal of the case. The Public Prosecutor produces a letter from the Government asking him not to oppose any defence prayer for an adjournment. But I must decline to grant any adjournment beyond the date I am now fixing."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ELECTORAL ROLL DISPUTE

Hearing At High Court

In this application, before Justice Das of the Calcutta High Court, the petitioner, Stanley Kissen Sawday, asked for an order on the respondents, the Revising Authority N. Singh Roy, and the Registering Authority of the Corporation of Calcutta to show cause why the claims of the petitioner and several other persons named by him as voters in the municipal election of 1944 should not be allowed; why their names should not be included in the electoral roll prepared for the purpose; why the refusal orders passed by the Revising Authority on various dates up to January 26 last on the applications of those persons should not be vacated; and why a writ of "certiorari" should not be issued calling up the proceedings now before the Revising Authority for quashing.

It appeared that on the *ex-parte* application of the petitioner, his lordship had issued a rule on the above terms and had also granted an injunction restraining the above authorities from publishing the electoral roll without the petitioner's and others' names included therein, until the above cause was shown or until the further orders of this court.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukherji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the above authorities.

The petitioner's case was that he was enrolled as a voter on the preliminary electoral roll for Ward No. 17, general constituency, and he was a prospective candidate for election in the constituency. All the above voters applied in the requisite form of enrolment in the above constituency. All those names were omitted from the preliminary roll but the names of Y. R. Patel and R. B. Whitehead were known to have been recorded as eligible to vote but had been recorded by clerical error or otherwise in other constituencies. The fact that they were recorded in other constituencies was not known to the petitioner or to the would-be voters until after the expiry of the date for making a claim to the Revising Authority.

The above persons applied to the Revising Authority for the restoration of their names. That authority rejected their claims. The petitioner contended that the orders of the Revising Authority were illegal and *ultra vires*, of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that the above names could not be entered in the preliminary roll as in spite of reasonable opportunities given to them, they failed to produce satisfactory evidence in support of their applications or otherwise to satisfy them as to the correctness of the statements made therein. In the face of the express provision of the statute this court had no jurisdiction to amend or modify the orders passed by the Revising Authority. The petitioner was not entitled to any relief and this application should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 5th
February, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1257 against 1151 and 1238 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 739. The general death-rate of the week was 30.98 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 5th February, 1944 was 999 against 898 and 1014 in the two preceding weeks. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. There were 164 deaths from small-pox during the week against 110 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 77 and 136 respectively against 62 and 138 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.09 per mille per annum.

There were 26 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.36.

There were 158 deaths from respiratory diseases against 156 in the previous week.

There were 37 deaths from tuberculosis against 52 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 259 against 253 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 66 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 28 from fevers, 48 from bowel-complaints and 37 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 51.38 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 50.59.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 13 in the previous week.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1 Supply of cow-milk (fresh) to different Maternity Homes during 1944-45.

2 Supply of milk and barley water to different Milk Kitchens during 1944-45.

3. Supply of hard coke No. 1 and smithy coal at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45.

4 Supply of electrodes for Welding Plant at the Entally Workshops during 1944-45

5 Construction of 9 ft dia. brick sewer in Califf Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornhill Street.

6 Supply of Belting of different kinds during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 24th February, for 3 and 4 on 25th February and for 5 and 6 on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 to 5 are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—Tenderers in respect of 6 above may also quote alternative rates for Cotton Canvas Belting

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.
(Manikata)

Tenders for the following works are hereby invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

32. Construction of pucca surface drain in Dewanj Bagan Nikashi (portion), Ward 29—Rs. 903, dated 11th February, 1944, (6 weeks).

N.B.—(1) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

(2) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the material necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 11th February, 1944.

District No. III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1944 at 2 p.m.

181. Paving footpath of Dr Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward 19—Rs. 519, dated 15th February, 1944, (1 month)

182 Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No 19—Rs. 519, dated 15th February, 1944, (1 month).

183 Kerbing and channelling eastern side of Wood Street (portion) in Ward No. 16—Rs. 558, dated 16th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice"

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g Office,
The 16th February, 1944.

Street Alignment

In supersession of all previous notices, in this behalf fresh notice is hereby given under Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have considered it expedient to prescribe the alignment of the public passage off Fern Road in Ward 27 to a width of 16 ft. following the existing passage as far as practicable.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 16th March, 1944

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office
The 16th February 1944

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan to prescribe the alignment of a 12 ft. projected road off Puran Chand Avenue and between premises Nos. 4 Puran Chand Avenue and 52, Indian Mirror Street in Ward 14.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as

to reach the undersigned on or before the 7th March, 1944

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th February, 1944

Notice To Fire Insurance Companies

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of the Town Hall Buildings with contents as per details noted below for one year from the 19th March, 1944.

Rs. 2,65,750 for the buildings excluding plant and foundations.

R. 5,000 for electric fittings and fixtures

Total Rs. 2,70,750

Re Cash in Transit Insurance

Quotations are invited for the insurance of Corporation Cash in transit which is daily remitted to Bank for lodgement or brought from Bank for disbursement, for one year from the 1st April, 1944.

The estimated annual amount sought to be covered by the Insurance will be approximately rupees one crore, carrying risk upto rupees one lakh in any single trip. The actual total amount involved will be ascertained at the end of the year and the amount of premium will be calculated accordingly and adjusted against any advance that may be previously made.

A specimen copy of the policy which will have to be issued by the selected company in this connection may be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Quotations for the above must be enclosed in separate sealed covers and superscribed "Quotations for" and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Saturday the 26th February, 1944

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th February, 1944

Naming Of Road

It is proposed that Ekbalpore Third Lane extending from Ekbalpore Lane to Mo-mimpore Road be named as "Dr. Lyall Lane"

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 25th February, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th February, 1944.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Re. :—

- (a) Supply of three ferry boats completely equipped with 'Manjhis' etc., between 9th and 17th mile.
- (b) Supply of ferry boats at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd mile of the Storm Water Channel.
- (c) Supply of one tapuria boat with one manjhi and two dandies for sounding as well as ferry purposes at Kulti.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited separately for the supply and maintenance of each of the above ferry and tapuria boats in good and approved condition for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944 to 31st March, 1945, along the Storm Water Channel in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme. These tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of Monday, the 21st February, 1944.

Further informations, if required, can be had from the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours. Tenderer or tenderers must remain prepared to produce their boats at Bantala for the inspection of the undersigned, if so required. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to pay a cash security deposit of Rs. 5 for each of the boats in (a), Rs. 50 for the work in (b) and Rs. 20 for (c) into the Corporation Treasury through this department for satisfactory performance of the above undertakings.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Special Officer's Department,
The 17th February, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor

for.....". Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa—1st March, 1944.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1944-45 in Districts I, II, III, IV and Dhappa—2nd March, 1944.

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 for (1) and Rs. 500 for (2) either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jummon for permission to transfer his rights and interests in Stall No. 95 in North Range in S. S. Hogg Market, to Mr. Nur Mohammed.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Kishori Mohon Saha for the registration of his name in place of Lalit Mohon Saha

in respect of Stall No. N. B. 26/1, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Anthony Gomes, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block New Building in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in Babu Surendhra Nath Saha as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the conditions that the new partner will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Shaik Nizamuddin, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block C (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Shaik Bashiruddin as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

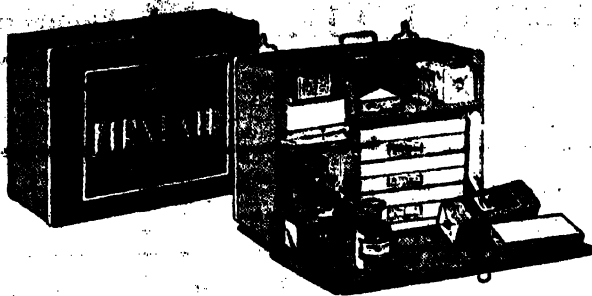
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 268	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 269	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 270	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 271	0 12 0	Butter.	" 96-8	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 272-273	0 12 0	Do.	" 96-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 274-275	0 12 0	Do.	" 97-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 276-277	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 97-5	0 15 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 278-279	1 0 0	Do.	" 97-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Do.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 282	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudkhana	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	" 70	0 18 8	Do.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 7	0 9 0	Spices.			
			" 12	1 10 0				

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RIOE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Stiong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Kilaa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
			Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalsi	0 7 0	0 8 0
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Almond	1 0 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katoth)	0 10 0	
EGGS.			Lime per Score	0 4 0	0 6 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score			Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each			Coal		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Madras			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Do.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 8 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl 1		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sree			Do.		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower		
Pasa (Daryooling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Robinson's Barley		
Do.			FLOUR.			Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	...	0 8 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	...			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 0 0			
Do. Salted per seer	...				Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "	...				Leg per seer	...			
					Other portion per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per sr.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Skirts each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 0 0	5 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	2 12 0		



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AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE

—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 4 0		Shrimps with shell per seer	...	0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Bindaaloo per lb.	...		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Pomfruts per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee	1 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Maldine	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	...	1 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cauliflower, Benares each	0 5 0	0 6 0	Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Nagpur "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Apples (Cooking) 2-8	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Darjeeling "			Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	2 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	10 0 0	12 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 1 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Cocoonut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 4 0	Lobis per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 4 0	2 8 0	Do. Do. (Large)			Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Onions, Madras per seer	0 8 0	0 11 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dove each			Do. Patna red	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.		
Guinea fowl "	4 8 0	5 8 0	Do. " white "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Partridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Country red	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "			Parsnip each	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peahen "			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Plovers "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Quail each	0 12 0		Do. Hazaribagh "	0 2 0	0 10 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Rabbit "	6 0 0		Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 0	0 10 0	Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Kagbanga "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 0 0	1 2 0
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (large) "	0 12 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Teal (cotton) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Country do.	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. (large) per lb.		
Sand Grouse each			Do. Kidney hills per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Kesur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Canary (Cock) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. (New)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lichees per 100 (Mosaferpur)		
Pigeons (Fancy) "	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Madras "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Country)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Small)			Locket per score		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Shillong	0 4 0		Monkey Lichees per 100		
Do. Ground per seer			Rhubarb each	0 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur		
Artipeach per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Fulbul (Patil) per seer	4 12 0	5 8 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	(large)			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. Country per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. French (Darjeeling)			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra-per doz.		
Do. Butter per score			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 6	Do. Sipia		
Brinjal " seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Cabbage each			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Country)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhani		
Do. each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Himsagore		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Ranchi	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Green per score		
bundle			Do. Shillong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kanchan		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Bombay		
Do. (Country)	0 6 0	0 7 0	bundle			Do. Madras 6-8		
			Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Mangosteen per doz.		
			each			Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling each			Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 5 0	0 8 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Bombay "	3 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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D
S**BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.***Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.***ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER****Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.**

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Oocoonut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		2 0 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			seer		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		4 0 0
per seer ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...						per lb. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Galasia do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	"		Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued in page 415)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0		Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	3 4 0	3 8 0	seer ...		0 6 3	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			(including delivery		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole		
seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundaahi)		0 6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Spices—		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14
Shetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6			to
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0				Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0	*RICE				to	0 7
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control		0 8 0	
			Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	CONFECTIONERY		
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8—10			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mullet per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmlal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	English Sweet, Assorted		
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...		Control	PRAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Price	Glaxo ...		
Do. (cut) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...			Arabar „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Golden Puffs ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Chola „ ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Brand (White or Brown)			Khari Masoor „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khasari „ ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		*Salt ...		0 2 9	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0	2 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
			6 lb. „ ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*Coconut Oil per seer ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		„ „ No. 2	1 4 0		Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
Do. unsalted, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 6 0	per tin		
Mimki			Red do. do.		2 2 0	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 13 0	1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot						Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water						Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			IMPERIAL TEA—			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			bag		
size tin.			Red do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Orange do. do.			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			Pyramid do. do.			O. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Broken			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			TOSH'S TEA—			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Special Darjeeling Red			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 13 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			per pkt.		
per Tin			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		King George Chocolate,	2 5 0	2 5 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Broken	1 0 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		ISPAHANI'S TEA—			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			tin			Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 lb. tin		
						Indian Oats per tin.		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			LOOSE TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.					
Solisor per pkt.		0 8 6	O. P. Darjeeling and					
Capstan Navyout per Pk.	0 4 0		Assam per lb.					
(magnum)								
Gold "Flake" per packet			DUST TEA					
Green	0 8 0		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Root Polish, large		0 14 0
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Coccos 1 lb. packet		3 0 0	Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
50			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
rettes per tin			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
per packet		0 2 6	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Oriental Balm		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
Craven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
			Sauages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz	3 13 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2901) Rangoon Branch: 223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 2 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RIOE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Ohinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkama			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)						Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Other		
Rupsal			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Do. (Bata) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Flour (Country)			Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patna whole) ...		0 10 0	Atta (brown) Control ...		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Suji			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			" Khajure	0 10 0	0 11 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	VEGETABLES.			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...					
Do. (Kharl)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer ...		0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Kharl)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk		0 8 0	" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhang "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Dead)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Dead)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
Ginger			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jam		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 8 0	Jelly		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cabbage	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
FISH			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Karsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
Pona		1 4 0	Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. " bulk		
Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Rising Sun		
Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. per bottle		
Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8.15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2.30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 0 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) "		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Uhamormoni		
Ginger "	0 0 8	0 0 6	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Fati Lemon each		0 0 6	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkur No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kissan Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 0 9	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay "	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country "		0 6 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0		Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse "		
Patal Murshidabad per	4 0 0	5 0 0	Pears 8-25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration
seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0			shop
Do. Dist per seer			Do. Assam	0 8 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly "			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Cabbage each	0 6 0	0 10 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java "		
Cauliflower each	0 6 0	0 6 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut Oil "		
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil "	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer		0 3 0
Do. Deshi "		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer					
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Flour "	0 6 0	Ration
Squash "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 0	shop
Tomato "	2 0 0		Bedana (Kabul)			Sujee "		
Green Mangoes per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana "	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. do. large					
			Surdah Quaman per seer			DAL		
			Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Deshi "			Mug Dal "	0 11 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Arhar "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Kalai "	0 10 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Khesari "	0 10 0	
			Sarbatil Lemon (Musambi)	8-12	1 0 0	Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
						Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator	0 10 0	
			Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Nut Ground "					
			Sharifa			TEA.		
			Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.		
			Bombay "		1 12 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Aligarh "			Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Jessore per seer	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Dinapur "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Darbhangha "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Mazafferpur "	4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
			Cow's Ghee	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Do. Milk	4 0 0		Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhalsa Ghee			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
			Bagda per seer	2 8 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Do. (out pieces) p. s.	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Prawns (Galda)	0 12 0	1 2 0	Bulk "		
			Hilsa "			Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi "	1 4 0	1 12 0	"Bulk "		
			Rohi (out pieces)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal "	0 2 6	0 3 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled
			Crab per pair	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		shop
			Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sujee " Do.	0 5 0	
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 1 6	Patna per seer		
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	per md.		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato	0 4 0	0 6 0	(Kora) per seer		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes			per md.		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer		2 8 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Mutton "		2 8 0	Beal each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 12 0		Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score		2 3 0	Almond "	0 1 6	0 3 0	Gur per seer		0 12 0
Fowl's eggs		2 3 0	Lime per score	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 22			Arahar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ohana "		
Brinjal	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 12 0	Masoor "		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga "		
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree "		
Tomato per seer		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Kalai "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8			Biuli "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Pears "			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Garlic "		0 10 0	BUTTER.			per seer		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Matter "	0 2 9	
Onion		0 12 0	Madras "			Salt "		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 5 0	Do. Bhadwa			Soft Coke per md.		
			Do. Sree			Coal "	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Fuel "	2 0 0	
			Milk		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranohi)	0 6 0	0 10 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 7 0	Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New)	0 3 0	0 5 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	" "		
Parsey	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash	0 8 0	0 4 0	Patna per seer		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	1 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 0 0	White "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 3 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)			Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	1 2 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Golap, Soru		
Fowl "	1 2 0	1 8 0	Alubokra "			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) "	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.		
Duck's eggs per score	1 12 0		Beal each			Gur per seer		
Fowl's eggs	1 12 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Oocanant oil "		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 2 0	0 3 0	Arahar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Ohana "		
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 2 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	Pomegranates per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Biuli "		
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha "		
Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each			Do. (Sona) "		
Ginger per seer		0 10 0	Oranges per score			Matter "	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Salt (fine) "		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.		
			Do. Bhadwa			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 9
			Do. Sree			Jelly		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				30 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 3 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-12	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
O. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Milk.
					Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 4	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.





KASTURBA GANDHI



MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND AND KASTURBA GANDHI

After their return from South Africa to India in 1915

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 26th February, 1944

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

KASTURBA GANDHI

THE most unselfish and the most lovable of human beings has passed away in the death of Kasturba Gandhi, whom India mourns to-day. Only those who had the privilege of coming into contact with her knew how this great woman had completely effaced Self and how the extreme beauty of her character had invested her with a personality rare among men and women of all times.

Kasturba Gandhi was a true representative of the Womanhood of India—all that is highest and best in it. It is not what ignorance and prejudice think and describe it to be—meek and submissive, unquestioning and yielding, with no separate entity of its own. Far from it. The highest unselfishness of Indian Womanhood proceeds from a deep love and understanding, a complete identity of ideals between husband and wife. How often in spite of wide difference between the couple intellectually this identity is achieved, may seem to be a marvel but nevertheless the fact remains that the Indian husband and wife lead a life, in nine cases out of ten, of mutual contentment, happiness and progress. Not that there is no conflict, no disharmony sometimes; but all these are synthesized in the highest conception and realization of Indian ideals and values of life.

In the case of Kasturba Gandhi this identity with her great husband's ideals was complete. How this identity was arrived at has been told by Gandhiji in his remarkable autobiography—the story of his experiments with truth. He was, as he himself admits, “a cruelly kind husband.” “We have had,” he says, “numerous bickerings, but the end has always been peace between us. The wife, with her matchless power of endurance, has always been the victor.” And it was not her endurance alone but her “wonderful bravery” too. She was as brave as her husband. At all crises in his or her life she had been as resolute as Gandhiji himself. Years ago in South Africa, when she lay at death's door, and the doctor thought that she could be saved by only a particular diet which she held to be impure, she had no hesitation whatever to declare to her husband: “It is a rare thing in this world to be born as a human being, and I would far rather die in your arms than pollute my body with such abominations!”

It was this matchless courage, this steadfast loyalty to ideals before everything that lay at the root of the complete identity between Kasturba and Gandhiji. This made easy for her what might otherwise seem so perplexing.

She was no "martyr to her husband's causes" as the *Manchester Guardian* observes. Hers was a willing and glad acceptance of Gandhiji's causes which she made her own. The firmly-held principles and austere practices of her husband had become as dear to her as they were to Gandhiji himself. She sought no release from them as is imagined by the ignorant. Hers was a joyous surrender.

Kasturba has sacrificed herself at the altar of freedom, while sharing her husband's incarceration, "under circumstances which lend additional poignancy to the grief of the nation." But she would rather die in the arms of her husband in his prison-home than live in separation from him. In the long corridors of the Valhalla of India's heroes and heroines, hers is an assured niche. By her services and sacrifice she will ever remain the idol of India's women. And men coming after will seek from the saga of her life inspiration to heroic deeds of service and sacrifice.

For sixty long years Kasturba had been the companion of Gandhiji in the battles he had waged and the ordeals he had gone through. And now she is gone. What words of sympathy can we, mere mortals, presume to offer to the Mahatma, to whose illumined mind, liberated soul, the joys and sorrows of this world are but the petals of the lotus of life, for whom death has no terror, for whom abideth Permanence, Immortal joy, in inward touch of soul with God!

*He who knoweth the Infinite God
Is one with Him*

*That man hath already passed
Beyond sin and grief:*

*He hath won already release from all thralldom
of heart,
He hath taken already upon him
Immortal life.*

["Songs from Prison"—Translation of Indian Lyrics made in jail by Gandhiji]

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon

Mr. G. S. G. Vernon, Senior Regional Inspector of Technical Training, Government of India Department of Labour, is retiring and leaves India shortly for S. Africa, with his wife and family.

Mr. Vernon came to India at the close of the last war and was employed successively in the Garden Reach Workshops, Vickers Boiler Co., and the India General Navigation and Railway Co., in an administrative capacity.

In 1941 he took over charge of the Government scheme for training war technicians in Bengal and Assam, and has seen over 6,000 trainees from these provinces drafted into the Army, ordnance factories and civil industries.

Mr. Vernon was for four years a member of the Calcutta Corporation and leader of the European group. In 1938 his novel "The Crown of Asia" was published.

His wife, Mrs. Lorna Vernon, is a well-known soprano and has taken part in BESA and CATS productions.

Corporation Drive To Grow More Food

Promulgation of an Ordinance compelling landlords in Calcutta to grow vegetables in their compounds is suggested by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee of the Calcutta Corporation in a representation proposed to be sent to the

Central and the Provincial Governments in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign. The matter is likely to be considered by the Corporation Council at one of its forthcoming meetings.

The Committee says that a *bigha* of land in Calcutta utilized for growing vegetables will release a corresponding area elsewhere for essential food crops. The Corporation, the Improvement Trust and other big landowners, it is said, hesitate to let out their lands for agricultural purposes. They fear that if they do so, for say a period of three years, the provisions of the Tenancy Act will operate against them. The Improvement Trust has already written to Government for the promulgation of an Ordinance to nullify the Tenancy Act provisions during the period of emergency. If such an Ordinance be promulgated, at least 2,000 acres of land will be available for growing vegetables in Calcutta.

The water-logged areas to the east of the city, it is suggested, may be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The cost will not be prohibitive.

It is further suggested that the Central Government by an Ordinance should compel large industrial and commercial concerns to grow food crops for their employees. The Government should offer them land under State-control and urge big zamindars to do the same.

(Continued on page 420)

HOMAGE TO KASTURBA GANDHI

Corporation Meeting Adjourned

HOMAGE was offered to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and tributes paid to her life and personality at the meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday, the 24th February.

The House unanimously adopted a motion of condolence recording its deep sense of sorrow and loss and decided to convey an expression of their sympathy and condolence to Gandhiji and other members of the bereaved family.

As a mark of respect to her memory the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

As soon as the meeting was called out, Alderman Satis Chandra Bose rose and said: Mr. Mayor, sadness filled our hearts when the wire flashed the news that Mrs. Gandhi was no more. By her death the country has lost the SITA of the modern Age. In her life she realised the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. By her death Mahatma Gandhi has lost a most devoted wife; his children, a most affectionate mother and every home and hamlet in India, a great mother. One of the British papers remarking about her said: "At last she has been released from the strong influence of her husband." That remark is a most uncharitable remark. I should say that the influence of Mahatma Gandhi over his wife was most beneficent. Well! her body has been released from bondage and her soul now reposes on the lap of the Great Creator whom she served ardently all her life. May the soul of the illustrious deceased rest in peace!

Mr. K. C. Chakrabarti: I wholeheartedly associate myself with all that Mr. Bose has said and I pay my tribute of respect and homage to the memory of the great departed.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the following resolution tabled by Messrs. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Indra Bhushan Beed and Debabrata Mookerjee:—

(1) That the Corporation places on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the sad demise, in tragic circumstances, of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi and offers its reverential homage and tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

(2) That an expression of the Corporation's sympathy and condolence be conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the family in their bereavement.

The whole of Bengal, nay the whole of India, mourns the tragic death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi by the side of Mahatma Gandhi in his prison-home. As Mr. Bose has said, in this land of ours, sanctified by the sacred memory of SITA, SABITRI and DAYAMANTI, "Kasturba Gandhi realised the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. Whether in South Africa during the Satyagraha struggle,

which Mahatma Gandhi set on foot for the assertion and vindication of National Self-Respect; whether in Sabarmati Asram or whether in the prison-house at the Aga Khan's Palace in Bombay, she was always at her husband's side and endured and suffered all the trials and tribulations that Mahatma Gandhi had to pass through for the cause of the liberation of India and Humanity. We all feel it a great tragedy that Lord Wavell and his colleagues could not see their way to release Mrs. Gandhi and allow her to die outside the British prison-house within which she was clapped. Whatever may be the dictate of a mundane authority, millions in India and generations yet unborn will worship the memory of Kasturba Gandhi as the true consort of the greatest Indian and the greatest man of the world. Lives of the consorts of great men are never strewn with

SMALL-POX RAGING

GET YOURSELF VACCINATED

The Health Officer writes:—

Small-pox is raging in an epidemic form in the city and is still unabated. As the number of persons who have obtained vaccination is still far from satisfactory, the public are requested to get themselves vaccinated as well as to induce their friends and relations to take vaccination. Office Masters are specially requested to arrange vaccination of their staff.

roses and Mrs. Gandhi's life was one of suffering and struggle of service and sorrow, because she was a true Sahadharmini. She was the true partner in life of her great husband, and the universal sorrow that her death has evoked throughout the length and breadth of India, transcends all barriers of race or community.

MR. MACKERTICH JOHN

"I associate myself with the resolution before the House. I think, I shall be voicing the opinion of most people when I say that Mrs. Gandhi was a true type of Hindu wife. During the long period of 62 years of her life, she never failed to carry-out a single wish of her husband. Her life was a striking example of an ideal Hindu wife devoted to her husband."

MR. MD. RAFIQUE

"I also associate myself with the resolution before the House. Mrs. Gandhi was an ideal Hindu wife and she lived up to the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. The example she has set should be emulated by the women of India. She sustained Mr. Gandhi in all his struggle and in the evening of his life, he would feel her loss very deeply."

PORTRAIT OF RABINDRANATH

CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION TO CEYLON

Due to sudden illness of Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Representative of the Ceylon Government in India, the presentation ceremony of the portrait of the late Poet Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore to the Government of Ceylon was postponed on the 10th instant, and this ceremony will now be held on Sunday, the 27th February, 1944, at the Darbhanga Hall, Calcutta University, at 5-30 p.m.

THE MAYOR

"May I add my tribute of respect to the memory of one of the most distinguished ladies of modern India, the devoted wife of the greatest and most illustrious personality that modern India has produced. As Mr. Bose and Mr. Chatterjee have already pointed out, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi realized in her life the highest ideals of Indian Womanhood. She shared not merely the lofty idealism of her illustrious husband and his insatiable urge for freedom and political emancipation of India. She also shared the misfortunes, the sufferings, the trials, the ordeals and reverses that her husband had to endure throughout his life for the realization of his dream, which is the most sacred of all dreams and which is always uppermost in his heart. She has died and her death is being mourned by all sections of the people, irrespective of caste, creed or colours; irrespective of any political affiliation or persuasion. Not only India but the whole civilised world will pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a lady who has been so much honoured and revered by all sections of Indians and who has been held in such high esteem throughout the civilized world."

The resolution was carried in solemn silence, all present standing.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen moved that as a mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, the House do stand adjourned.

Mr. I. B. Beed seconded the motion which was carried.

The Mayor: The House stands adjourned till after the meeting fixed for Wednesday next.

No Quorum

Owing to lack of a quorum, the special meeting of the Corporation fixed for Monday, the 21st February, was adjourned until Monday next.

The meeting was called to consider, among other items, the recommendations of a special committee on Mr. C. W. Gurner's report regarding the financial condition of the Corporation. The adoption of the Committee's recommendations was moved at the meeting held on Wednesday, the 17th February, of the Corporation which was adjourned when the matter was still under consideration.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 418)

London "Underground" Used As A War-Plant

Five-and-a-half miles of subway tunnel and a station sixty feet below the busy pavements of London, it is reported, have been turned into a war factory manufacturing vital parts for combat aircraft.

Workers turn out these instruments on benches stretching down the roadbed on both sides of the station. Glassed-in offices and other workshops and tool rooms have been established on the station platforms.

Two years ago the site of this under-ground factory was an uncompleted section of the "Under-ground". London's subway—full of mud, dirt and unlaidd slabs of concrete. Early in 1941 German bombs fell perilously close to a large airplane factory in the vicinity. One section of this plant made

small but important airplane parts on machine tools that could not be replaced if they were destroyed.

It was feared that the Germans would return, so it was decided to convert the tunnel and station into an auxiliary factory where the precious machine tools would be safe from bombs.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

We regret that a bad error crept into the last issue of the Gazette on page 386 under THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION in the item: "Overcrowding in Tram Cars."

It was Mr. Madan Mohan Barman and not Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar who drew the attention of the House to the condition of Harrison Road where the Tramways Company were relaying the tram-track.

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Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi Passes Away

Cremation Performed In The Aga Khan Palace Compound

ACCORDING to a 'communiqué' issued by the Government of Bombay, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi passed away at 7-35 p.m. on February 22 last at the Aga Khan Palace, Poona. A few minutes before the end Kasturba called Gandhiji to her and breathed her last in his lap.

Mahatma Gandhi, Hirralal and Devdas, Mahatma Gandhi's eldest and youngest sons, Hirralal's daughter who was Kasturba's favourite grand-daughter and another lady relative of the Gandhi family were among those who were by the side of Kasturba during her last moments.

The next morning, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's body was cremated in the Aga Khan Palace compound, near the spot where the body of Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, had been cremated.

The last rites were performed by her youngest son, Mr. Devdas Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout the ceremony.

Decked with flowers, the bier was carried by her sons and relatives from the Palace to the cremation place, Mahatma Gandhi was visibly moved when the body was lifted from the bier and placed on the pyre.

After the preliminary rites had been performed, Mahatma Gandhi beckoned to the priest to allow him to conduct a brief service. Recitations from the 'Koran', the 'Bhagavat Gita' and the Bible were made and some of the members of the 'Ashram' sang in chorus a few 'bhajans'. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder recited a passage from the Zoroastrian sacred text while Mira Ben read out a Psalm.

It is learnt Mr. Devdas Gandhi and Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, who were allowed to stay with Mahatma Gandhi for three days collected Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi's ashes on February 25 last. It is likely that 'Sradh' and other religious rites to be performed from the tenth day will be performed at Allahabad or at some other holy place on the Ganges, according to Mahatma's wishes.

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE TO MRS. GANDHI

The offices of several organisations remained closed on Wednesday, February 23, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. The following were among them: The Calcutta Corporation, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal

Millowners' Association, Birla Bros. and their associate companies, the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, and the Marwari Association.

The Bengal Textile Dealers Association adopted a resolution expressing their profound sorrow.

Several industrial organisations and commercial firms in Calcutta remained closed on the same day as a mark of respect to Mrs. Gandhi.

Many Indian business houses observed *Hartal* and educational institutions were mostly closed after the mid-day recess.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange and the Bullion Market remained closed.

Numerous telegrams of condolence were sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Devdas Gandhi by different organisations and individuals in the city.

The Congress Corporation Election Board at a meeting passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The Bengal Legislative Council condoled the death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and adjourned its sitting for half an hour as a mark of respect to her memory on Thursday last.

The reference was made from the Chair.

Before taking up the business on the agenda the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the same day paid its respects to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and adjourned its sitting for half an hour.

The House also decided to send a message of condolence to Mahatma Gandhi. The reference was made from the Chair.

(Continued on next page bottom.)

CITIES IN GRIEF

Civic Condolences

Bombay:—A resolution recording their profound regret at the death of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was passed by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at a meeting held on February 23.

The meeting then adjourned without transacting any business. The Municipal Schools Committee decided to close the municipal schools for two days.

Cawnpore:—To perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi a main road in Gandhi Nagar, one of the suburbs, which is at present called "P" Road will be named after her. This decision was reached by the Cawnpore Municipal Board after the passage of the resolution of condolence at her death.

Delhi:—A resolution paying "humble tributes to the memory of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and offering respectful condolences to Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Gandhi family" was adopted by the Delhi Municipal Committee on February 23 last, the Deputy Commissioner presiding.

A telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Delhi Municipal Committee Congress party offering its respectful condolences.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

WINNING THIS WAR IS INDIA'S FIRST TASK

The Viceroy At The Central Legislature

"YOU realise the physical difficulties of the reconquest of Burma and of the other territory seized by the Japanese early in the war," said the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, while addressing the Central Legislature on February 18 last. **"It will be accomplished but it needs careful training and preparation."**

"India as one of the principal bases of the war against Japan must be stable and organised. To maintain stability we must solve our economic problems. Food, which is the most important of them, was so fully debated in both Houses at the last session of the Legislature that I need say little here about it. It is an all-India problem, which my Government is trying to organise on an all-India basis."

"Unless and until some other form of Government can be established with general consent, the present Government of India, mainly an Indian Government, will continue to carry out to the best of its ability—and I am satisfied that it is a very good ability—the primary purposes of any Government—the maintenance of law and order, the duties of internal administration, and the preparation for the work ahead at the end of the war. The winning of this war is our first task, but it must not exclude preparation for the future."

(Continued on next page top.)

—MRS. KASTURBA GANDHI PASSES AWAY

(Continued from page 420 (a).)

TRIBUTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

The Council of State adjourned on February 23 for half an hour before taking up the business on the agenda as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru said that irrespective of differences of opinion the entire nation mourned the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The President associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Pandit Kunzru.

Mr. Hossain Imam, on behalf of the Muslim League Party said: "I hope that irrespective of our parties, all of us will associate ourselves in expressing our sympathy in this hour of trial for a man whose eminence is second to none in India."

Tributes to the memory of Mrs. Gandhi continued to be paid by leaders of all shades of opinion in India.

The Times and the Manchester Guardian among other papers of London made sympathetic references to the death of Mrs. Gandhi in their issue of February 23 last.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HER LIFE

Born in an orthodox family, conservative by nature and shy, Mrs. Gandhi was a devoted wife to her husband, whom she married at an early age of 12. She had made his cause her own and thus was a true partner to Mahatma Gandhi during her lifetime.

She began her education under her husband's guidance in the teeth of opposition from her relatives and stood by him in every struggle. She took part in the South African Satyagraha movement and suffered imprisonment. She

looked after the welfare of the inmates of the Phoenix Settlement in the absence of her husband in jail.

Through the hectic days of Mahatma Gandhi's return from South Africa and his appearance at the helm of Indian affairs, she had been actively connected with his work. She had never been in the limelight, except when in the light of his reflection, but she had staunchly provided him with her moral and physical support. Unquestioning and unarguing, she had followed in his footsteps.

All that he required of her, she had never failed to give him. She was the first inmate of the Satyagrah Asram which Mahatma Gandhi started at Sabarmati in 1915. During the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 she had suffered imprisonment several times. She had been the head of the Women's Section of Satyagrah Asram.

Even old age did not find her faltering. During the Rajkot trouble, she was among the first to volunteer for passive resistance. While she was imprisoned, she heard that her husband had started yet another fast. He was frail and was approaching his seventieth year. Her ordeal was repeated when a few months ago in his detention at the Aga Khan Palace, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 21-day fast. Not very strong herself, nevertheless she, a fellow prisoner with her husband, maintained the strength of courage and a steadfast spirit and she managed to hold her head high without showing the weakness of heart, which the thought of her loved one had engendered. Throughout these critical days, at all hours of day and night, she stayed by the side of her husband.

A woman of simple habits and courtesy, Mrs. Gandhi was a source of inspiration to millions of Indians. Colonialism had no part in her life and she was far removed from the whirl of publicity.

"WE MUST LOOK FORWARD AND NOT BACK"

"We are approaching the end of the greatest of all wars. On the whole, in view of the scale of the dangers and disasters to the world as a whole India has come through it with less hurt than any other nation in the front line. And the war has in many directions enhanced her opportunities and prospects. It has hastened her industrial development, it will increase food production, it has strengthened her financial position. That it has not brought, as in certain other countries, an increased unity of spirit and purpose is an unhappy circumstance which we all deplore. There is, however, nothing more unprofitable than to indulge in recriminations about the past. We must look forward and not back."

"The post-war world will be for India a world of great opportunities and great dangers, in which she has an outstanding role to play. It is our present business to prepare her materially and morally for these testing years."

"Let us count the blessing first, India has great undeveloped resources, in agriculture and in industry. Her soil is not yet cultivated to its full fruitfulness: with improvement in methods in irrigation and in fertilization. We can increase our food supply greatly both in quality and quantity. We can much improve the breed of cattle. There is wide scope for development in India's main industry, agriculture."

WAY FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

"There are also great commercial possibilities in India. There are mineral resources still undeveloped, there is abundant labour, a portion of which has now attained a considerable degree of technical skill. India has many experienced and able men of business. Her financial position at the end of this war should be a good one. There are almost unlimited markets internal and external for her produce."

"Such are her main economic assets. She has, however, also many economic difficulties and disabilities. The pressure of increasing population, the small percentage of educated persons, the low standard of health services, the poor conditions in which the greater part both of agricultural and labouring populations live, the flagrant contrast between wealth and poverty, the inadequacy of communications—all mark the immensity of the problem which confronts India in raising the standard of living. Our task is to use rightly and to best advantage her great economic assets not to increase the wealth of the few, but to raise the many from poverty to a decent standard of comfort. A hard task indeed but a noble task, which calls from all for a spirit of co-operation, a spirit of hope and a spirit of sacrifice."

"The present Government means to prepare the way for India's post-war development with all earnestness of spirit and with all resources, official and non-official, which it can callist."

"We have to consider first of all the 'winding up process' that follows all wars—the demobilisation and readjustment of soldiers, the termination of wartime contracts with industry and the orderly return of industrial labour

to peacetime tasks; the dispersal of property and stocks of goods acquired for war purposes."

JAP PLANS TO INVADE INDIA FOILED

Over half of the Japanese force of 4,000 who had 10 days ago launched a campaign from Taung Bazaar, which was to have swept its way across the Naaf river en route to India, in the greatest counter-attack of the present Arakan campaign, was reported by an Indian army observer from the Arakan Front under date, February 16 last, to have been fighting for its own existence.

Precise casualties were difficult to judge but at least 600 of the enemy had been killed and 1,000 wounded.

BATTLE FOR MAUNGDAW

Since fighting flared up on the Arakan front on February 5, units of the Royal Indian Navy's coastal forces maintained "anti-invasion" patrols in the Naaf river.

Indications showed that the Japanese planned to cross the Naaf and land on Indian soil.

The slaughter of Japs continued on both sides of the Mayu range, according to an official information dated February 18 last. The latest reports indicated that almost half the enemy forces involved in the counter-offensive which started a fortnight ago were casualties.

In the Arakan operations to clear the Ngakyedauk Pass area continued on February 19 last. On the night of February 16-17 the enemy had made several unsuccessful attacks on one of the Allied defensive areas at the south-east end of the Pass.

Mopping up operations on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw road resulted in heavy casualties to the enemy. A successful raid 12 miles south of Maungdaw inflicted casualties on the enemies.

JAPS ARE UNCO-ORDINATED

During the last 48 hours the main Japanese force on the Arakan front has been showing some signs of becoming unco-ordinated in face of the continuous determined fighting and growing pressure of our troops, says a *communique* issued by the South-East Asia Command on February 20.

The main Japanese force still held some of its positions on the eastern exit of the Ngakyedauk Pass. In this area Allied troops continued to make steady progress through difficult countries against desperate enemy resistance.

The position remained somewhat confused and severe fighting was expected to continue during the next few days.

During the night of 18-19 February an enemy raiding column on the west of the Mayu range once again managed to bring fire to bear on the Bawli Road, 12 miles north of Maungdaw but on February 19 this column was driven from the western foot hills through the jungle to the eastern slopes of the range.

During February 21, Allied troops continued dispersing the Japanese force on the Arakan front and recaptured the high ground Hill 1070, which overlooks the west section of the Ngakyedauk Pass.

The position was occupied after severe fighting, in which a considerable number of Japanese were cut off and driven out.

Except to the west on to the lower slopes remainder of the Pass was almost entirely cleared of the enemy.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****"WE MUST RUN NO RISK OF LAST YEAR'S DISASTER"****Viceroy's Address To Central Legislature**

"THE key points in our plan are the strict supervision of dealers under the Foodgrains Control Order, the avoidance of competitive buying in the procurement of Government requirements, statutory price-control, control over movements, and rationing in the larger towns," said the Viceroy in his address to the Central Legislature on February 17 last. "We rely for success on the administrative energy of the Provincial Governments—and on parallel action in the Indian States—and I am glad to say that during the past four months we have made progress. We are not out of the wood yet, but backed by substantial imports, I believe, we can improve our food position greatly in 1944. Our aim is not to favour the townsman at the expense of the cultivator, but to see that the staple foodgrains are available to all at prices at once fair to the cultivator and within the means of the poorer members of our population. The "Grow More Food" campaign has already produced valuable additions to our supplies and will, I am sure, produce more. There is likely to be a world shortage for some years after the war during the period of recovery, and India must be prepared to stand by herself as far as possible. A bold agricultural policy will be necessary."

BENGAL'S SITUATION CAUSING GOVERNMENT ANXIETY

"The situation in Bengal is special, and has caused my Government grave anxiety. But there, too, conditions have improved, and I trust will continue to improve. We must run no risk of last year's disaster being repeated.

"The food problem is closely linked with the inflationary threat, which we are determined to avert. The Finance Member will deal fully with this in introducing the budget, and I do not intend to speak now of the remedies he will propose. I need only say that there has been a distinct improvement in the rate of savings and that we have made some progress in increasing the supply and bringing down the prices of consumers' goods manufactured in India, as well as of those imported from abroad. The new Department of Industries and Civil Supplies has a formidable task ahead of it but has made a good start with Standard cloth, the release of woolen goods to the general public, and the control of the prices of imported drugs.

"The transportation system has been subjected to great strains, which it has supported creditably, thanks to the fine work of our railwaymen, to whose steadiness and regularity we owe a great deal. I know that conditions of travel are not easy for the general public; I am afraid that that is inevitable in war time and is a condition obtaining practically throughout the world at present.

"The latest problem to confront not only the transportation authorities, but public bodies, industrialists, and private households throughout India is shortage of coal. The seasonal fall in rainings which occurs in the last quarter of the year was abnormally great in 1943.

"There were reasons for this—an exceptionally good harvest, the presence of easier and better paid work in the coal-fields, difficulties about the supply of food, and the epidemic of malaria, combined to draw labour away from the mines and to take their return slow. Labour conditions are beginning to return to normal; but there is much

MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND**Medical Units To Visit Villages**

Equipped for a month, five medical units, each consisting of one doctor and four attendants, will shortly leave Calcutta for affected areas in the province. The work of the units will be concentrated mainly on giving inoculation and vaccination to the people. They will also treat patients suffering from various diseases.

These units are being organized by the city's Health Officer, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, at the instance of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee, who have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the purpose.

to be done to improve the raising and distribution of coal and conditions in the coal-fields. My Government has appointed a Coal Commissioner to study all the factors bearing on production and movement and to see that the policy of the departments concerned is effectively carried out. We shall, I hope, effect a considerable improvement though it may take time."

TALE OF FAMINE TOLD IN BENGAL BUDGET

Rs. 8½ Crores Provided For Famine Relief

The famine through which Bengal passed last year is reflected in the Province's Budget estimates for 1944-45 presented in the Legislative Assembly on February 18 last by Finance Minister, Mr. T. C. Goswarai, disclosing a deficit of Rs. 11 crores and 20 lakhs this year and Rs. 8 crores and 48 lakhs next year.

Total revenue for the two years is put at Rs. 21 crores 84 lakhs and Rs. 21 crores 97 lakhs, respectively, and expenditure at Rs. 32 crores 54 lakhs and Rs. 30 crores 48 lakhs respectively.

The total provision on account of famine relief in the two years is Rs. 8½ crores. No separate provision is included in the estimates for the rehabilitation of people ruined as a result of the famine. "This

"SAVE CATTLE CAMPAIGN"

ONE-DAY CLOSING IN WEEK OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES

One-day closing in the week of slaughter houses throughout the province, is one of the proposals now under consideration of the Government of Bengal in connection with their "Save Cattle Campaign," it is learnt.

Another proposal which Government desire to advocate in this connection among the meat consumers—civil and military, is to have one meat-less day in a week.

The closing of the slaughter houses for a day in the week, when enforced, is expected to save in Calcutta alone about 8,000 heads of cattle, including more than 200 plough cattle.

The number of cattle decimated in the 5 slaughter houses in Calcutta in the year 1941-42 totalled 2,86,757, which are classified as follows:—

Bullocks and cows 58,174; Buffaloes 22,814; Calves (mostly female) 2,270; Sheep 1,19,380; Goats 74,648; and Pigs 14,526.

Immediate action in this direction is considered necessary by Government in view of the great depletion of live-stock in the province as a result of cattle mortality, sale of cattle on a large scale by poor cultivators for their sustenance in the last economic crisis and large military demand for meat.

Besides these measures, Government have also decided to take steps to replenish the stock of plough cattle of the province by bringing them from outside, and are now in correspondence with the Government of Bihar on the matter.

matter," said the Minister, "is engaging the attention of Government and it is certain that large sums will be required for this purpose."

In the two years the increase in Public Health expenditure over the normal of Rs. 86 lakhs amounts to Rs. 75 lakhs.

An analysis of figures in the Finance Minister's statement shows that expenditure in 1943-44 on all accounts in connection with relief of distress, including losses incurred by the Civil Supplies Department in its trading operations, amounted to Rs. 9 crores 21 lakhs.

"The ever-expanding social functions of the State," the Minister added, "call for greater elasticity of revenue. If, to a certain extent and in the last resort, the State is Force, a truer conception of organized human society is that the State is Service. And to this end we will, whenever necessary, tax ourselves."

The Finance Minister said that the history of the Province during the two years with which they were concerned today was the tale of the famine that ravaged Bengal last year and the measures taken to combat it, to deal with its aftermath and to prevent a recurrence; and that tale was told in the estimates under the three heads—Extraordinary Charges in India, Famine and Agriculture.

FAMINE MORTALITY IN BENGAL

Sample Survey By Calcutta University

The Anthropology Department of the University of Calcutta has carried out a sample survey of ten of the famine affected districts of Bengal. The statistics for eight districts have so far been tabulated. They cover 816 family units with a total membership of 3,840. The total deaths in these groups during June-July, 1943 to November-December, 1943 has been 886 or a little over 10 per cent. during six months.

The methods of enquiry followed to ascertain the facts was the geneological method, in which each family unit has its geneology drawn up and details are noted on its basis.

The death rate has been very different in the different areas. As some of the areas in North Bengal were much affected than Western or Central Bengal or the deficit areas of Eastern Bengal, some reduction has to be made to estimate the total mortality figure for Bengal. It will probably be an underestimate of the famine to say that two-thirds of the total population were affected more or less by it.

On this basis the probable total number of deaths above the normal comes to well over three and a half-millions.

The estimate is subject to probable error inherent in all sample surveys.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for infant mortality have been extremely high. The proportion of children below five years of age has varied from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total deaths. The figures bring out the need of maintaining and increasing the number of milk centres in all the affected areas. A very sinister and significant feature of the mortality figures is that the death rate among adult men is much higher than among adult women. In the less affected areas, nearly twice as many adult men have died as adult women. In the more affected areas, the proportion of men has been even higher. One consequence of the differential death-rate is that a large number of families have been deprived of their earners, who are generally men. Unless a serious and planned attempt is made to set up this large population of women and children economically, and dates are granted pending such attempts,

a high death rate may be expected to occur in this group during the current year. Various social evils, such as prostitution, will also increase unless adequate steps are taken to make these families economically self-supporting.

The survey reveals also that a very large proportion of small peasants have lost all their cultivable land. In the family units surveyed in the different districts, their proportion varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Another community which has lost its means of livelihood is that of fishermen.

Unless immediate steps are taken to restore the lost land to the peasants, not merely by an ordinance entitling them to recover the same, but by organising Government credit to enable them to make the necessary payments, these families will soon join the rank of destitutes, now that the season of agricultural labour is over. Fishermen who have sold their boats and nets, and lost fishery rights also require State help to enable them to get back their means of livelihood. Mention should also be made of the high incidence of malaria and other diseases disabling a large proportion of the surviving earners from doing any work.

FOOD-RATIONING IN BENGAL

Questions In Central Assembly

"The efficiency of existing channels of distribution under the food rationing scheme in Bengal are under close review by the Provincial Government, and the question of increasing the number of private retail shops will be considered if and when, according to them, the need should arise," said the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, in reply to a question put by Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya in the Central Assembly on February 21 last.

"It is not desirable in the public interest to disclose at this stage the quantity of rice procured by the Government of Bengal's chief agents by the end of January, 1944. The quantity procured is in the process of distribution according to a pre-arranged programme," he added.

Q: Is the Hon. Member aware that the Government of Bengal decided to appoint one wholesale dealer of essential foodstuffs in each sub-division on whom specified retail suppliers had to depend?

A: No. It is, however, understood that wholesale dealers have been selected for each importing deficit area in a sub-division, the number of such dealers depending on requirements."

ANXIETY OVER BENGAL FOOD SITUATION

"Anxiety is still felt over the food situation in Bengal where distribution of the record rice harvest is causing the authorities some concern," reports the "News Chronicle" New Delhi correspondent in a message published on Monday last.

"The Central and Bengal Governments have three months left in which to carry out their procurement and distribution schemes. For, the Himalayan snows will have melted bringing torrents of water down the Ganges to flood thousands of acres in Bengal, inundate roads and make transport of food impossible for many weeks.

"While there is no indication that speculators are attempting to corner the market as they did last year, hundreds of cultivators are holding on to their rice either because they wish to keep it for themselves or because they hope for a further rise in prices."

BAD RICE AT RATION SHOPS

COMPLAINTS AT BENGAL COUNCIL

Replying to another question, the Minister said he had received complaints about the quality of rice at some ration shops. Steps were being taken to ensure that all rice issued from the ration authorities' godowns were of good quality. He was not aware that the supply of rice of bad quality had caused any serious distress as it had always been open to ration card holders to purchase wheat products instead. He had no information regarding outbreak of diseases like beri-beri in the city due to rice of poor quality.

Mr. Mazumdar: Is it a fact that many people are foregoing their whole quota of rice on account of the bad quality of the stuff supplied?

Mr. Suhrawardy: It is possible that many have taken *atta* instead of rice. I am fully aware of the fact that many persons laid by large stocks of rice previous to the introduction

GOVERNOR VISITS RATION SHOPS

EXAMINES SAMPLES OF RICE

His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey, inspected the rationing machinery of Calcutta at work on Saturday last (February 19).

His Excellency first visited the Central Rationing Office at the Town Hall where Mr. A. C. Hartley, the Controller of Rationing, explained the working of the rationing system to His Excellency.

His Excellency then proceeded on his tour of inspection. It was at the Bridge Road Government Store that His Excellency himself took out baskets of rice to the door to examine the quality of supplies in the light.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. A. E. Porter and Mr. A. C. Hartley.

of rationing and are utilizing these stocks instead of purchasing rice from ration shops. It is proposed to issue an order which will enable licences to be given to persons to import into Calcutta rice or paddy from their own land outside the rationed area up to a limit of 12 weeks' ration per individual, the ration being computed at 80 seers per person for 12 weeks. Equivalent quantities will be cancelled on the ration card at the time of granting the licence.

"BHOG" FOR HINDU DEITIES

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER

The Government's intention to appoint a committee to consider the question of providing rations for *bhog* for Hindu deities was announced by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister, in the Bengal Council on February 18 last.

Replying to Mr. Haridas Mazumdar, the Minister said official and non-official Hindus differed widely on the subject. He therefore proposed to appoint a committee of representatives of Hindus to go into the matter. He also proposed to appoint a committee of representatives of other commu-

nity asking for similar privileges for their religious ceremonies. No case had yet been brought to his notice where *bhog* had been suspended for lack of ration.

CALCUTTA FOOD COMMITTEES

May Be Formed For Rationed Areas

A Bengal Government Press Note states that orders have been issued to constitute food committees for each of the sub-areas of Calcutta and surrounding districts where rationing is in operation.

These committees will look after the interests of consumers, inform Government of deficiencies in rationing, educate the public as regards their rights and privileges, see that the rationing laws are not contravened and check from time to time the ration cards.

When the committees are constituted, a central advisory committee will be formed.

SHOPKEEPERS WARNED

For Disappearance Of Articles From Market

The Director of Public Information, Bengal, states that articles for which maximum selling prices have been fixed by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, are fast disappearing from the markets of Calcutta, and it is suspected that these articles are going underground.

Shopkeepers and dealers in Calcutta are warned that it is an offence under the Ordinance to hold over stock and that the authorities will take serious notice of attempts to withhold from sale articles which such a dealer or shopkeeper has in stock.

FEED THE HOME FRONT

PANDIT KUNZRU ON FOOD PROBLEM

At a Press Conference at New Delhi, held on February 14 last, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru said that the food position in Bengal was difficult but could be brought under control. Both the Bengal and the Central Governments had surplus stocks, and they should take every step to make them available to people in the deficit areas.

NO DEATH-ROLL OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

On Tuesday last Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjee, Revenue Minister, negatively replied to a question in the Bengal Council as to whether any census of babies and expectant mothers had been taken in any district of Bengal. The Government, he added, did not propose to take such census in future. The 1941 Census figures calculated by random survey were recent enough to give a reasonably accurate picture regarding babies and children. The number of expectant mothers could be calculated from the annual birth rate.

Government had no positive information regarding the death roll among the destitute expectant mothers and small children for want of proper milk supply. It was not unlikely, Mr. Mukerjee admitted, that there had been cases of death among destitute expectant mothers and small children; but it was not possible to say if the deaths were due to want of proper supply of milk.

Replying to a question by Mrs. Labanyaprobha Dutt he said that Government had taken charge of maintenance of many destitute mothers.

Giving his impressions of his recent tour of famine areas in Bengal, Orissa and Malabar, Pandit Kunzru said that though the situation in Bengal was better than in October last inasmuch as he did not see so many destitutes, the hospitals were still full. But a good feature was that the hospitals were now well-conducted and were also well-equipped with medicines.

Pandit Kunzru particularly mentioned the hardships of the fishermen in the coastal areas, many of whom had not got back their boats which had been taken away as a result of the Denial Policy of the Government. Another problem, which he said, was common to all the famine areas he visited, was lack of transport. In Bengal, owing to lack of transport and banning of private trade, while Government had stocks lying in surplus districts, they were not always able to make them available to people in the deficit areas.

Referring to rationing, his impression generally was that while rationing in urban areas had ensured a certain amount of fixed supplies to those areas, it had resulted in rural areas suffering due to a more acute shortage.

Even in rationed areas, the quantities of rice and sugar were inadequate to preserve health. He suggested that steps should be taken in these areas to educate the people to use more *bajra* in the place of rice, by teaching them how to cook it.

"War or no war", he said, "the local and the Central Governments should take immediate steps to set right these conditions in all these areas. Maintenance of the morale of the people at home is as essential as sending supplies to the armies on the various fronts."

HELP TO WOMEN DESTITUATES

A meeting of the representatives of different relief organizations, which had agreed to join the Association for Helping Rehabilitation of Women Destitutes, was held during the last week at the Chowringhee Y. M. C. A. Hall, Calcutta, with Dr. B. C. Roy in the chair.

Before discussing the draft constitution which was placed before the meeting, Dr. Roy stressed the importance of co-ordinated work by different organizations. Not only would a central body command the confidence of the public and thus be able to evoke greater response from them but it would be able to insist on a uniform standard of work for all these organizations. Dr. Roy also pointed out the necessity of regular inspection of all homes for destitute women.

A provisional organizing committee was formed at the meeting with Dr. S. P. Mookerjee as president, Dr. B. C. Roy, Lady Bose, Lady Mitter and Mrs. M. L. Mitra as vice-presidents, and Mrs. Sesta Chaudhuri and Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya as joint secretaries.

RATIONING IN DELHI

New Delhi, February 17.

The most important stage in the introduction of rationing in Delhi is to begin on or about the 21st February, 1944, when about 2,000 enumerators will begin to distribute the family inquiry forms to each householder in Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment, says a Press Note. These forms will contain questions regarding the number of members of the household, their age and profession and their requirements with regard to the articles to be rationed.

War-Time Economy In Use Of Water

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M. A.]

BELIEVE it or not, water may even be the deadliest weapon to thrust an army back. It was in Hong Kong, when the Japanese captured the island in December, 1941. The enemy had effected landing in strength at several points on the island on the 18th December. The British-Indian garrison fought its best for seven long days, and refused demands by the enemy to surrender. The water-supply became a cause for grave anxiety. Important reservoirs fell into Japanese hands and water-mains were destroyed by bombardment. The Public Works Department struggled hard to remedy the damages as soon as possible but the enemy went on destroying the pipe-lines again and again.

The island of Hong Kong is 11 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with an area of 82 square miles. The population of this insular country amounted to about 1 million in normal times; this population was, however, doubled at the time of its capture by the onrush of the refugees from different parts of China. The city of Victoria lies on the northern shore of the island, facing the main land. Between the mainland and the city is the harbour with a water-area of about

10 square miles. For Hong Kong the position may best be described in the words of Coleridge :—

"Water, water everywhere,

Not a drop to drink." (Ancient Mariner.)

After the tragic incident at Hong Kong some attention began to be paid towards the question of water-supply minimum during the time of an invasion. A gallon of water a day per head of population was mentioned when the Emergency Committee of the Dundee Corporation met in February, 1942, to discuss the problem of maintaining a water-supply under invasion conditions. After submitting a report on the use of deep wells, the Water Engineer recommended that the Committee should apply to the Department of Health, Scotland, for powers to take a supply from all wells and storage tanks which had been listed. The Committee further stressed on the possibility of procuring steel for pumping machinery, steel being No. 1 Victory metal of any country engaged in war.

The war and its repercussions have clearly shown how, in some directions, people have been unduly and possibly needlessly extravagant, and how it is possible that they can, without undue hardship or falling away from a reasonable standard, effect economy. The same can be said in respect of public utilities. And, particularly, efforts to reduce waste of water undoubtedly produce the most important results in search for economy.

As waste is more difficult to control in war-time, the careful study of the part of a water-works administration concerned with waste-prevention has become vitally important. With regard to waste by domestic consumers it is seen that considerable propaganda is devoted to the reduction of unnecessary consumption of electricity and gas, whereas propaganda in favour of avoiding waste in the use of water is almost entirely neglected. Although it is agreed that the unlimited availability of domestic water-supply is an important aid to public health, this is no excuse for the abuse of this privilege, which is undoubtedly very widespread.

Few people have the remotest idea of the production processes involved in providing a pure water-supply and the public should be educated in the value that a water-service provides for them. In the city of Calcutta the average daily supply of water during 1939-40 was :—for filtered water—70,016,000 gallons, and for unfiltered water—65,005,000 gallons. Ordinarily, 25 gallons per day is the *per capita* allowance of filtered water to the occupiers of buildings; if meter is allowed to be fixed inside the premises, 90 gallons per head per day is allowed. Compared with the allowance made by the Dundee Corporation Emergency Committee, Calcutta, with all its difficulties and urgency for economy, is still supplying quite a sufficient amount of water per head per day.

Besides domestic purposes, the Corporation of Calcutta supplies quite a large quantity of filtered water to shipping and other local bodies. During the year 1939-40, 65,538,500 gallons of water were thus sold at Rs. 263,959. The Corporation also sold to the adjacent municipalities and other bodies during the same year 201,221,000 gallons of filtered water at Rs. 75,000. The income of the

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

DISCUSSION MEETINGS

Thursday, 2nd March, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amerr Ali, Kt.,
Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta.

Subject : *Rex vs. Nundcoomar*,—a famous State Trial of the 18th Century.

Thursday, 16th March, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : Col. Charles L. Leedham, American Hospital,
Calcutta.

Subject : American Medicine in this War.

Thursday, 23rd March, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.G.A. Edgley, I.C.S.,
High Court, Calcutta.

Subject : A further glimpse of India 1300 years ago.
(This is a continuation of the talk given on 13th January and will be illustrated by lantern slides).

Thursday, 30th March, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : Dr. M. Z. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Sir Asutosh
Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University.

Subject : The life of Prophet Mohammed and the
Expansion of Islam.

Thursday, 20th April, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : Major A. J. Cricius, United States Army.

Subject : Occupation of Sicily and Italy.

Thursday, 27th April, 1944, at 6-30 p.m.

Opener : Major Harry Hobbs, V.D., Calcutta.

Subject : Old Theatres in India.

General Lecture

Monday, 20th March, 1944, at 8-30 p.m.

Lecturer : A. J. Dash, Esq., C.I.E., Chairman, Public
Service Commission, Bengal.

Subject : Sikkim. (The lecture will be illustrated by a
cinematograph film shown by Lt.-Col. R.O.D. Kinnear,
C.I.E., I.M.S.)

Corporation from such sales of water ~~stood at~~ Rs. 4,78,487 in the year 1942-43; at Rs. 621,700 in the year 1943-44, and at the estimated sum of Rs. 758,000 for the year 1944-45. This steadily increasing receipt by the Corporation from sale of water may be due to two causes,—first the amount of water sold is larger, and secondly, the rate at which this water is sold is higher than that at normal times. When the second cause is not considered to be widely operative, the first cause is more important.

With the enormous growth of the fire services, the demand on water for training purposes has grown. Military camps are sometimes the scenes of water-wastage. The civil population of the city has grown much larger than usual, which may be observed from the scarcity of unoccupied houses, and the number of people living in a tenement originally designed for a particular number of people. So, when the necessity for filtered water is becoming more and more urgent within the city itself, the amount of water sold is also on the increase. In such a situation as this, either the capacity of the waterworks will have to be increased, or water is to be rationed so as to distribute the same in equal quantity to all the citizens, those living here long as well as those who have been new to this city.

But, even before introducing the step of rationing water-supply, the ways leading to the avoidance of waste may first be conveniently applied. If it is difficult to distinguish between what is waste and what is proper use of water, let me cite a few illustrations. A very large quantity of water is used by domestic consumers in garden watering. In the large and rapidly developing war-time munition and other industries large quantities of water are wasted unintentionally or in ignorance. Fire-fighters waste a lot of water for training and routine work. And, what is most common in almost every house, is that the taps are kept on without any good reason for storing or any other useful purposes.

Now, the problem is how to put a check on all misuse of water. The first thing required is propaganda, the education of the ignorant citizens, who have no knowledge about the difficult job for the waterworks, their capacity for production, and about the new war-time uses of water as well as about the precarious condition of their daily life in case of failure of the city's usual water-supply due to enemy activities.

For filtered or unfiltered water it should be made an offence for garden-watering, which is not meant specially for food production. Waste on the part of the metered consumers is not usually considered very seriously as it is assumed that consumers who pay according to the amount of water consumed would not waste. But at a time like this it is not possible to enforce the rule of the meter all throughout the city, for the availability of new meters required for the purpose is very doubtful.

The waste of water which is temporary and confined particularly to war-time uses may be avoided by making all fire-practices "dry." The Commanding Officers of the military units may be requested to pay a little more attention to the waste of water by his men. Though the war has imposed some limitations, very careful watch must

be kept by the Water Inspectors over all wastes of water.

What may truly be saved by preventing waste of water are as follows:—

Enough water may be released from civilian use or war-time and military uses;

no great stress or over-work may be laid on the water-works to meet the demands by the growing population of the city, both civil and military.

These are not, however, all about saving waste of water. According to time factor, saving waste in the uses of water may be utilised either to meet the greater temporary demand, or in storing up some water in detached steel tanks situated at certain distances.

The present supply of water to the city from a single reservoir should be supplemented by different tanks. This is a safety which must be secured primarily at any cost; otherwise the tube-wells that have been sunk all over the town are sure to prove quite inadequate to the needs of the people. This had proved to be true only sometime ago, when the city water-works failed to operate for a few days only.

Looking into the Budget figures for 1944-45, it is seen that the revised estimate under filter working at Pulta is Rs. 5,11,000 against the original Budget provision of Rs. 1,15,000. This increase is said to be due to the introduction of an improved system of filter-working and silt-clearing at the Pulta Pumping Station. Again, under the head "chlorination of filtered water" the revised estimate is Rs. 2,16,000 against the original provision of Rs. 8,000. This increased figure is explained by the purchase of a large quantity of liquid chlorine for improving the quality of filtered water and also for the cost of installation of chlorinating plants for the effective mixing of chlorine.

War-time necessity for the supply of greater quantities of filtered and unfiltered water to meet the consumption of the increased population of the city, and for the softening of more water supplied by the water-works provides an opportune moment to suggest that where soft water, usually in comparatively large quantities, is required for special purposes softening plants may be installed. Unlike purification equipment, a water-softener can be easily operated.

At this period of a deficit budget in the Corporation, which has for the several years past been a great source of trouble for our city fathers, restriction may profitably be put on use of water. Either the cost of chlorination and purification of water may be brought down by suggesting to the big industrial units and the big houses private installation of water-softener and chlorinator and by inculcating upon the people the motto: "Waste Less and Save More." It may also be suggested that a form of tax may be levied on every house according to the present nature of the occupiers, civil or military, as also according to the increased number of inhabitants living in a house of recognised or standard tenement. This measure will not only save the rising cost of water-supply from year to year, but will also mean something to the revenue account of the Corporation.

Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—IV

Education, Medicine, Literature, Etc.

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the present chapter I shall touch upon a variety of aspects of Calcutta life during the Nineties (1890-1899) and will also ask the reader to excuse any shortcomings or omissions, remembering the fact that I was a schoolboy during the period I am describing, mainly from memory and personal experience.

On the subject of Education, among Colleges and Schools in existence during this decade may be mentioned the Presidency, the Metropolitan (later named Vidyasagar), St. Xavier's, General Assembly's Institution (now called Scottish Church College), and the Hare and Hindu Schools. I had my schooling in the Hindu School from 1893 until I passed the Entrance (now Matriculation) examination in 1900. The Principal of the Presidency College, as well as most of the Professors, were Europeans such as Mr. Tawney, Griffiths (Principal), Professors Rowe, Nash, Percival, etc., while among the Indian Professors during this decade may be mentioned two great names, viz., Jagadish Chandra Bose and Prafulla Chandra Roy, who later became world-famous, one in the realm of Physics and the other in the domain of Chemistry..... There were few private schools at the time, such as the Morton, the Arya Mission Institution, etc., and the hosts of schools and colleges sprouting in all localities of the city to serve the needs of the local and growing population, were unknown. As for female education, which has spread so rapidly during the last 20 years or so, there was only the Bethune College and School to minister to this need. The hundreds of Corporation Free Primary Schools had not yet come into existence, nor was there any "co-education" in the colleges.

On the subject of games and sports, athletic sports or outdoor games such as football, hockey, cricket and the like, had hardly been taken up seriously by Indians during the decade under review. I believe there were one or two Bengali Football Clubs, such as the "National", formed during this period, but hardly any interest was taken in other sports or games beyond watching matches..... Physical culture systems, as such, had not yet come into vogue. In schools, "drilling" on the Military model was taught. In the Hindu School, where I was a student, the drill was taught by a regular army veteran (retired), a gigantic Scotsman, named Sergt. MacDowell, who had fought during the Mutiny of 1857, and carried the scars of various battles on his frame. Athletic sports as a regular part of Indian schools training had hardly been taken up seriously. The many gymnasiums and the paraphernalia of various kinds of games and sports now to be seen in schools and colleges were non-existent. It was towards the last days of the 19th Century that the name and fame of that pioneer in Physical Culture—Eugen Sandow—reached Calcutta and many of the younger generation—myself included—took up his remarkably efficient system of body-building exercises, which in my opinion still stands supreme. In passing I may mention that Sandow visited Calcutta in 1903, and gave demonstrations of his physical development and strength, which I had the pleasure of witnessing.

It will now take up the aspect of medicine and health, or diseases and their treatment. Calcutta

has taken enormous strides forward in consonance with the progressive developments in Medical Science, but my main impressions on medical matters in those days are, that there were neither so many Doctors, nor dispensaries and medical stores as now. The Doctors we called for treatment of our ailments were almost all what is called "G. P." i.e., general practitioners, who not only prescribed for our sickness, but also wielded the knife for minor surgical operations as and when necessary. The sharp demarcation that now exists between Physicians and Surgeons was not in evidence in those days, and I can only recall one or two Bengali Doctors who specialised in Surgery such as Dr. Sures Prosad Sarbadhichary..... For Physicians, the fees ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per call, rarely Rs. 8, while the "bigger" doctors including English Physicians or Surgeons called in for consultation in serious cases, charged Rs. 16 per visit. Even for really serious surgical operations, people were chary of going to Hospitals, and those who had the means and could afford it, had such operations performed in their own houses. The Hospitals were all those run by Government, such as the Medical College Hospital, Mayo, etc. There were no private Hospitals or Maternity Homes run under private management (like the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan) or by the Calcutta Corporation, and certainly no Ayurvedic hospitals..... Specialists—for eyes, nose, throat, teeth, etc., there were none, or perhaps hardly any. What happened then, the modern reader may ask, if you wanted a bad tooth pulled out, or wanted to be fitted with eye-glasses for defective vision? There were a few—a very few—doctors, or firms of Indian dentists or oculists who could attend to your needs, failing which you had to go to the eye or dental departments attached to the Government hospitals, or if you could afford it, for your glasses you could go to the European establishments like James Murray or Lawrence and Mayo..... I do not know whether we had better (or better-kept) teeth in those days, but I mention it as a remarkable fact that during the first 30 or 40 years of my life (i.e., even up to 20 or 30 years ago) I cannot recall a single instance in which any member of my family or any relation or friend ever went to a dentist to have his teeth pulled out, while now-a-days we find teeth being pulled out (by doctors) on the slightest provocation. If you ask, did we not even suffer from occasional toothache? Certainly we sometimes did, but applications of alum, or gargling with alum or salt-water, or perhaps a drop of creosote on a bit of cotton stuffed into a decayed tooth, was all the treatment we had. For daily use as tooth-powder we had plain powdered chalk or some similar homely stuff, none of the hundreds of varieties of scented and medicated powders and pastes now available. Even to-day, at 60 years of age, I possess a sound set of teeth, having lost only two in recent years, and feel quite equal to chewing up a mutton-bone if it is placed before me. It therefore seems that our teeth, eyes etc., have deteriorated progressively with the march of science. Or is it the other way about? Of course, it is undeniable that the extraordinarily congested manner of living in a crowded city the

size of Calcutta has played havoc with our nerves, eyes, ears, teeth, etc., and has created new ailments and new problems in treatment. Still, it is sometimes puzzling to decide whether the demand created the supply or the supply created the demand!

... For antiseptics, carbolic in various forms such as powder, solution or soap was mainly used, and the various modern kinds named Lysol, Odol, Oasyl, Dettol and many other "ols and ils" were unknown to the general public. The dressing most commonly used for all kinds of sores, wounds, cuts and bruises was that horrible-smelling stuff called "iodoform" (in powder or ointment form) Treatment of diseases by the "injection" of various vaccines and sera had not started, and we had to be content with the good old fever-mixture, quinine, castor-oil, etc., swallowed by mouth. Patent invalid or infant-foods, as I have said elsewhere in this series, were very few and practically unknown, and so ordinary barley, sago and arrowroot were used, all imported in tins from foreign countries.

All the above, of course, refers to the "allopathic" system of treatment. Of the other two great systems, viz., Homeopathy and Ayurvedic (or Kaviraji as it is called)—I can only say that both were very little known or availed of among common people. There were of course great and well-known Kavirajes, who had more or less a consultative practice, their services being called for in acute or chronic cases in which other systems of treatment had failed to produce results. I hardly remember any Homeopathic Doctors among Bengalis, except perhaps Dr. D. N. Roy or Dr. Akshoy Kumar Dutt, and have a recollection of an European named Dr. Salzer, who was, I believe, a German, and therefore of the same race as the Father of Homeopathy—Hahnemann. As regards vaccination against small-pox, at this period the lymph was taken direct from an infected calf, and there were about a dozen Vaccination Stations in the city. People who wanted to be vaccinated at home had to pay a fee of four annas per head, plus the cost (not exceeding Rs. 2/-) of conveying the calf to the site.

Coming now to the realm of Bengali literature in the last decade of the 19th Century, at least three

great litterateurs, viz., Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, were still living when the decade opened, though they all passed away during the decade. Their influence was therefore a living force during the period. The poet Rabindranath Tagore was just getting into his stride, and in the realm of poetry there were several Bengali ladies who achieved prominence, such as Sm. Kamini Roy, Girindra Mohini Dasi, and Mankumari Bose (who died only recently at a ripe old age). I will not venture to say much more on this subject, as I was too young to appraise the artistic or literary currents of the day. I will say this, however, that the immense number and I may say quantity of Bengali novels, romances and other more serious branches of literature, and the monthly or weekly magazines, which now flood the market, had not yet come into being. There were 3 or 4 English daily newspapers published at this time, and so far as I remember, not a single Bengali daily, only a few weeklies like *Hitabadi*, *Bangabasi*, *Sanjibani*. Among the Bengali monthlies at this time may be mentioned *Sahitya* (edited by Sures Samajpati), *Bharati* (edited in turn by Sm. Swarna Kumari Debi and her daughter Sarala Debi), and the short-lived *Sadhana* started by Rabindranath in collaboration with his nephew Sudhindranath. . . . In the sphere of lighter literature, I remember the "Darog Darfar" series of Detective Stories by Priyanath Mukherjee who was himself a Police Officer and wrote, I believe, from personal experience. There was another series of detective stories entitled "Goenda Kahini" which were translations or adaptations from English stories brought out by Sarat Chandra Sirkar (a descendant of the great educationist Pyari Charan Sirkar). Sirkar conceived the bright idea of bringing these stories out in weekly or fortnightly parts, which were sent out for sale in front of school or college gates, where they used to sell like hot cakes. Each part was priced at two annas or so, and therefore well within the means of even schoolboys, and a complete story consisted of 8 or 4 such parts. Unfortunately Sirkar died untimely at an early age, and the enterprise therefore came to an abrupt end.

Health & Hygiene

Mosquito Problems In Static Water Tanks—III

[By P. G. SHUTE, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malaria Officer, Ministry of Health, Great Britain.]

(Concluded from the issue of 19th February, 1944)

In the tropics where mosquitoes spread disease, the first and most effective method of mosquito control is to reduce the breeding grounds. Swamps which cannot be drained are canalized, and domestic water containers are emptied by the household or by the local sanitary authority.

At the present time in London and in the provinces potential breeding grounds are springing up all over the place, and we have to decide what measures of control are best suited to meet these conditions when larvae are found. During war time many factors have to be taken into consideration, such as available man power for inspections and treatment, materials available for anti-larval operations, and insecticides for destroying the adult insects.

In London, members of the National Fire Service have undertaken to examine for mosquito larvae all tanks which are under their control. When they visit tanks for inspection and refilling, they search for larvae before the water is interfered with. If larvae are found, the water is treated immediately. This plan worked extremely well last summer and if, as sometimes happens, various types of insect larvae are found, samples are collected and sent for classification either to the Ministry of Health or the Natural History Museum.

In the London underground railways over 90 per cent. of the collections of water have at one time or another contained mosquito larvae. Therefore all collections of water are treated regularly whether larvae are present or not. The reason for

this is that most of the patches of water are infested and any negative findings are of a very temporary character.

Only a very small percentage of the tanks above-ground have so far contained larvae. Therefore it is advisable not to treat any collections of water unless mosquito larvae are found.

At first it was suggested that all water should be treated during the summer months whether larvae were present or not. Larvicides were plentiful but trained personnel to carry out the inspections was scarce.

In the case of London the assistance of the National Fire Service in searching for larvae has greatly simplified the problem. Many of the staff soon became interested, and altogether they must have sent for identification hundreds of water creatures from various tanks.

Next thing for consideration is the best methods to use in destroying larvae.

For iron and brickwork tanks, oil is excellent. Oil should be sprayed over the surface of the water and not poured on with a can or hand-bowl. If a good brand of anti-malarial oil is used, one gallon is sufficient to cover 2,750 square feet of water. If the surface of the water contains a thick layer of dust, the oil will not spread properly: the dust should, therefore, be removed before treatment; debris protruding from the water should also be removed, as well as any objects floating on the surface. When a tank is treated it should be inspected on the following day, and if any living larvae are seen, treatment should be repeated. Water in tanks treated with oil seldom becomes reinfested within a month, provided the film of oil is not interfered with.

If for any reason oil cannot be used, a larvicide may be employed. This is just as effective as oil; in fact, under some circumstances, it is even better. But if the water is deep, larvicides are more expensive than oil. There are many proprietary brands of larvicides on the market and stocks are plentiful. The cost per gallon is about the same as oil, but whereas a film of oil on the surface of the water is all that is required, larvicides, to be effective, must not be diluted below a given strength, usually about one in twenty-eight thousand.

In practice, this is about one tablespoonful of larvicide to sixty gallons of water. It is best to use sufficient to make the water milky after it has been well mixed.

Larvicides remain effective for about the same length of time as oil. In the London underground railways we use larvicides for the inverts where the water is only a few inches deep. The sumps, disused lift shafts and some of the inverts often contain several feet of water, and for these oil is used. If a larvicide is employed it must be thoroughly mixed with the water. It is a good plan to pour in the larvicide and then, wearing a pair of gum boots, wade through the water to ensure thorough mixing.

It should, of course, be remembered that such measures are equally effective against the pupae.

Another method of control which can be used against certain species of mosquitoes consists of destroying the adult insects with insecticidal sprays. For example, spraying would be quite useless against those species which live in the open, but it can be

useful against mosquitoes which pass most of their lives in houses. It is also valuable for spraying attics and cellars during the winter months where females of certain species are known to be hibernating.

As *T. annulata* and *C. pipiens* both hibernate during the winter as fertilized females, their destruction before the next egg-laying season is advisable. Some other species of British mosquitoes also hibernate as female adults, but as they are unlikely to infest static water tanks, we need not consider them to-day.

Solutions containing flowers of pyrethrum and kerosene are effective insecticides but, as with larvicides and oil, it is best to use one of the proprietary brands.

PREVENTION AGAINST LAYING EGGS

When dealing with water-butts, cisterns, etc., it is advisable that vessels be covered with a close-fitting lid to prevent mosquitoes depositing eggs on the water. On allotments and in gardens, if the water-butt is raised about two feet above the ground and a tap inserted at the bottom of the vessel to draw off the water, a close-fitting cover is very effective in preventing mosquitoes breeding. But close-fitting covers for large static water tanks would not be practical. Covers, to be effective, would have to be made of sheet iron and would have to fit sufficiently tightly to prevent mosquitoes from gaining access to lay their eggs.

During the mosquito-breeding season, June to September, the cycle from egg to adult occupies about ten to twelve days. Therefore, if the water is changed regularly once a week, no adult mosquitoes could emerge, even if eggs were laid on the water daily. This, however, is impracticable for static water tanks. It is an expensive operation, and orders to empty a tank can be given only by the medical officer of health for the locality.

Tanks are much more likely to become mosquito-breeding grounds if they are less than half full of water, and even more so if they contain only a few inches. Last summer, in a battery of eight tanks, three contained only a few inches of water and five were full. The latter contained no larvae, but the three which were nearly empty were swarming. Therefore, it is important that the tanks should be filled to the brim.

Many of the tanks are infested with insect larvae other than mosquitoes, especially with a small gnat called *Chironomus*.

Nearly every tank in the London area contains larvae of this harmless little insect between the months of May and October. They are red and worm-like, and are commonly known as "blood" worms. The adults are quite harmless and are easily distinguished from mosquitoes because they have no proboscis and the tip of the tail is curved upwards, closely resembling a miniature scorpion. I have made special mention of these insects because they are so often mistaken for mosquitoes, and also because nearly all tanks contain them. Last year in one London borough some tanks were emptied because larvae and adults of this insect were mistaken for mosquitoes.

Other aquatic creatures infest the tanks but none need be mistaken for mosquitoes.

(Continued.)

Engineering & Architecture**An All-India Road Plan—I****A Basic Scheme For The Entire Rejuvenation Of The Existing Road System**

[By **MALIK N. M. KHAN, B.E., A.M.I., Struct. E.,** Chartered Structural Engineer, District Engineer, P. W. D. and Irrigation, Gwalior State.]

SPEED and yet more speed is the call of the hour. Faster planes, faster trains, faster tanks and still faster traction of all vehicles is the need of the moment. Whereas in the case of air and rail borne traffic it is the power of the engine that mainly governs the speed of the vehicle; in the case of roads no matter how powerful the engine, the vehicle cannot keep its desired speed unless the road surface is specially designed for the purpose. So to say, with the advance in speeds and faster traffic the road surface must also move in advance of our old system of Macadamised roads.

In the old days when the rate of movement was very slow it was just as good whether there was a road or no road; because a journey of 15 to 20 miles per day was considered enough. Then came the age of mechanically propelled vehicles and the pace grew faster and faster. The need for good roads, wider roads, dustless roads, smooth roads, tarred roads, cement roads grew. But the rate of improvement in the condition of roads has not kept pace with the advance in the design of automobiles and whatever little progress has been achieved in India has been marred by the obstructionist and greatly harmful effects of the bullock cart, a remnant of the past which is still going strong. The need for segregation of traffic has thus been forced on the Road Engineers as a necessary primary factor before anything can be done to meet the needs of the ever growing faster and larger volume of traffic.

The advent of the War has brought us face to face with the great drawbacks of the present system of roads in India for quick and efficient transmission of army vehicles, tanks, etc., on any large scale. Indeed it has been a rude shock and were it not for the favourable trend of war events and foresight of our Military Heads, the situation would have been much too serious.

It is needless to point out that Trunk Roads of Modern design and conception are as important for a country's defence as guns, tanks and aeroplanes. Aggressive Axis foresaw this much ahead and the part played by the Auto-bahns of Germany

will only be revealed after the termination of the present World War.

The provision of the subsidiary feeder roads for diversion of civilian traffic and maintenance of supply lines for the Auto-bahns is equally important. The absence of the above which have contributed in no less measure for the downfall of France is recent History which can not be easily forgotten.

Of all the public utility services a road is the only thing which is entirely built and maintained at Government expenses; is used freely by anyone and receives nothing but knocks at the hands of those to whom it offers succour. How ungrateful? It is evident that nothing can last long if it receives such ill treatment. This is where we are. A road used by all and none except the Government paying for it. Do I propose more taxation to the already overtaxed people of India? Yes and No is my answer. Yes, because it will be a tax and no because it will benefit the taxpayer more than he is taxed. It is something like taxing the body in the form of physical exercise which ultimately benefits the body which is taxed. So have no fears of the tax and no illusions about having the prospect of using good roads without paying for them. To carry the argument a little further I ask; "Is there any country in the World which would allow free use of its railroad system by private trollies, railcars, etc., on the ground that the railways are built and maintained out of the revenues derived from the public," why should the roads be put under a different category? Roads provide a base for movement of vehicular traffic just as the rails provided it for the locomotives and railway wagons, etc. If the State Railways do not allow private individuals to use its railroad free of charge, why should road be a woman's land to be used as often and as severe a way as anyone desires without having to pay for it? Many will say that the public does pay for the upkeep of roads in the form of petrol tax, motor tax and so on. A very cursory examination will reveal that this tax does not provide for even a small percentage of the cost of maintenance of roads (not including the expenses of establishment required for supervision of roads which will still further reduce this percentage).

We come down then to the conclusion that money from sources other than the Government must be found to finance our road development plans. The system of Road Bonds as practised in the U. S. A. will not prove a success here in India, unless we have an assured means to pay the interest of these Bonds. There can therefore be no other source to provide revenue for the roads but the people who use it.

(To be continued)

FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOHEN-JO-DARO

The Indus River Commission during its recent meeting at Karachi decided to request the Central Government to build a bund round the historic ruins of Mohen-Jo-daro, which lie along the lower reaches of the Indus as a protection against floods. During the floods of 1942 a portion of Larkhana district in which Mohen-Jo-daro is situated, was inundated.

The Commission sanctioned estimates amounting to nearly Rs. 10,00,000 for raising and strengthening other river banks.

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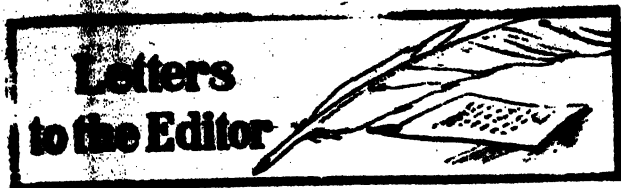
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The Electoral Rolls

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Sir,—The recent Electoral Rolls dispute case deserves attention and this letter endeavours to explain it in non-technical language.

In Ward 17 of this city (Theatre Road vicinity) there are about 200 Europeans who appear qualified as voters, either as they pay taxes exceeding Rs. 10 p.a., or rental exceeding Rs. 25 p.m. Under the latter qualification 160 names were collected by Mr. Sawday, who undertook this work as a member of the British Municipal Electors' Committee whose main function is to assist in compiling an accurate roll for the European community. Applications for these persons were sent in good time on the correct form to the Electoral Officer, but unfortunately 100 names did not appear on the Preliminary Roll recently published, a very large percentage of omissions in a Ward with a normal "total" voting strength of about 325. The 100 individuals then applied for inclusion in the Final Roll to the Revising Authority, who threw out these applications, and in consequence appeal was made to the High Court. Mr. Sawday complained about all the names except that of Mr. Stark (who filed his own petition) being omitted.

Counsel for the Revising and Registering Authorities pleaded:—

(a) The High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter as the decision of the Revising Authority was final.

(b) If, however, the High Court had a right to interfere, it was only if the Revising Authority acted in a manner which was legally reprehensible, but they could not interfere if merely an error of judgment had been committed.

(c) The 100 applications to the Revising Authority did not give full details regarding qualifications and although this information was included in their original applications to the Registering Authority, it was not obligatory for the former to approach the latter for this information.

(d) Mr. Sawday had no standing in the matter and had no right to complain about the 100 individuals.

(e) An individual to be a voter must (1) have the necessary qualifications and duly apply for inclusion on the roll, and (2) have his name entered in a register maintained by the Corporation.

The Judge decided against the Corporation on

(a), (b), (c) and (d). He maintained that:—

(a) the High Court had jurisdiction;

(b) the Revising Authority's behaviour went far beyond an error of judgment and was in derogation of his duties;

(c) the Revising Authority could easily have obtained the necessary information from the Registering Authority merely by the asking. On actual fact the two Authorities

although separate in law, are the same person);

(d) Mr. Sawday was entitled to make the application.

With regard to (e), it seems that the law insists on names being included in the register. His Lordship stated that legally an application for inclusion is not in itself sufficient and that voters must satisfy themselves that their names have been duly entered. Previously we understood that the only two documents which had legal significance were the Preliminary and the Final Electoral Rolls. However, the existing law undoubtedly mentions a register which it is now apparent refers to a book from which the Preliminary Roll is compiled. If your name is not in that book, you have no subsequent recourse. His Lordship's ruling, which we do not question under the existing law, means that in practice about 100,000 voters, having applied for inclusion on the roll, should then call on the Electoral Officer to see that their names have been entered; it is too late to await the publication of the Preliminary Roll.

It should be pointed out that an applicant is never told whether he is on the Register, although an application is made on the requested form. The Register is neither published nor attended with any publicity as in the case of the Preliminary Roll. Neither does the law provide that an objection can be made if names do not appear on the Register, and there is no doubt that the existing situation is most unsatisfactory for the citizen. In the present instance, neither the Registering nor the Revising Authority gave any intimation to the claimants that their names were not on the Register, nor was this included in the affidavits before the Court. The existence and significance of the Register, and the fact that the claimants' names had been excluded only became known at the last moment from arguments of Counsel for the Registering and Revising Authorities.

We shall not rest here; we shall try to have the names included in the Register even at this late date, as we believe it is still legally possible, if the Registering Officer is willing to take this action. We shall also plead for an early revision of the law.

It is unfortunate that certain matters did not come under discussion at any stage in the case. For example, the actual qualifications of the voters did not arise and also the statement of the Municipal Inspectors that after a diligent search they could not find any trace of most of the European voters in the Ward, which included such well-known persons as Mr. Mannooch, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and many others who have resided there for years and who have been included on previous electoral rolls.

I believe this is the first case in which the European community have gone to the High Court to clarify aspects of the Municipal Act and electoral procedure which seemed unsatisfactory. His Lordship's judgment has cleared the air, not only for the European community but for every citizen interested in the administration of Calcutta Corporation.—Yours etc.

H. BORN,

Chairman,

British Municipal Electors' Committee.

Calcutta, February 21.

Calcutta News & Views

POLICE CHIEF SEEKS INFORMATION

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, requests any person who witnessed the incident at 3-30 p.m. on February 12 last when Mr. Abinash Chandra Barua, Secretary of the Bengal Buddhist Association, was knocked down and fatally injured by a motor lorry at the crossing of Ramesh Mitra Road and Russa Road (Bhowanipore), to report the facts to the police.

STUDENT DOCTORS

It is learnt that nearly 200 senior medical students including 100 from the Calcutta Medical College have been allowed to proceed on special leave, for two months for the present, for rendering medical relief in rural areas in Bengal.

These student-doctors will be in charge of mobile medical units organised by Government and will be responsible for treating diseases like cholera, dysentery, small-pox and malaria.

It is learnt that special arrangements will be made for their training on their return so that they may be able to retrieve the loss they sustained by the break in their studies. Their attendance in the mofussil work will be counted as their duty in hospital wards for the purpose of examination.

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL

"I hope I will be excused", said the Hon. Mr. Tamijuddin Khan in opening on Tuesday last (February 22), the proceedings of the 70th Birth Anniversary of Sir Muhammad Iqbal at the Moslem Institute, "by our Uelmas when I say that lethargy which was evident in the Moslem world was bad enough but this malady was made worse by them. They almost wanted to put a stop to the enquiring minds apprehending that the tendency would kill the spirit of Islam."

They forgot, said further Mr. Khan, that science and culture which Europe got was through its impact with Islam. Iqbal through his writings revived that original yearning for knowledge and realisation of the idea of Islam. His was a synthetic influence wonderfully successful in bridging the gulf between the progressive and the orthodox.

Mr. M. Rahman, Secretary of the Anjuman, stated that in paying homage to Iqbal there was not the slightest intention of starting a controversy regarding Urdu versus Bengali or Bengali versus Urdu. Bengali was mother-tongue of Bengali Mualims and they yielded to none in their love for that tongue. But their object was to bring these two languages closer to each other.

Dr. A. Shadani of Dacca University read a paper on Iqbal and the noted Bengali musical artist Abbasuddin delighted the gathering with Ghazal songs.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCAATION

The Annual Convocation of Calcutta University, which was to be held on March 3 and 4 at the Senate Hall, will now be held, it is stated, on March 4 in the premises of the University College of Science on Upper Circular Road.

An octogenarian will figure prominently among the 6,250 young recipients of degrees and diplomas at this Convocation.

Mr. Nalini Mohan Sanyal, who is on the wrong side of 80, will be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. A thesis on "The Original Development of Bihari Language" has earned him this distinction. Mr. Sanyal was a lecturer in the Department of Indian Vernaculars of the University for a long time.

Another interesting recipient will be an Arts graduate, Mr. Kalimohan De, who got through the B. A. Examination at his 19th attempt last year at the age of 61.

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

"Spread of education among the masses" is the motto of the People's University which held its second annual meeting at its office-room at Albert Hall on Sunday last, February 20. Dr. Souran Ghosh was in the chair.

The aim of this University is to organise units with people, irrespective of political bias, with the task of imparting education to as many persons as possible. The Secretary of the University called its establishment 'a historical necessity' and emphasised upon the urgency of removing illiteracy. He said that the peasantry and working class were steeped into ignorance to the extent that not one of them knew what was happening beyond their own villages. To help broadening the outlook of our younger generation by holding classes and organizing meetings was also another aim of this University.

Miss Stela Brown and Mr. Seth Druker who were among the speakers of the afternoon urged the audience to try and mix with soldiers who come from all parts of the world. This mixing, they said, would help in promoting better understanding among the peoples of the world.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a rise of 30 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended February 19, compared with the previous week:—

Total deaths	...	1,145
Small-pox (Decrease, 38)	...	216
Cholera (Increase, 6)	...	26
Malaria (Increase, 7)	...	59
Paupers (Increase, 2)	...	249

SISIR KUMAR GHOSH MEMORIAL MEETING

Compilation of a modern comprehensive biography of the late Sisir Kumar Ghosh, presenting a true portrait of the sturdy fighter he was, was urged by Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor of "Jugantar", presiding over a public meeting held in memory of the great author, statesman and journalist.

The function, organised under the auspices of the Sisir Kumar Institute, took place at the Institute premises at Baghbazar.

The present generation seemed to have forgotten that the lifestory of Sisir Kumar,—Sisir Kumar the crusader, the diplomat, the journalist and the social reformer—had for more than half a century filled an important chapter of the history of the nineteenth century Bengal.

Even for that remarkable period Sisir Kumar was far ahead of his time. Sixty years before the non-co-operation movement under the lead of Gandhiji had swept over the country Sisir Kumar, then a lad of eighteen, had initiated the indigo cultivators of Jessore in the use of this weapon against the mighty British planters. Long before the country had heard of Industrial strike Sisir Kumar had dwelt upon it as an instrument in the hands of the working class for the removal of their legitimate grievances. As a journalist he had no peer in his days and Mr. Mukherjee doubted if the country would ever have one who could match him in point of honesty, fearlessness, erudition and statesmanship.

Others who addressed the meeting included Councillor Kahlish Chandra Chakravarty, Dr. Bhagendra Nath Bose, and Raja Kishore Das Roy Mahapatra.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ELECTORAL ROLL DISPUTE

Judgment In High Court

Das, J., of the Calcutta High Court, found in favour of the respondents, the Revising Authority, N. Sinha Ray and the Registering Authority of the Calcutta Corporation in this application (reported in "The Statesman" of February 16) in which the petitioner Stanley Kissen Sawday asked for an order on them to show cause why the claims of the several persons named by him as voters in the municipal election of 1944 should not be allowed; why their names should not be included in the electoral roll prepared for the purpose; why the refusal orders passed by the Revising Authority, on various dates, up to January 26, on the applications of those persons, should not be vacated; and why a writ of "certiorari" should not be issued calling up the proceedings, now before the Revising Authority, for quashing.

It appeared that on the ex parte application of the petitioner his lordship had issued a rule on February 2, on the above terms, and had also granted an injunction restraining the above authorities from publishing the electoral roll without the above names included therein, until the above cause was shown or until the further orders of this court.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukharji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr.) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the Registering Authority.

The petitioner's case was that the above voters applied in the requisite form for enrolment as voters in Ward No. 17, general constituency. He was already enrolled as a voter in the preliminary electoral roll for the above Ward and was a prospective candidate for election in that constituency. All the above names were omitted from the preliminary roll but the names of Y. R. Patel and R. B. Whitehead were known to have been recorded as eligible to vote, but had been recorded, by clerical error or otherwise, in other constituencies. This fact was not known to the petitioner or to the would be voters until after the expiry of the date for making a claim to the Revising Authority. The above persons applied to the authority for the restoration of their names, but the latter rejected their claims. The petitioner contended that the orders of the Revising Authority were illegal and *ultra vires*, of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that the above names could not be entered in the preliminary roll as, in spite of reasonable opportunities given to them, they failed to produce satisfactory evidence in support of their applications or otherwise to satisfy the respondents as to the correctness of the statements made therein. In the face of the express provision of the statute this court had no jurisdiction to amend or modify the orders passed by the Revising Authority. The petitioner was not entitled to any relief and this application should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship held that the jurisdiction of the High Court to issue the prerogative writs of "mandamus," "prohibition" and "certiorari" was not taken away although Section 25(3) of the Calcutta Municipal Act provided that the order of the Revising Authority would be final and the Act and the rules purported to be a self-contained code providing for the establishment of the Revising Authority as a special tribunal. This petitioner had no legal right within Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act to bring an application for the issue of a writ of "mandamus" but he was entitled to ask for the writ of "certiorari" for, in the latter case, he did not require any personal right (L. R. 1913 A.C. 454). On the facts of this application the Revising Authority appeared to have exceeded his

jurisdiction and to have acted in derogation thereof in disallowing the claims. But the issue of writs of "certiorari" in these cases would not constitute effective remedies because the names of the above persons had not been entered on the (Municipal) register in accordance with Section 20(1)(b) of the Act, which entries, on the register, were one of the "sine qua non" of a voter's right. In the circumstances the Rule was discharged with costs. The interim injunction was dissolved.

In another application before the same judge, the petitioner, Alan Forrest Stark, asked for a similar order (as in the first application) on the respondents N. Singh Roy, Revising Authority and the Registering Authority of the Calcutta Corporation.

In this case also it appeared that on the ex parte application of the petitioner his lordship had issued on February 2, a similar rule (as in the first case) and granted a similar injunction upon the Registering Authorities.

Mr. S. M. Bose (Advocate-General) and Mr. P. B. Mukharji appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. N. Banerjee (Sr.) and Mr. S. B. Sinha for the respondents.

The petitioner's case was that he was qualified to be a voter and elector under the Calcutta Municipal Act, as he resided at No. 62, Mova Street within Ward No. 17 of the Calcutta Corporation, and he paid rent for the whole of 1942-43, for it, at Rs. 25 per month. He applied in the requisite form, as required by the notification issued by the Provincial Government, to enrol his name as a voter but the Registering Authority prepared the preliminary roll wrongfully and illegally excluding his name therefrom. As required by the rules he applied to the Revising Authority, before December 20 last, for rectification of the above roll by including his name but by his order dated January 26 last, the Revising Authority rejected the petitioner's claim stating that according to the opinion of the Law Officer of the Corporation, the application was not in order, and was disallowed. The petitioner contended that the above order was illegal and *ultra vires* of the Act. The Revising Authority had acted in violation of the Act and the rules and his order was in excess, and an abuse, of the jurisdiction conferred on him. The ground for the rejection was that the claim and objection did not conform to rule 17 of the notification as it was further alleged that the grounds of the claim and objection had not been sufficiently set forth therein. Such contention was untenable and *ultra vires* of the Act.

The respondents denied the allegations and submissions made by the petitioner. Their case was that this application was not maintainable and the order passed by the Revising Authority was final according to the Act. So this court had no jurisdiction to entertain this application. Rule 17 had not been complied with and the claim was rightly rejected. His order was not in excess, or an abuse, of the jurisdiction conferred on him. The petitioner had not been unlawfully or illegally disfranchised and he had not been injured in any way. In any event this application was not maintainable against the Registering Authority. The Preliminary roll having been published by him, the matter of including any name in the roll or of otherwise amending the same was entirely out of his hands and no order could be made against him now. It having been reported by a mutation inspector that the petitioner had denied having made the application, the same was rejected as there was no other alternative on the part of the electoral roll officer. In the above circumstances the petitioner could not make any grievance and the exclusion was justified.

His lordship held that the petitioner had *locus standi* to ask for the writs of "mandamus" and "certiorari" but on similar grounds as in the above application of S. K. Sawday, this rule was also discharged with costs. The interim injunction was dissolved.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on
12th February, 1944.

(City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs,))

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,115 against 1,257 and 1,151 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 567. The general death-rate of the week was 27.48 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 12th February, 1944, was 894 against 998 and 898 in the two preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There were 174 deaths from small-pox during the week against 164 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 101 respectively against 77

and 136 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.16 per mille per annum.

There were 23 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.52.

There were 117 deaths from respiratory diseases against 158 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 37 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 221 against 259 and 253 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, 80 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 21 from fevers, 24 from bowel-complaints and 31 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 43.84 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 42.06.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY LIMITED

Notice

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1944, for the supply of:
(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad;
(3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry;
(6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef;
(8) Mutton and Lamb; (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1944, to the 31st March, 1945, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটিশ ইণ্ডিয়া স্টীম নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৪ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৫ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৩নং লিওনে স্ট্রীটস্থ ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিল্ট টেন্ডার ১৫ই মার্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লওয়া যাইবে:—(১) কল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড্; (৩) ডিম; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) তিল ও সাইড্ ডিস্; (৭) বিক্; (৮) মটন ও লেগ্; (৯) আলু ও পেঁয়াজ।

টেন্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক করম্ আছে। প্রত্যেক করমের মূল্য ১/- এক টাকা মাত্র। বাঁহারা টেন্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ট্রাণ্ড রোডস্থিত মেকিনন্স মেকেন্সি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে চাপান করম্ পাইবেন।

দর সন্নিবেশ কম হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেন্ডার কোম্পানি মঞ্জুর করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddai.
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 9	Do.	" 261	0 13 0	Butter.	" 86-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 6	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 13 3	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0				

BEHATTA CHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Construction of 9 ft. dia. brick sewer in Galiff Street and 21 in. dia. reinforced concrete over-flow sewer in Cornwallis Street.

2. Supply of Belting of different kinds during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 29th February, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 and 2 are to hold good for three months.

N. B.—Tenderers in respect of 2 above may also quote alternative rates for Cotton Canvas Belting.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd February, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

185. White-washing and paving the floor of Workshop building and Lighting Department of 20-C, Convent Road in Ward No. 19—Rs. 733, dated the 21st February, 1944 (2 months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,

District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 23rd February, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Jummon for permission to transfer his rights and interests in Stall No. 95 in North Range in S. S. Hogg Market to Mr. Nur Mohammed.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Kishori Mohon Saha for the registration of his name in place of Lalit Mohon Saha in respect of Stall No. N. B. 35/1, S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 10th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Anthony Gomes, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block New Building in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in Babu Surendhra Nath Saha as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the conditions that the new partner will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Shaik Nizamuddin, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 42 in Block C (new) in the S. S. Hogg Market for permission to take in his brother Shaik Bashiruddin as partner in the business carried on in the above stall, subject to the condition that the new partners will have no lien on the stall if and when the original allottee retires from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 14th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Akram for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of Stalls Nos. 71-72 in Block C (old) in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. Nissim Elias Nissim, the other partner in respect of the above stalls and for permission to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from Oilman Stores to Cotton and Woollen goods including shawls. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Baidynath Sen, Nagendra Nath Sen, Narendra Nath Sen and Harendra Nath Sen for partitioning the Stalls Nos. 49-50 in Block "B" in the S. S. Hogg Market into two equal halves and for registration of the names of Messrs. Baidynath Sen and Nagendra Nath Sen as occupiers of the northern half and the names of Messrs. Narendra Nath Sen and Harendra Nath Sen as occupiers of the southern half. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Mujibar Rahman Mullick for the registration of his name as sole occupier of Stall No. 114 in Block "D" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of other recorded occupier Mr. Uzaher Ali Nasker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the names of Seth Mulchand Chattram and Mr. Parsram Mulchand in respect of Stalls Nos. 18 and 35-36 in Block "A" in the S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of the other recorded occupier Mr. F. Mulchand. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

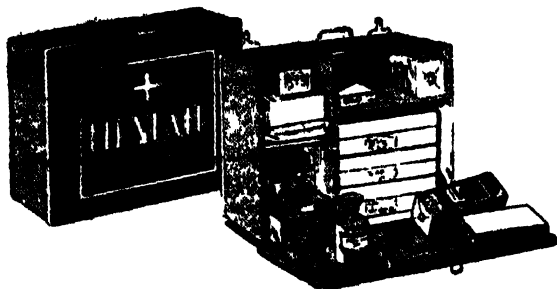
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Toffazul Hossain for the registration of his name in place of Mat. Rabia Khatoon Bibi and Mr. Ali Ahmed Choudhury in respect of Stall No. 75 in Block "B" in S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th February, 1944.

Silicate of Soda



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the coolie.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-10 for a Bicycle and 0-20 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
FISH.	1 0 0	1 8 0	VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.	0 6 6	
Pona per seer	...	...	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	...	...	" (New) per seer	...	...	SUNDRIES		
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	...	...	Sugar	0 7 3	
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	...	...	" (Con.)	...	...
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Ellas	0 12 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
Crab each	...	...	Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	...	...	Bhanga	...	...
Mutton.			Badana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Bituli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	3 0 0	6 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0	...	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 8 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal	...	...
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate	...	...	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	...	...
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	...	2 8 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	...	...
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras	...	...	Do.	...	...
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	...	4 0 0	Barley Pearl 1	...	...
Pean (Dargooling)	...	...	Do. Bhadwa	...	...	Do.	...	...
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree	...	4 8 0	Corn Flower	...	...
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Robinson's Barley	...	0 12 0
			Milk	...	...	Do. Soft Fat	...	1 0 0
			FLOUR.			Jelly	...	...
			Flour per seer	...	0 6 0			
			Atta White No. 1	...	0 5 0			
			Atta Brown per seer	...	0 5 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 23rd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 6 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
Do. Malted "					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
					Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Round "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0		
					Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.	4 0 0				Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0			Pomfrats per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 10 0			Bhetke	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0			Maldine	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0			Do. large per	6 0 0		4 8 0	
Raw Ham (fall) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Papadams per 100	0 6 0		1 8 0	
					Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	1 0 0		2 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

PHONE 88 1307

31 JACKSON LANE
CALCUTTA

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 40	1 80	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 8
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 12 0	2 00	Do. Nagpur			Apples (Cooking) 2—8	1 00	
Capon	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry)	2 14 0	3 10 0	Do. Darjeeling	0 60	0 80	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 00
Do. (roasting)	2 10 0	3 40	Do. Fyzabad			Do. Nainital	8 00	10 00
Do. (special)	3 40	3 10 0	Do. Country	0 60	0 70	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) 11 oz.	2 00	2 60	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) 11 lb 1 oz.	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting)	2 80	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	1 40	1 12 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 00	3 80	Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 00	Ginger	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose	10 00	12 00	Green Chilly per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons	0 14 0	1 00	Turmeric	0 60	0 80	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each			Do. Rawalpindi	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen	12 00	15 00	Knol kohl Country each	0 80	0 40	Amra per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bael Fruit each	0 40	0 60
heavy lots	1 40	1 80	Do. Do. per score	0 20		Badana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 00
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 00	Leek Darjeeling each	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 10	0 16	Cocoanut each		
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 20	Lettuce per score	0 80	1 40	Country Apples	0 20	0 28
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 00	2 40	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 60	0 80	Gooseberry per seer	0 60	0 80
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.	1 80	2 00
Dove each			Onions, Madras per seer	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Nask 1 lb.		
Guinea fowl	4 80	5 80	Do. Patna red	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Portridge	4 00	4 80	Do. " white	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock			Do. Country red	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Pheasant			Paranip each	0 30	0 40	Do. S. African per lb.		
Plovers	0 60	0 80	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 80	9 00
Quail each	0 12 0		Do. Darjeeling	0 10 0	0 12 0	Joffa Orange per doz.	2 00	2 40
Rabbit	6 00		Do. Hazaribagh			Anar per seer	2 00	2 40
Snippets per each	0 40	0 60	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 20	0 10 0	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 00	1 20
Snipes	0 60	0 80	Do. Kagbanga			Jack Fruit each	1 00	2 00
Teal (large)	0 80	0 12 0	Do. Country	0 40	0 50	Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 80	
Teal (cotton)			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Khurbane	1 80	
Wild Duck each	1 80	2 00	Do. Country do.	0 70	0 80	Do. (large) per lb.		
Sand Grouse each			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 60	0 70	Kesur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lime patty per score	0 50	0 10 0
Canary (Cook) each	15 00	20 00	Do. (Old) Nainital	0 30	0 40	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 00	3 00
Do. (Hen)			Do. (New)	0 80	0 10 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 00	3 00	Do. Madras			pur)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Small)			Do. (Country)		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Shillong	0 40	0 50	Locket per score		
Do. Ground per seer			Rhubarb each	0 40	0 50	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artichoke per seer			Pulbul (Patil) per seer	2 80	3 00	M. Melon Jaunpur		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Radish English per bundle	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon per seer		
seer			Do. Country per bundle	0 80	0 10 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow)		
Do. Country per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 30	0 40	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	10 00	12 00
Bean Country per seer			Squash per seer			Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
Do. French (Darjeeling)			Country Spinach per score	0 20	0 30	per doz.		
per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 30	0 30	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 00	6 00
Do. Butter per score			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Sipia		
Brinjal " seer	0 40	0 50	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Fazlie 1		
Cabbage each			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Do. Country	0 40	0 50	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Country)	0 40	0 50	Do. Ranchi	0 40	0 60	Do. Golapkhosh		
Do. each	0 60	0 80	Do. Shillong	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Green per score		
bundle			bundle			Do. Kanchan		
Do. per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Do. per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Bombay		
Do. (Country)	0 60	0 70	Vegetable marrow Country			Do. Madras 6—8		
			each			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. Darjeeling each			Mangosteen per doz.		
			White Pumpkins each	0 40	0 80	Mulberry per score	2 00	2 80
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 40	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 80	3 00

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The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 20-25 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jessore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul " ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		3 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galasia do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Nainital) " ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 " ...			Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 " ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere " ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	" P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	" F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 447)

**VALUE
FOR
MONEY**

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)				BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)				KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)			
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0			Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—			
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0			Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0			(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6		
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0							(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0		
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0		*FLOUR.				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0		
BUTTER, Etc.				Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer				*Matches:—			
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0		Patent flour No. 1 per seer ...				40 stick each box ...	0 0 4		
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0		Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...				50 „ „ ...	0 0 6		
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0		Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...				80 „ „ ...	0 0 9		
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0		Country flour per seer ...				*COAL AND COKE			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...				*Atta Red (Chaundashi)				Control			
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0		Do. White per seer ...				Price			
MILK AND CREAM				Do. Red „ „ ...				Selling			
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		Wheat „ „ ...				Price			
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0		*RICE				Control			
FISH.				Rice (retail) ...				Price			
Bhatke (Jhill) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0		Rice per seer (retail) ...				0 6 6			
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0		Bhasmanik rice per seer				Control			
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 12 0	3 4 0		Medium per seer ...				Price			
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 8 0	6 8 0		coarse per md. ...				0 6 6			
Catla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0		Do. per seer ...				Control			
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0		Banktoolai manja per md.				Price			
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0		Do. per seer ...				0 7 3			
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0		Chinisakkar per md. ...				Selling			
Haddock (whole) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0		Do. per seer ...				Price			
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0		Kabul rice per seer				0 8 0			
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0		Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...				Control			
Mango fish with roe 6—8				Kamini rice „ ...				Price			
Do. without roe 8—10				Palmai (table) per seer ...				0 8 6			
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer ...				*SUGAR				Control			
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0		Sugar Candy per seer ...				Price			
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0		Ordinary (Powder whitish)				0 7 3			
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0		Crystal (best) ...				Selling			
Prawns per seer (small)	2 12 0	3 0 0		Medium (small grain				Price			
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...				white) ...				0 8 0			
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 8 0		Medium (small grain)				Control			
Lobster ...	2 0 0	2 4 0		Bengal ...				Price			
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		*DAL Etc.				0 7 3			
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		Kalai per seer ...				Selling			
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0		Arahar „ ...				Price			
Do. (cut) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0		Ohola „ ...				0 8 0			
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0		Khari Masoor „ ...				0 10 0			
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.				Khasari „ ...				0 7 0			
Brand (White or Brown)				Mung (Bhaja) „ ...				0 7 0			
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0			*Salt ...				0 10 0			
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0							0 3 0			
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6			Cocogem—				Selling			
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0			1 lb. tin ...				Price			
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0			2 lb. „ ...				0 8 0			
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 3 0	0 8 6		6 lb. „ ...				Control			
				*Coconut Oil per seer ...				Price			
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0		Castor Oil				1 5 0			
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0		*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0			1 4 0			
Do. Overland „ ...				„ „ „ No. 2				Control			
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0			*KEROSENE OIL				led			
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }				Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—				rates.			
Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3			Control			
				(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	5 1 9			led			
				(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1	0 8 0			rates.			
				(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2	0 2 9			Control			
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N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

***Controlled by the Government.**

***Controlled by the Government.**
Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Oup		0 12
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do. ...			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...			Broken			per tin		1 14
Cow & Gate Rusks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 11 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	8
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken	1 0 0		1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 6 0		tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.			per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			DUST TEA					
Dareske per packet	0 2 6		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14
Colossor per pkt.		0 8 6	Dust per lb.			tin Nos. 3 & 4		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Red Khashin Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Chamois Leather large		
(magnum)			Cococa 1 lb. packet			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 00
Gold "Flake" per packet			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	Eno's Fruit Salt		
Green	0 8 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Oavender per packet	0 4 0		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Zam-Buk		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Amrutanjana Pain Balm		
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Ploekes (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
50			Mustard Colman per tin			Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Do. 1 lb.			Kruschen Salt		
rettes per tin			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0			
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
per packet		0 2 6	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Enamel Paint English		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0	4 8 0	Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	per doz.		
Craven A tin of 50	3 4 0		Sauages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2991) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sealdah Sta.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Ver 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butal 7	0 2 0 each.	Butal.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 9th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	...	...
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pear	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani ...			Ohani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkai			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR			Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 0 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
			Suji			Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6
			Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 11 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
			" Khajure			EGGS.		
DAL.			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Jam (Patnai whole) ...		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 5 0
Gram (Dal)		0 12 0	Do. New (Country) .	0 4 0	0 5 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati) .			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 5 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) .					
Do. (Krishna)								
Arahar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0						
Kalai Dal		0 8 0						
Khasari Dal		0 10 0						
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0	0 12 0						
Salt		0 8 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.		Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	...	0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		1 12 0	Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 12 0	Pabna per seer		4 0 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	0 10 0	0 13 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		0 8 1	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 10 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 5 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranoli		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangs "		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadawa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		8 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0	2 8 0	Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pasta		1 12 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)		0 6 0	Dates Arab		2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta			Mango			rettes 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Daul)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
			Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 2 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. " "		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0	Do. " "		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 4 0	Do. " "		
			Hilsa Fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			

*Controlled by the Government—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Saahindra K. Bose, Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "H" 2 and 4, Landmark Market, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 15-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatai Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap)		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingassal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhass			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Patl Lemon each	0 0 0	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Kharbuza per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer			Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay	0 10 0		Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Country		0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0		Do. Nagpur 16-22	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deahi	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Madras			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Coarse		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Medium	0 6 6	Ration shop
Fatal Murshidabad per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Peara 8-25	1 0 0				
Do. Dist per seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly			Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	D.
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each			Java		
Caulliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Cocconut Oil		
Pesa Ranchi per seer		0 10 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Salt per seer		0 3 0
Do. Deahi	0 4 0	0 5 0	Musket per seer			Flour		
Beans		0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer			Atta	0 6 0	Ration shop
Squash	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Multan per seer			Sujee	0 5 0	
Tomato	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Kandahar			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	2 0 0		Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair	0 2 0	0 5 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Til Oil per seer		
			Do. Sultana	2 4 0	2 8 0	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0			
Apple Cashmere			Do. without shell	3 8 0	6 0 0	DAL		
Do. Kulu			Do. do. large	4 0 0	7 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per rupee			Water melon Gosalando			Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer		3 0 0	Do. Deahi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Farukabad			Khesari	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)			Sarbati Lemon (Museum)	8-12	1 0 0	Mator		0 10 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Shelled	1 8 0	2 0 0			
Chilghoza	4 0 0	5 0 0	Nut Ground			TEA.		
Dates Arab			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Bagdad	1 8 0	1 12 0	Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe	2 4 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Nasik			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta			Bombay			Quality per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Ohaman			Aligarh			Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. Australia			Jessore			Pekoe per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khorma		2 0 0	Dinapur	3 8 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deahi	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pabna	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani			Darbhangha	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Masafpur	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichis Country per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker		
Do. Masafpur per 100			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	FISH			"Victoria" Swan		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bagda per seer		2 0 0	Interior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per 100			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score			Do. (out pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 L. G.)		
Palnial per seer			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per seer			Hilaa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi			Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 3 6	Contro lled shop
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone:—Calcutta 522.

Telegram:—Bhatnagar Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pons per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per seer ...			Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 1 6	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktula (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Grapes ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			SUNDRIES.		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 8 0	Dates per seer ...	1 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8
Mutton " ...		2 8 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		2 8 0	Orange 12 to 22 ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Fowl's eggs ...		2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ohana " ...		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Papaya each ...			Bhanga " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Sugarcane each ...			Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) per seer ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			COKE & COAL.		
Onion ...		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
Potato (Mainital) ...		0 5 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET
Rates quoted on the 23rd February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR		
Pons per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contid.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Mainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do (New) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contid.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	"Patna per seer " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Banktula (Manja) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Duck each ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0	Tomato Darjeeling " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Chicken ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. (Country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Golap Bora ...		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer ...	1 4 0	
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0		Almond per seer ...			Sugar (Controlled) " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	1 14 0		Alubokra " ...			Gur per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Cocconut oil " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Basel each ...			Ohana " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 3 0	0 20 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	0 8 0	Khar Masoor " ...		
Cauliflower ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree " ...		
Carrot (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Kalai " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli " ...		
Cucumbers ...	0 5 0	1 4 0	Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...		
Onion ...	0 5 0	1 4 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 8 0		Do. (Bona) " ...		
Potatoes ...	0 5 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mattor " ...		
OTHERS.			Oranges per score ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	BUTTER			Netley 1 lb. tin ...		
Ghee Lakhee " ...			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
Do. Bhadwa " ...			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 4 0	1 4 0
Do. Sree " ...			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0		Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
Milk ...			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET **Prices quoted on the 9th February, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 00	1 80	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 40	0 50	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton	2 90	2 80	Sweet Potatoes	0 60	—	Fazli 2 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid	2 90	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 00	1 80	Prmes S. W. per seer	1 00	1 4
Pork	1 80	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 40	0 60	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 12	0 2
Duck each	0 10 0	1 00	White Pumpkin each	0 60	1 00	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 00	2 80	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 80	0 60	BUTTER.		
Chicken	0 80	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 40	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon	—	0 50	FRUITS.			Dinapur	1 12 0	2 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	2 80	Ghee per seer	2 80	4 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 00	Apricot	2 00	2 80	Pure Cow's Milk	0 80	—
Fowls „	1 12 0	2 00	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	2 80	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 40	—
Pona per seer	1 80	—	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 16	—
Do. (Out pieces)	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer	1 80	1 40	Do. 1 lb.	0 09	0 1
Silong	—	—	Beal each	0 10	0 40	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 80	2 00	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	0 80	0 8
Bagda	1 40	1 80	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta „	0 60	0 6
Bhangaur	1 00	1 40	Cocconut each	0 40	0 60	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 00	1 40	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 00	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 00	1 40	Dates per seer	2 00	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 20	0 40	Almond „	2 80	2 00	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 00	Grape „	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 80	3 00	Do. per box	—	—	Ohinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 00	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	Deshi „	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 00	1 40	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 20	1 4
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per	0 60	1 20	Kharbura „	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7
Do. (Desi)	1 00	1 80	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 40	1 14
Bean (French) per seer	0 40	0 60	Lime per score	0 50	0 60	Cocconut Oil	—	1 8
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 80	0 40	Lokote „	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 80	0 40	Oranges 10 to 16	1 00	—	Arhar per seer	0 90	0 10
Cabbage (Country) each	0 80	1 00	Pesta per seer	2 80	4 00	Chana	0 90	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 20	0 60	Plantain (Champa) per	0 40	0 50	Kharl Masoor „	—	0 11
Cauliflower	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per	0 80	—	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Papaya each	0 20	0 40	Khasaree	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Pineapple „	0 80	0 80	Mung (Harl)	0 10 0	0 12
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 80	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	0 80	0 60	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 80	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	2 00	2 80	Salt	—	0 2
Garlic	0 50	0 60	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer	0 12	2 00	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger	0 40	0 50	Walnut „	—	1 00	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 80	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 80	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 50	0 60	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi)	0 40	0 50	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi)	0 80	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 60	0 80	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „	0 50	0 60	Sipla	—	—			
Pulbul	0 60	0 80						
Raddish (English) per	—	—						
bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 26	0 40						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
24	0 4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	25B Chandney	20 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
24 Chandney.	0 5 0 „		25-26	0 8 0 „	
25 „	0 8 0 „		26	0 2 0 „	
27 „	0 1 6 „				

H. N. SINGH GUPTA,

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

(Continued from page 440)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg	3 0 4 0	Egg
11	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
12	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
13	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
14	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
15	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
16	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	"	32 0 4 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
17	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
18	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
19	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
20	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
21	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	"	0 4 0 0	Do
22	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
23	—	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
24	4 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	"	0 3 0 0	Do
25	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	"	0 4 0 0	Do
26	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	0 4 0 0	Do
27	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	Mon. rent	Kerosene Oil.	F.R.	1 0 0 0	Flowers
28	2 0 0	Do.	" 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	1 0 0 0	Do
29	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 34	34 0 0	Do.	"	1 0 0 0	Sporting goods
30	4 0 0	Do.	" 35	25 0 0	Do.	"	0 5 0 0	European Vene-table.
31	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	25 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
32	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
33	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"	0 5 0 0	Do
34	4 0 0	Do.	" 39	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	"	0 5 0 0	Do
35	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"	—	Do
36	4 0 0	Do.	" 41	28 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"	—	Do
37	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	30 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	—	Do
38	4 0 0	Do.	" 43	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
39	4 0 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
40	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
41	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
42	4 0 0	Do.	" 47	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
43	4 0 0	Do.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
44	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
45	4 0 0	Do.	" 50	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
46	4 0 0	Do.	" 51	33 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
47	4 0 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
48	4 0 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
49	4 0 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
50	4 0 0	Do.	" 55	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
51	4 0 0	Do.	" 56	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
52	4 0 0	Do.	" 57	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
53	4 0 0	Do.	" 58	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
54	4 0 0	Do.	" 59	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
55	4 0 0	Do.	" 60	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
56	4 0 0	Do.	" 61	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
57	4 0 0	Do.	" 62	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
58	4 0 0	Do.	" 63	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
59	4 0 0	Do.	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
60	4 0 0	Do.	" 65	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
61	4 0 0	Do.	" 66	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
62	4 0 0	Do.	" 67	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
63	4 0 0	Do.	" 68	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
64	4 0 0	Do.	" 69	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
65	4 0 0	Do.	" 70	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
66	4 0 0	Do.	" 71	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
67	4 0 0	Do.	" 72	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
68	4 0 0	Do.	" 73	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
69	4 0 0	Do.	" 74	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
70	4 0 0	Do.	" 75	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
71	4 0 0	Do.	" 76	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
72	4 0 0	Do.	" 77	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
73	4 0 0	Do.	" 78	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
74	4 0 0	Do.	" 79	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
75	4 0 0	Do.	" 80	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
76	4 0 0	Do.	" 81	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
77	4 0 0	Do.	" 82	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
78	4 0 0	Do.	" 83	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
79	4 0 0	Do.	" 84	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
80	4 0 0	Do.	" 85	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
81	4 0 0	Do.	" 86	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
82	4 0 0	Do.	" 87	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
83	4 0 0	Do.	" 88	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
84	4 0 0	Do.	" 89	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
85	4 0 0	Do.	" 90	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
86	4 0 0	Do.	" 91	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
87	4 0 0	Do.	" 92	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
88	4 0 0	Do.	" 93	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
89	4 0 0	Do.	" 94	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
90	4 0 0	Do.	" 95	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
91	4 0 0	Do.	" 96	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
92	4 0 0	Do.	" 97	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
93	4 0 0	Do.	" 98	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
94	4 0 0	Do.	" 99	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
95	4 0 0	Do.	" 100	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
96	4 0 0	Do.	" 101	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
97	4 0 0	Do.	" 102	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
98	4 0 0	Do.	" 103	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
99	4 0 0	Do.	" 104	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
100	4 0 0	Do.	" 105	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
101	4 0 0	Do.	" 106	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
102	4 0 0	Do.	" 107	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
103	4 0 0	Do.	" 108	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
104	4 0 0	Do.	" 109	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
105	4 0 0	Do.	" 110	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
106	4 0 0	Do.	" 111	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
107	4 0 0	Do.	" 112	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
108	4 0 0	Do.	" 113	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
109	4 0 0	Do.	" 114	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
110	4 0 0	Do.	" 115	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
111	4 0 0	Do.	" 116	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
112	4 0 0	Do.	" 117	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
113	4 0 0	Do.	" 118	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
114	4 0 0	Do.	" 119	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
115	4 0 0	Do.	" 120	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
116	4 0 0	Do.	" 121	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
117	4 0 0	Do.	" 122	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
118	4 0 0	Do.	" 123	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
119	4 0 0	Do.	" 124	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
120	4 0 0	Do.	" 125	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
121	4 0 0	Do.	" 126	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
122	4 0 0	Do.	" 127	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
123	4 0 0	Do.	" 128	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
124	4 0 0	Do.	" 129	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
125	4 0 0	Do.	" 130	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
126	4 0 0	Do.	" 131	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
127	4 0 0	Do.	" 132	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
128	4 0 0	Do.	" 133	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
129	4 0 0	Do.	" 134	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
130	4 0 0	Do.	" 135	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
131	4 0 0	Do.	" 136	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
132	4 0 0	Do.	" 137	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
133	4 0 0	Do.	" 138	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
134	4 0 0	Do.	" 139	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
135	4 0 0	Do.	" 140	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
136	4 0 0	Do.	" 141	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
137	4 0 0	Do.	" 142	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
138	4 0 0	Do.	" 143	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
139	4 0 0	Do.	" 144	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
140	4 0 0	Do.	" 145	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
141	4 0 0	Do.	" 146	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
142	4 0 0	Do.	" 147	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
143	4 0 0	Do.	" 148	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
144	4 0 0	Do.	" 149	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
145	4 0 0	Do.	" 150	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
146	4 0 0	Do.	" 151	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
147	4 0 0	Do.	" 152	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
148	4 0 0	Do.	" 153	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
149	4 0 0	Do.	" 154	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
150	4 0 0	Do.	" 155	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
151	4 0 0	Do.	" 156	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
152	4 0 0	Do.	" 157	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
153	4 0 0	Do.	" 158	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
154	4 0 0	Do.	" 159	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
155	4 0 0	Do.	" 160	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
156	4 0 0	Do.	" 161	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
157	4 0 0	Do.	" 162	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
158	4 0 0	Do.	" 163	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
159	4 0 0	Do.	" 164	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
160	4 0 0	Do.	" 165	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
161	4 0 0	Do.	" 166	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
162	4 0 0	Do.	" 167	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
163	4 0 0	Do.	" 168	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
164	4 0 0	Do.	" 169	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
165	4 0 0	Do.	" 170	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
166	4 0 0	Do.	" 171	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
167	4 0 0	Do.	" 172	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
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172	4 0 0	Do.	" 177	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
173	4 0 0	Do.	" 178	30 0 0	Do.	"	—	Do
174	4 0 0	Do.	" 179					

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned houses on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-00 a.m. and 5 p.m.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 11th March, 1944

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Chronicle & Comment

The Late Mr. S. N. Banerjee

Bengal has lost a worthy son in the death of Mr S N Banerjee. His was an ardent soul vibrating with the same human compassion which accentuated the patriotism of Vivekananda whose worthy disciple he was. His noble mind and the arresting amiability of his disposition made of him a man deeply loved and respected by all who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. He gave strong and determined support to the cause of the Hindu Mahasabha and yet he had many friends who differed fundamentally from him on the political issues. He was a man singularly without an enemy in any of the many and various fields of public activities in which he worked with the might of a Trojan. We mourn the loss of a warm friend, a great lawyer and leader of men and one of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta. We offer our sincere condolences to his bereaved family.

Civil Defence Costs Of The Corporation

About 36 civil defence schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 27,77,556 have, at the instance of Government, been undertaken by the Calcutta Corporation since the beginning of the war. Of the total expenditure, the Provincial Government have already paid the Corporation Rs. 23,98,811.

Keeping Calcutta Clean

Most of the civic evils of Calcutta are due to an absence of civic and health sense among citizens, said Mr. J. Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of Health, Publicity and Commercial Museum, Calcutta Corporation, addressing the weekly Rotary Club meeting on "How to keep Calcutta clean." There was lack of alertness among citizens, he said, while the Government were apathetic towards the Corporation. The police too failed to check people scattering garbage in the streets.

A programme of civic education was needed. A special syllabus of training in cleanliness including practice drills in school compounds, should be introduced in primary schools. More effective propaganda and organization of vigilance committees to enable personal contact with people of the neighbourhood were also needed. Organizations such as the civic guards, the A. B. P., Boy Scouts and Bratacharis also had a definite responsibility to teach the people to develop healthy habits.

Bustees inhabited by about 800,000 people were plague spots in the city. The trouble was that they were private property. Owners, however, should be made to pay a bustee-cleaning tax for the maintenance of cleaning gangs to work in these areas.

He deplored the present lengthy legal procedure in punishing civic offences. The system of municipal magistrates should be thoroughly overhauled. Summary trials and collections of fines at street corners, as was done in cities of other countries, would prove more effective.

Mr. Niyogi narrated all the various propaganda works the Corporation are doing towards this end. He suggested the starting of a programme of civic education with the children in primary schools, as in other countries; also the organisation of Vigilance Committees whose essential features would be group meetings and contact movements, in addition to taking to task Corporation executive for their negligence and indifference.

Toronto Planning Board

It is evident that City planning is not merely planning of the city alone, but planning for the whole local economic area, of which the city is the centre and heart. The life of a person or family cannot be divided into distinct compartments, as it were, of earning a living, leisure time and sleeping. A man who works in the city proper may sleep in his suburban home. Cities and communities are made for man and not vice versa. Then too, as human life is a unit, city planning or—better—community planning, must be unitary.

A conference was recently held between the Technical Advisory Committee of the Toronto Planning Board and 22 representatives of the 11 municipalities contiguous to Toronto. This conference is expected to lead to the formation of a regional planning body with which various local planning bodies may co-operate in establishing co-ordinated plans for community development and rehabilitation.

The Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs has made a survey of conditions and needs in the Toronto metropolitan area. Plans prepared by the various units in the area, can be put into execution, we are told, when men, money, machinery and materials become available.

New York's Civilian Defence

A report by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia describes the Emergency Services set up by the City. *New York City at War* comprises the first full story of the air-raid protection services which the largest city in the United States has established for its citizens and in which 482,000 of them are taking part as volunteers.

The report is submitted to reassure the people of New York as to their safety. A chart explains

the organization of the many services and their relationship one to another. A table of expenditures indicates a total of more than three millions of dollars invested to assure full protection of a large and important city. The personnel of the War Council and War Cabinet are named, and the total of individual volunteers in each of the protection services is enumerated. The text elaborates these facts, enlivened with some photographs of equipment.

Simultaneously, there is issued by the City of New York, Citizens Defence Corps, Public Works Division, a *Manual for Public Works Officers, 1943*, which covers the essential details of present practice and regulations in this Division. Introductory sections describe the Federal and State defence organizations and the Protection Services of New York City.

Volunteers in the Public Works Division number 80,694. The largest quota of the civilian defence is allocated to the Police Emergency Division, consisting of 147,714 air-raid wardens, 15,050 emergency taxi corps, 86,908 fire watchers and 46,985 building directors.

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PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 4th March, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

Co-education Abolished In The U. S. S. R. Schools

A *New York Times* correspondent writing from Moscow states that the Soviet Union is abolishing co-education in both secondary and elementary schools.

Articles by educationists in the Russian press, explaining this reform, emphasize three points: *First*, the change does not represent any departure from the principle of sex equality. *Second*, experience with co-education in the U. S. S. R. has shown that girls differ in the rate of mental and physical maturity, the girls having their period of most rapid growth between the ages of eleven and fourteen, while boys do not reach the corresponding period until the fourteen-to-seventeen age. Mixed classes, therefore, are regarded as resulting in an inconsistency because the rates of mental development of girls and boys do not coincide. *Finally*, "war experience has emphasized that the roles of men and women in the country's life and economy are essentially different in many respects. . . In practice, the separation of boys and girls in the educational system will tend to assign more clearly defined spheres of activity to men and women in post-war Russia."

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1944

The Late Mr. S. N. Banerjee

Corporation Pays Its Tributes

THE Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting held on Monday, the 6th March, placed on record their profound sense of sorrow and loss at the sudden demise of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-law, a leading Counsel of the Calcutta High Court and a distinguished citizen of Calcutta, and one of the prominent leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The Corporation desired that an expression of their heartfelt sympathy and condolence be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Banerjee, the Corporation meeting stood adjourned.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

In placing the motion before the House, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said: The cruel hand of death has snatched away from our midst one of the most distinguished citizens of the city and one of the greatest Bengalis of the day. Mr. Banerjee, as you know, was the foremost Barrister of the Calcutta High Court and had been the unquestionable leader of the Calcutta Bar. He was one of the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha and our friend.

NO QUORUM

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation fixed for Tuesday, the 7th March, failed for want of a quorum.

philosopher and guide. He was a keen lover of sports and steered the ship of the I. F. A. through troubled waters. Great as a lawyer, he was greater as a man for his simplicity, *bon homie* largeness of his heart and his instinctive sympathy for those who were distressed and heavily laden. He was the greatest synthetic force in the social and political life of the province. He was a leader of a great political organisation and, as you know, he was a trusted friend of all sections of the community. He had a kind word for all, particularly for those who were junior to him in the legal profession and who had the privilege to work with him. For several years there was no *cause celebre* in the Calcutta High Court with which he was not associated. And you, Mr. Mayor, may remember his courageous advocacy in the Ziagunj assault case, which was in keeping with the greatest traditions of the English Bar. His personality, his fascinating manners and the geniality of his soul, endeared him to all who came in contact with him. I know from personal experience that he adjusted very many disputes and differences of opinion, often at considerable personal sacrifice. He rendered signal service to Bengal and as Treasurer of the Dacca Relief Fund and the

Midnapore Relief Fund, he raised a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for the relief of the poor and the destitutes. Every good and noble cause in the country found its staunch champion in him. He was for a National Government in Bengal, and when he was disappointed by Sir John Herbert's failure to form an all-party cabinet, he was deeply depressed. He was passionately attached to the depressed classes and as one who was a true disciple of Swami Vivekananda, he was a fearless and the most relentless critic of the limitations, restrictions and iniquities of our social system. In the midst of the acutest agony caused by the deadly malady which ultimately killed him, he presided over the meetings in order to adjust the differences amongst the component groups in the Corporation. He has left behind him a memory and an example which we all cherish and which future generations will remember and which will stimulate all higher and nobler efforts in the cause of our motherland. We offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. S. C. BOSE

Mr. Satis Chandra Bose said: It was with feelings of profound sorrow that we received the news of the sudden passing away of the distinguished citizen, Mr. Sailendra Nath Banerjee. The death of Mr. Banerjee has cast a gloom over the whole city and the whole of the province. Wherever he was known, he was loved, honoured and respected. An acute lawyer, he reached the pinnacle of glory in the legal profession. A keen lover of sports, he introduced a sportsman-like spirit in the everyday affair of a man's life. He was a man who took life in a good-humoured way. His heart bled for the poor and the distressed and his purse-strings were always open to further any benevolent cause in the city. The acutest among the most acute lawyers, he was a most warm-hearted colleague, the like of whom one rarely comes across. He did not care for honours such as Advocate-Generalship or Standing Counselship. He lived and died a free lance Barrister. I offer my tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased and whole-heartedly support the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee.

MR. MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE

Mr. Muhammad Rafique said: "Mr. S. N. Banerjee was a man of exceptional abilities and attainments, a man endowed with a strong common sense, and by the dint of his sterling worth and merit he rose to the topmost position in the legal profession. He left an example which ought to serve as a beaconlight to the younger members of the Calcutta Bar. He was a shining light of the legal profession and enjoyed a singular reputation as a sound lawyer and barrister. The acceptance of a 'brief' by Mr. Banerjee brought confidence and relief to the

litigants; they felt that practically half the case had been won. That was the satisfaction which we businessmen felt whenever our brief was accepted by him. Certainly, his loss is a great loss to the legal profession and the gap left by him will take a long time to fill up.

Dr. R. AHMED

Dr. R. Ahmed said: Mr. Chatterjee has referred to Mr. Banerjee as a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. I would say he was a leader of men. He had many friends among Moslems and the Moslem community feels his loss as deeply as members of any other community. We have lost in him a very great man, one whom we deeply admired. On behalf of the Moslems of Calcutta, I would like to place on record our sense of sorrow and loss at the death of one who was a gentleman to the finger nails in all spheres of life and who treated Muslims and Hindus on exactly the same footing. I think that is the finest tribute that we can pay him.

Mr. P. N. SEN

Mr. P. N. Sen said: I want to associate myself wholeheartedly with the resolution moved by Mr. Chatterjee. Mr. S. N. Banerjee filled a large place in the social, political, and legal life of the great city. We have been told that he was a great lawyer. Undoubtedly he was a great lawyer. But he was also great as a politician. He was a man of wide and varied interests. He was a keen lover of sports and was indented with the noble institution of Free Masons in which he held a unique position. His death has created a void which will be difficult to fill. He had charming manners and he used to radiate sympathy and fellow-feeling wherever he used to go.

Mr. D. N. MUKHERJEE

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said: As a member of the legal profession and the mofussil courts, I offer my tribute of respect to the memory of the departed great, who was the undisputed leader of the English Bar in the Calcutta High Court. There have been occasions when there was some irritation in the minds of the lawyers of the mofussil courts caused by the treatment that they sometimes received at the hands of the leaders of the English Bar. But so far as Mr. Banerjee was concerned, his treatment and behaviour towards the pleaders of the mofussil courts was always correct and courteous. I wholeheartedly endorse all that has been said by previous speakers.

Mr. M. V. GOUGH GOVIA

On behalf of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. M. V. Gough Govia wholeheartedly associated himself with the resolution before the House. He said that the late Mr. Banerjee had done a lot for the Anglo-Indian community and he would be failing in his duty if he did not add his tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

On behalf of the European group, Mr. J. H. Methold associated himself with the resolution.

The Mayor said: "Aldermen and Councillors, I would be failing in my duty if I did not add my feeble voice to the chorus of tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished citizens of Calcutta that passed away only two days ago.

The death of Mr. S. N. Banerjee removes from the scene a legal luminary of the foremost rank, a politician of no mean order, and above

all, a charming personality of wide sympathies and a gentleman who was marked out for his genial disposition, for his keen, incisive intellect and last but not least, for his most unassuming manners. It is a misfortune for Bengal that one by one its brightest luminaries are falling off, creating a void perhaps never to be filled up. Only a quarter of a century ago Bengal used to lead India in almost every sphere of life. But today Bengal lags behind. Not merely in the sphere of politics, not merely in the field of education, not merely in the domain of thought and culture, but in every other sphere of life, we have fallen from the great height to which our forebears rose. Mr. S. N. Banerjee belonged to that brilliant galaxy of stars comprising Sir Rashbehari Ghose, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Lord Sinha, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and other great luminaries, which shed an ineffable lustre on the legal firmament of India. His death has created a void which will, perhaps, take years to fill. What has struck me most in the character of this outstanding personality is the fact that he was loved, respected, and revered by all sections of the people notwithstanding the fact that he was so intimately associated with a particular political organisation. When the news of the death of Mr. Banerjee reached us we felt it was a personal loss. I came in touch with this great lawyer in connection with the Jiaganj case, and I was really charmed by his unassuming manners and simplicity. Such a man inspired confidence and respect in all quarters. He was a keen lover of sports and introduced in all spheres of life that sportsmanlike spirit, that broad outlook, that freshness, which marked him out as a gentleman in the truest sense of the term. In his death, Bengal has lost one of her noblest sons; the Hindu Mahasabha organisation, a great leader, and the legal profession, one of its brightest luminaries.

I ask you, gentlemen, to rise in your places and carry the resolution standing.

The resolution was carried, all present standing.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES AND THE ENSUING ELECTION

The Chief Executive Officer has received complaints that some Corporation employees are openly canvassing for candidates in connection with the ensuing Municipal General Elections. This has made him warn all employees against such conduct and remind them of the provision of Article 463 of the Office System Manual, as well as Rule 51 of the Rules framed by Government for the conduct of elections, which are as follows:—

Art. 463—"Canvassing by any employee of the Corporation or taking any part to help a candidate in connection with municipal election is forbidden."

Rule 51—"No person in the employ or pay of the Corporation shall directly or indirectly engage in canvassing for votes or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate other than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable for dismissal."

If the Chief Executive Officer is reasonably satisfied that in breach of the above rules, any employee has been canvassing for or trying to help any candidate in the coming municipal election, he will have no other alternative than to place him under immediate suspension, and if the charge is substantiated, the employee concerned will be dismissed.

Educational Expansion The Foundation Of All Reconstruction**Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Convocation Address**

REFERENCE to the place of education in schemes of reconstruction was made at the Calcutta University Convocation at Science College on Saturday, March 4 last. His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, presided, and Sir S. Radhakrishnan delivered the Convocation address.

About 2,368 students, including 242 women, were admitted to different Degrees of the University. An 80-year-old former member of the staff of the Post-Graduate Department, Dr. Nalinimohan Sanyal, was admitted to the Ph.D. degree, and a 50-year-old man obtained his B.A. degree on his 19th attempt.

His Excellency after stating that "this war has brought home to us more than any other of its lessons the real need for a sound and constructive educational policy," said that in the course of the last few years things that previously moved slowly, had, strangely enough, been given a sudden impetus by the war. Describing how even during the war much thought had been directed to the educational field, he referred to the Sargent Report on Education in India, the Secondary Education Bill in Bengal, the primary education scheme and the scheme for post-war education in the United Kingdom.

"Education on sound and constructive lines means, not only the development of technical ability—or even of scholarly attainment—it means the development of an attitude of mind, a mental outlook, favourable to the development of civilized democratic life."

SOCIAL REVOLUTION MEANS EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, in his address, stressed that education should have priority among the reconstruction schemes now being considered. He also dealt with the political situation in India and referred to the special contribution that India and China "have to make in a period of political and social reconstruction."

"A social revolution means an educational revolution. Education which is concerned with the making of men is the most important. If we do not have the right kind of citizens, none of the other schemes will work successfully. No political arrangement can enfranchise a people, no industrial expansion can enrich men, no social privileges can assist them, if we do not have men and women with free minds and upright characters. An educational system which believes in the freedom of the mind and the validity of character is the most important part of any sound national planning."

After referring to Mr. Sargent's Report, which gave a comprehensive scheme of education for all stages from childhood to maturity, he said: "If India is not to lag behind other progressive countries the scheme must be put through. It is a pleasure to know that in his address to the Central Legislature, the Viceroy remarked that 'the vital matters of health and education will not be allowed to stand still.' But this negative assurance is not enough. Educational expansion is the foundation of all reconstruction and the money for it must be found."

"In a University we are members of a great company by whose law of compassion and justice we are protected and bound. We should strive after a purified and ennobled patriotism which will disdain to use wrong methods even for saving a nation. What makes a nation is not race or religion but a way of life. India is not a geographical expression, nor is it a collection of individuals. It is a tradition, an order of thought and manners, a

loyalty to certain fundamental values, fostered by all races and religions which have found a home in this land. We should not be seduced from adherence to these great values by the bribes of comfort or pleasure.

"Nations hereafter must think less about dominance and more about service. If you are to write with honour a new chapter in our history you must develop respect for those values which are neither national nor international but universal. The future of humanity is bound up with the regeneration of the deeper foundations without which no political structure can last and the growth of a new loyalty to the world community. India's present condition is a challenge and an opportunity. It is my hope and faith that you shall not be found lacking in vision, courage and strength to meet that challenge and use that opportunity."

VICE CHANCELLOR'S REVIEW

The Vice Chancellor, Dr. B. C. Roy, reviewed the activities of the University during the year and discussed the lines on which expansion and improvement should be made in future.

Referring to the question of expansion of Post-Graduate Departments and the necessity of increased provision of funds, he said the work of the University had become so huge and complex that time had come when it should be relieved of the burden of conducting the Matriculation Examination. The University would welcome any move for the establishment of a body to control education up to the Matriculation standard and to conduct this examination, provided the financial losses of the University out of such transfer of functions were arranged for. The University should also have an effective voice in regulating the type of education. In this connexion he referred to the Secondary Education Bill which, he said, had passed through the Committee stage without the University even getting an opportunity of con-

(Continued on page 486)

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE INDIAN SOLDIER WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING"

Lord Wavell's Impressions Of The Arakan Campaign

LORD WAVELL, before he became the Viceroy, wrote about his personal impressions of the Arakan campaign and the Indian soldier in the American magazine, "Atlantic."

He states:—

"Circumstances compelled me to commit troops with little or no training in jungle-craft to some of the most difficult country that could be imagined and to a long and strenuous line of communications in the hope that if all went well we might catch the enemy off guard and gain by land a strategical objective which would have been more easily reached had shipping resources been available. At one moment we were probably not far from success. That these inexperienced troops were eventually outmanoeuvred by a seasoned Japanese division with the advantage of better communications, and that they became somewhat disheartened in the process, cannot be held to the discredit of the Indian Army.

"I set a small party of it to a task beyond their training and capacity. The main responsibility for the failure is mine. But when the effect on the other side becomes known, it will certainly not be found wholly to our disadvantage.

"I am certain that when the time comes for a real sustained counter-offensive against Japan, the Indian soldier will not be found wanting."

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS IN THE ARAKAN CONTINUE

In the Arakan mopping-up operations continued successfully during February 29. There were many small parties of Japanese straggling lost throughout the rear of the 7th Indian Division area, and these were being rounded up. Allied troops moving in close country surprised one of these parties, which surrendered without offering resistance.

During March 2, enemy activity in the Arakan continued to decrease. East of the main Mayu Range methodical mopping-up operations of small parties of the enemy continued and additional Japanese dead were found as those operations proceeded.

A considerable party of the enemy were discovered in the valley to the north-east of Ngakyedauk village, where British-Indian operations to eliminate them were proceeding.

West African troops fighting in the Kaladan Valley met enemy resistance north-west of Apaukwa, while to the east of the Kaladan river the Japanese were counter-attacking in the area east of Kyauktaw.

In the Chin Hills Allied patrols were active in searching out and reporting positions along the west of the enemy's defence line. The Japanese mortared some of the Allied positions, but with little effect.

On the west of the Mayu Range there was some bombardment of the British-Indian forward positions on March 2. On March 3 there was only minor patrol activity.

Until the night of March 2-3 a few enemy troops were still holding out on a hill feature east of the Ngakyedauk Pass. On the 3rd March two parties of Japanese attempted to break out of this area and to withdraw southwards. Whilst one of these parties made some progress and was being followed up and harassed, the other was soon engaged and, after sharp fighting, was driven back on to the hill feature leaving half its original number dead on the battlefield.

On the main front east of the Mayu Range Allied patrols were active and in one sector the artillery engaged enemy troop movements successfully.

—EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION IS THE FOUNDATION OF ALL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 485)

considering the measure. He hoped that the Bill would not be allowed to become an Act without such an opportunity being afforded to the University.

Speaking about future educational needs, Dr. Roy said education, if it was to be useful, should be more vocational and therefore utilitarian in character. The present educational system which took no account of the pupil and the environment he grew in was a misfit. It had no relation-

ship to the fundamental needs and the basic social structure of the community to which the pupil belonged. It was absurd to consider that rural education should follow urban models or that a girls' school should follow the same syllabus as a boys' institution. The curriculum should be founded on local needs so that the children of the agriculturist, the artisan, the blacksmith and the carpenter became better suited to their vocations in life.

FIRST U. S. UNIT FIGHTS ON ASIATIC SOIL

The first American ground forces to fight as a unit on the Asiatic Continent has moved into action, joining with American-trained Chinese troops in General Stilwell's offensive to retake North Burma, says a Press Note issued on March 5 last from the General headquarters in India.

In their first attack against the Japanese these American infantrymen, led by Brig-Gen. Frank Merrill, inflicted heavy enemy casualties in the capture of Walawbum by an encircling movement.

With the capture of Walawbum and Maingkwan, which fell to Chinese troops late on March 4, a Chinese-American pincer move has been effected around an estimated 2,000 Japanese. Another Chinese force, which previously captured Ritu-Ga, has completed the occupation and mopping-up operations at Gahtawng, surrounded an enemy force at Lashu-Ga, and is advancing southward.

In the Fort Hertz area, a party of enemy troops was ambushed on February 29 while moving north on the Myitkyina-Sumprabum road. The same party was ambushed the following day.

In the rear areas, east of the Mayu Range, operations to clear the remaining enemy from the hill feature east of the Ngakyedauk Pass continued successfully during March 4, when further Japanese were engaged and killed.

During the night of March 5-6 the enemy on the main front west of the Mayu Range carried out two raids in the rear of the British Indian forward positions. These raids were beaten off and many casualties inflicted on the enemy.

In the Atakan during March 6, there was an increase in enemy artillery fire throughout the western sector of the main front. Tanks were again in action and succeeded in destroying some bunker positions east-north-east of Maungdaw.

During March 8 there was very little activity west of the Mayu Range. During the night of March 6-7 British Indian troops carried out a successful water-borne raid on a village south of Maungdaw, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

In the Htindaw area Allied troops improved their positions on the high ground south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and repulsed all Japanese counter-attacks. Patrols were active throughout the front.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

SUPPLY OF BAD RICE TO RELIEF CENTRES

Questions And Complaints At Bengal Assembly

REPLYING to a question put by Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker about the quality of rice supplied to relief centres in Bengal, Hon'ble Mr. Suhrawardy stated at the Bengal Legislative Assembly that most of the rice of poor qualities were supplied by other Provinces. While the quality was not always very satisfactory it could by no means be described as rotten or unfit for human consumption.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if the Government took any step to ascertain the cause of widespread appearance of swollen legs and dysentery among the poor people who attended the relief kitchens and consumed bad quality of rice?

Mr. Abdulla-Al-Mahmood: Government have not got any such information from the local authorities.

Khan Bahadur: Will the Government consider the desirability of ascertaining now if such things happened as a result of consuming bad quality of rice?

Mr. Mahmood: Unless the local authorities report on the basis of medical report that it was due to consuming bad quality of rice, Government is not willing to take any action.

In reply to a question whether any complaint was made to the Government of respective provinces concerned about the bad quality of rice supplied by them, the Parliamentary Secretary said that necessary steps had been taken and provincial Governments had been informed.

Dr. Abdul Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if he ever cared to visit such relief centres and see the condition of the poor people?

Parliamentary Secretary: We have visited innumerable centres.

Dr. Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether he himself marked any man with swollen feet or legs or other diseases lying there?

Mr. Mahmood: Yes. But that might be due to other causes.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if any member of the Government party or any Parliamentary Secretary ever noticed swollen legs and tried to ascertain the cause by any means whatsoever?

Parliamentary Secretary: No such cases have been brought to our notice. We visited many relief kitchens but we have not come across any such case.

Asked whether the Government lodged any claim for rebate for the bad quality of rice supplied by those Provinces, the Parliamentary Secretary on behalf of the Government replied in the affirmative and said that the Bengal Government had written to the respective Provincial Government for refunding the money for giving rice of bad quality.

Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: In view of the prevalence of opinion that due to the very bad quality of rice there have been epidemic diseases will the Government consider the desirability of making any enquiry as to the cause of these epidemics?

Parliamentary Secretary: This is with regard to the Medical Department and the Public Health and Medical Department will look into it.

Dr. Malik: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the quantity of bad quality of rice imported from other Provinces?

Parliamentary Secretary: This I cannot say off-hand and moreover the quality of rice that was imported and given to the gruel kitchens have already been consumed.

Mr. N. Das Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the amount of bad quality of rice imported into Bengal from Messrs. Ishpahari & Co.?

Mr. Mahmood: That I cannot say off-hand.

In reply to a question whether the rice which came from other provinces were examined before distributing them the Parliamentary Secretary said that owing to congestion it was very difficult to take delivery of all the consignments and assort them before taking them to proper places. Questioned by Dr. Nalinakha Sanyal what the Government had done with regard to the poor quality of rice purchased within the province, Mr. Mahmood said that no bad quality of rice was purchased from within the province.

Mr. Abdul Rauf: Is it not a fact that the rice supplied to the consumers was full of husks and stones?

Mr. Mahmood: I think it does not arise out of the question.

Mr. N. N. Das Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state where the rice of good quality has gone?

Mr. Mahmood: It has been distributed through the cheap grain centres and as free doles.

Mr. Sashanka Sanyal: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether Government have written to these provinces seeking for compensations for the injury to the manhood of this province caused by the poor quality of rice?

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND BRIBERY

Government Of India's Appeal

The Calcutta High Court having admitted the Government's appeal against acquittal and set down the hearing for March 7, the accused respondents Maj. H. H. B. Gill (now a captain) and Anil Lahiri, a Government contractor, appeared before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in obedience to notices issued by the Magistrate and served on them.

On the advocacy of Mr. K. C. Gupta and Mr. Sushil Mookerjee, Gill has been released on a personal recognizance bond of Rs. 500 till March 6 when he will have to produce his surety to be released on bail of that amount pending the hearing of the appeal by the High Court. Lahiri has been released on a bail of Rs. 500.

They had been prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to cheat the Government of India and bribery before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the complaint of Mr. K. N. Mookerjee, D.S.P., Special Staff, War Department, Calcutta. Government of India. The Magistrate acquitted both the accused on August 19, 1943.

REHABILITATION OF BENGAL

Scheme Formulated By Cabinet Sub-Committee

The Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Bengal Cabinet, which has just completed its work, has, it is learnt, formulated its scheme which will involve several crores of rupees. The financial implications are now being examined and a decision on the matter is expected shortly.

Mr. Mahmood: Of course, reference has been made for the refund of money for the supply of rice of bad quality.

Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether Government got any answer from those provinces as regards the refund of money?

Mr. Mahmood: I cannot say off-hand. Negotiations are going on.

FOODSTUFFS CONTROL

Movement And Possession Of Grains Disallowed

The Bengal Essential Foodstuffs Anti-Hoarding Order just promulgated by the Government prohibits the bringing of rice, paddy, wheat, *atta*, flour and sugar by land or by water into any area in which this Order is in force, without a permit. It also prohibits possession, except under a permit, by any person of more than eight units for an adult and four units for a child of rice, wheat, *atta* and flour, and eight units of sugar. Contravention of this Order will make a person liable to punishment as well as his stocks being forfeited to His Majesty's Government.

Movement or possession of the foodstuffs mentioned in the Order for military purposes has been exempted from its operation.

The Order extends to the whole province, and the date of commencement of its operation in any area will be announced as and when necessary.

RESCUED DESTITUTE WOMEN

A PERMANENT HOME OUTSIDE THE CITY

A decision to have a clearing centre in Calcutta for collecting women rescued from traffickers and a permanent home outside the city to give them vocational training was taken at the annual meeting of the All-Bengal Women's Union held in Calcutta on March 8 last when the position of women rendered destitute by famine was discussed. Begum Hamida Momin presided.

Hon. Mrs. S. K. Sinha, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. S. C. Mookerjee, Mrs. Haldar, Miss N. B. Shome and Mrs. Renuka Chakravorty were among the speakers.

The speakers said that as a result of the recent economic distress a large number of women and minor girls had been left helpless and were being exploited for immoral purposes in both urban and rural areas. Immoral traffic had found an open market. Either the girls and women were enticed and cheated or, in desperate need of food and shelter, they were selling themselves and their children. The immediate need was to rescue minor girls and young women. For this purpose Government should be approached to appoint women patrols to accompany the police, who should thoroughly comb places where these girls and women were kept openly or under some guise.

A resolution was passed urging amendment of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act with a view to making brothel-keeping illegal, and bringing the Act into line with the Madras and Bombay Acts. The meeting also decided to approach Government and non-official relief organizations for financial assistance to speed up the establishment of the receiving centre and the rescue home proposed to be started by the Union.

The City Government—III*

[By E. ASIRVATHAM]

If, subject to certain provisions, the Commissioner is vested with all executive power, the question is what is to become of the Mayor? It is more than likely that the Indian Mayor, or Municipal Chairman as the case may be, will develop along the lines of the English Mayor. The latter is chosen by the whole council, i.e., by the aldermen and Councillors for a period of one year, but he may be re-elected. He can be chosen from inside the ranks of the Council or from outside. But the usual practice is to choose an insider, since each Councillor in course of time hopes to fill the Mayor's chair. His position is largely one of honour and social leadership. He presides at Council meetings, and is entitled to vote, but exercises the vote only in cases of a tie. He has no special executive powers and makes no appointments. He has no power to veto like the American Mayor. In matters which require immediate attention but not of great importance, he can decide without calling the Council. He has many routine duties to perform which consume much of his time. He receives no salary, but gets an allowance which is inadequate.

Where political parties are recognised in the Municipal Council, by mutual consent the mayorality is not contested. Only in exceptional cases is he elected for a second term of office. The position is one of social prestige rather than of political influence. The Mayor of Scotland is called the Provost or Lord Provost and holds office for three years. In spite of the longer term, he is not much more than a titular head.

In the Corporation of Madras the Mayor is elected by the Council for a period of one year at the first meeting of the Council after November 1st. At the same meeting a Deputy Mayor is also elected. The duties of the Mayor are to preside over the meetings of the Council and to conduct official correspondence with the Government. The Mayor is entitled to access to all the records of the Corporation and may obtain reports from the Commissioner on any matter connected with the administration of the Corporation. In forwarding communications from the Commissioner to the Provincial Government, the Mayor may make such remarks as he considers necessary. He is an *ex-officio* member of all the Standing Committees and of every other committee constituted under the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919 except the Taxation Appeal Committee, but is not eligible to the Chair of any Standing Committee.

While the Mayor does not have very many actual powers, he can exercise great influence as the first citizen of the City and as the embodiment of civic authority. While the Commissioner's time is taken up with performance of routine duties, a progressive Mayor can give his time and attention to the formulation of policies and schemes for the betterment of the City and endeavour to see them through the Council. In the Council and on the

Standing Committees, he can give the right type of lead which can mould the life of the city for years to come. In other words, what the Commissioner is in the executive field, the Mayor may be in the deliberative field. With a competent staff to assist him he can evolve schemes both for the transformation of the city and a businesslike reorganisation of administration. A wise Mayor will not desire further responsibilities.

The Municipal Council represents the interests of the citizen, and particularly of ratepayers in the city government. In the U. S. A. in the Mayor-Council system of city government, there used to be an Upper Chamber, called the Board of Aldermen, and a Lower Chamber, called the Common Council. But this two-Chamber Council system has practically disappeared. With its disappearance the number of councillors also has shrunk. In the U. S. A., Municipal Councils are small in size compared with Municipal Councils in European and Indian cities. The largest ones in the United States are found in New York and Chicago with 70 and 73 members respectively. San Francisco has a council of 18 members and Boston 9 only. American opinion seems to be on the whole in favour of small Councils. In contrast with American cities, British cities have large Councils. Birmingham has 136 councillors, Edinburgh 71, Glasgow 114, Liverpool 157, and Manchester 144. While a small Council may be able to get through its business without much loss of time, it does not adequately represent the different interests and vast masses of the population. Civic interest and pride are likely to be sacrificed on the altar of efficiency.

In the Commission Plan and City Manager Plan of cities, election by wards has been replaced to a great extent by election at large. Some cities, however, combine the two systems of election by ward and election at large. The ward system, it is argued, is antiquated. Whatever its merits may be, it tends to encourage parochialism. The average councillor is more interested in getting things done for the benefit of his own ward or constituency than to see that every section and interest of the city receives its due consideration. If the ward system is abolished and election at large takes its place, it will be necessary to have some form of 'proportional representation' or 'preferential vote.'

A question of further interest with regard to municipal elections is whether the party system is justifiable. It is widely recognised that in municipal matters there is not much room for sharp party divisions. In recent years, however, in Great Britain, with the growing strength of the Labour Party, party politics have come to stay. Prof. Laski believes that party politics in Municipal Government are desirable, while active politicians like the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison are not so very sure. One advantage of the party system is that it facilitates the proceedings of the Council. Even if the party system is desirable, no party is justified in using its majority to run the Council on party lines. Non-party lines should be observed in election to committees and chairmanships of committees.

*Previous instalments of the article appeared in the issues of 24th November, 1943 and 12th December, 1943.

The party system has come to stay in several Indian municipalities.

• The English borough is governed by the Borough or Town Council. It is composed of a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors all sitting together. The Councillors are elected by popular vote for a three-year term, one-third retiring annually. The larger boroughs are divided into Wards and the Councillors are chosen under the Ward system. Nominations for the Council may be made by any ten qualified voters. Election is by secret ballot without any party labels. Parties do play a part in these elections, but not a great part as in national elections. In a good many cases, the Liberal and Conservative candidates join hands together to defeat Labour, but do not always succeed.

One of the first duties of the Councillors after election is to choose Aldermen up to one-third of their own strength from their own number or from outside. Those who already serve as Aldermen and whose term has not expired also take part in the election. When Councillors are chosen as Aldermen, the vacancies are filled at special elections. The Aldermen hold office for 6 years, half retiring every 3 years. They sit with the Councillors and vote with them on equal terms. They have no special privileges. On account of their longer term and greater experience, they are said to provide a steady influence. In practice, senior Councillors are elected as Aldermen by arrangement between parties.

Some criticise the system of Aldermen as being undemocratic and would like it to be abolished, although Aldermen in general have not been unpopular with the citizens. In Scotland there are no Aldermen and the Scottish towns are not any the worse for it.

One commendable feature of the British system of Government, which other countries will do well to emulate, is that in the appointment of Aldermen and the election of Councillors, the Central Government takes no part whatever. Election irregularities are decided on an election petition, initiated by or on behalf of the opposing candidate or by four electors. The Government itself does not take the initiative.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of Madras consists of 65 elected Councillors. Of these 45 are divisional Councillors (8 representing scheduled castes and 2 representing labour), 11 represent different Trade Associations, 2 represent the two Railway Companies, one the Madras Port Trust, one the University, and one the Anglo-Indian Association. In addition, the Council elects five Aldermen, of whom one is to be a woman, and the Government appoints up to a maximum of three because of their "special knowledge or experience of any subject relating to Municipal Administration as special Councillors for such subject."

The Councillors hold office for three years. The practice of one-third retiring annually has now been abolished in favour of all the Councillors being elected at the same time. This is no doubt a welcome change, as it saves the time and energy of both the Councillors and the voting public. It also gives the citizens a greater opportunity to appraise the work of the retiring Council as a whole at the end of a reasonably long period of service.

In the municipal municipalities of the Madras Presidency the number of Councillors ranges from

16 to 86, and all are elected on the basis of limited suffrage for three years. Recently the franchise for Municipal Councils was brought into line with the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The powers of the Municipal Council are not the same everywhere. In the United States there has been a tendency for the powers to decline even in cities having the Mayor and Council plan of Government. Generally, the Councils may issue Ordinances (i.e., local laws) on any matter connected with Municipal Administration which is not specifically assigned to some other body or person. In practice this power is much restricted by the independent authority of the Mayor, and often of the various Committees and officials, and by the minute legislation of the State. One of the valued powers of the City Councils has been the power of granting franchises or monopolies for Public Service Corporation, but this power is now much restricted.

The financial powers of the Council are subject to many limitations, but not to the same extent as in Germany, France or even in England. The kind of taxation, the amount, and the purpose for which taxes may be levied are all laid down by the constitution or by statute. They are also subject, to a large extent, to the authority of the Mayor. Proposals for loans have to be adopted by the people by means of a referendum. The State usually regulates the maximum amount which each class of city may borrow, but the purpose of the loan is left to the decision of the Council. In general, the Council remains the chief organ of the City. But important and real powers are exercised by the Mayor and the heads of departments. The trend in American cities is thus towards the subordination of the legislative to the administrative branch of Government. On the Continent and in Great Britain, the City Council has retained its position of supremacy.

In the Commission plan of city Government, the Commission exercises both legislative and administrative functions. It both appropriates and spends money, and this may lead to corruption and extravagance.

In the City Manager plan of city Government, the Council or Commission enacts Municipal Ordinances. It exercises general control over finance. It appoints the city manager and the city clerk. It does not have anything to do with the actual management of the various departments nor with the direct supervision of the work of the permanent officials. If the City Manager is a strong and capable man, the Commission tends to be ignored. A weak Manager, on the other hand, becomes a mere messenger boy of the Council.

The Borough Councils in Great Britain enjoy extensive powers, both legislative and executive. In all matters connected with the Borough Government, the Council is the sole legal authority, the only restriction being supervision by the National Government. The Council is responsible for passing bye-laws. It determines the local taxes or rates. It prepares and votes the budget. It authorises any borrowing, the only restriction being that all borough loans, with minor exceptions, require the previous approval of the appropriate department of the National Government. The Council further appoints all officials and supervises the work of the Municipal Departments.

To Vote Or Not To Vote

[By CITIZEN 'MONTE']

I Do not quite picture myself as a democratic hamlet putting this all-important question to myself. For, good citizens, I am one of the probably 98 per cent. of the present population of Calcutta who have not got the privilege of being named in the city's electoral roll for the forthcoming elections.

ROUNDLY speaking, democracy is at fault here. But then it could not really be helped,—this extreme inadequacy of municipal franchise facilities for the people of Calcutta. It has so come to happen just because the population of Calcutta has become beyond all proportion inflated. Democratic calculations and adjustments have, therefore, simply failed to keep pace with and rise up to the terrific tempo and speed of the growth of this city's population. No specific agency can be singled out to shoulder the blame for the fact that more people came in to stay and less went out than Calcutta cared to reckon.

IT was Kipling who described Calcutta as "chance-erected, chance-directed." The description fits even to this day. Calcutta is too polite to disoblige the poet-laureate, who took the trouble to be born in India and spend a few days in this "City of Dreadful Night," of "dainty iniquity" and "fat vice." Now, democracy, of course, is not a matter of chance. That is why, probably, the city's inherent and incorrigible tendency towards rank optimism is found yet to defeat the aims and achievements of noble fighters in the not long distant past who gave their years and lives for the cause of real municipal democracy. But we might pause to note here that neither Surendranath nor Chittaranjan cared to write catchy verses and preferred methods more prosaic and dull. And you can't blame a city having a romantic, poetic soul, can you?

DO you deny that Calcutta has a romantic, poetic soul? How, otherwise, I ask you, could then be the fact accounted for that in the face of much-recurring precedences of other democratically corporate bodies preferring to cling undemocratically to their outworn *status quo*, how could, I repeat, the Corporation of Calcutta decide to hold the elections ignoring all the well-known obstacles? Incidentally, our present city fathers deserve warm felicitations for their well-demonstrated freedom from panic, which just makes a welcome fifth to the celebrated four freedoms that we have joined our brave and mighty Allies to fight for. This brings us back to democracy again. It seems that turn wherever we might to avoid it, democracy is inescapable and has to be squarely faced.

EXAMINING the various objections that were put forth against the proposal to hold the elections this year, we find, curiously enough, that the major plea of the anti-electionists raises a very queer issue. It was stoutly maintained by them that to have the elections this year would be to hamper Calcutta's concentrated war-efforts. And so, it was postulated this would adversely affect the great worldwide struggle for democracy, which we have made common cause with the Allies to fight for. Now, on a matter of principles,

a municipal election is the direct outcome of the first fundamentals of democracy. To say, then, that the forthcoming elections would hold up our war-efforts would, on principle, be tantamount to admitting that there was something radically wrong (democratically speaking) either with our war efforts or the municipal elections.

SURELY this makes confusion worse confounded.

It would really be a grievous state of affairs if democracy is now discovered to develop alarming suicidal tendencies just when we are all so unitedly and excitedly trying to make its reorientation worth while. I might be blamed for the "reorientation". For, according to certain well-informed opinion, democracy is yet a "child in the womb", so far as we are concerned. Comrade Mrs. Ellen Roy, for instance, writes: "Democracy to-day is like a child which has matured in the womb of civilisation and the time for its birth has come. Unless it is delivered, not only will it die without seeing the light of day but it will decompose and kill the mother herself. The convulsions of this war are the pangs of civilisation in labour. If after this war the child is not born, we are in for the breakdown of another civilisation, another and perhaps final relapse into barbarism". The problem facing democracy to-day is, then, purely one of labour in more senses than one. Our civic fight for democracy now requires our going right down to the fundamental demand of democracy—the right and not the privilege of civilised humanity to choose and control the democratic machinery of the peoples' civic government. As things stand at present, this right has been denied to the people of Calcutta.

COMPUTING the electoral roll of about 50,000 voters against the present estimated population of about 28,00,000 (according to the Rationing authorities), we find that less than 2 per cent of Calcutta's food-consumers have got any say as to how the city is to be managed municipally. Of course, as a consumers' commodity the vote cannot be the same as food, and, naturally, all food-consumers cannot be voters. But even then it surely is a preposterous proposition that over 98 per cent. of Calcutta people are unfit to vote. No man knowing the vast background of the noble and heroic struggle behind the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation could be guilty of such treachery against the cherished democratic traditions of this mighty institution.

EXCEEDINGLY embarrassing is the position if we further break up Calcutta's 50,000 electorate into the various component units. It will then be seen that the anomaly is most striking in the case of the Mahomedans who total only about 6,000 voters to elect 22 seats from among 110 candidates now running. The Corporation of Calcutta, as you must be aware, is composed of the traditional "one hundred strong men and true" less two. These are 5 Aldermen, and 98 Councillors. If you are really interested in further details please approach the proper authorities (tail-

(Continued on page 492)

Health & Hygiene

Alcohol And Eyesight

MUCH of the research that has been done on alcohol in recent years has been inspired by the fact that the drunken motor driver is a menace. Before the day of motor cars the drunkard could fall in the gutter and lie until he recovered or perhaps be a menace only to those in his own home. Now the combination of the drunken driver and the motor car makes a deadly weapon.

Investigators have been making a serious scientific study of just what happens to the judgment and vision of a driver of a motor vehicle when he takes alcoholic liquors. Fifty drivers, including 85 men and 15 women, volunteered and were given seven psychologic and physical tests before they consumed some alcohol and after. The alcohol taken was Scotch or Bourbon whisky diluted with carbonated water and cooled with ice. The drinking was done in a social atmosphere such as that which usually prevails. One ounce of whisky for each 80 lbs. of weight was taken, and more if desired, the whole dose being consumed in about 40 minutes. The first series of tests was made 10 minutes before drinking, the second series 45 minutes after drinking.

Most important, of course, was the effect of alcohol on vision. Seventy per cent. of the drivers studied showed a significant decline in their ability to see after drinking, and 22 per cent. had a drop of more than 20 per cent. in their ability to see. The left eye was affected twice as often as the right. Unfortunately, practically none of the persons tested realized that his vision had been so seriously handicapped by drinking.

The tests of the eyes included distance judgment, the ability to see on either side, co-ordination of the eyes, ability to resist glaring headlights and to recover after looking at glaring headlights. It was found that the drinking of alcohol can seriously affect every one of these factors. The greatest number of changes and depreciations occurred in the ability to see well; the smallest number of changes in the field of vision or the space over which one could see. With the amount of alcohol taken, many of these people could have passed most of the tests that are given to those who drive cars. Yet clearly the vision had suffered sufficiently to produce serious hazards in some of the cases.

The tests also showed that there are great individual variations in tolerance to a certain amount of alcohol in the blood and that testing the blood for the presence of alcohol in the case of a driver is not

Rheumatic Fever

TO-DAY rheumatic fever is among the foremost health problems of youth. Most of the cases occur in the months from March to June, with the smallest number of cases in the months from August up to December.

In most instances the condition appears following infections of the nose and throat. It may also, however, be associated with an infection of the ear, with scarlet fever, St. Vitus dance or other similar conditions. In at least one-fifth of all the cases of rheumatic fever the most serious associated condition is the attack on the heart.

The child who is likely to have rheumatic fever is one who has frequent illnesses, especially sore throat, tonsilitis and infections of the nose and throat. Such children

seldom gain weight as they should, they become easily tired, and frequently they have deficiencies in the blood. Whenever there are frequent fevers of unknown cause, with fleeting pains in the joints, special attention should be given to the possibility that the child is getting rheumatic fever. The

so-called growing pains so commonly talked about in a previous generation are now recognized to be in the vast majority of cases, early attacks of this disease.

Unlike other conditions associated with infection, health departments do not yet keep an accurate record of cases of rheumatic fever, so that it is difficult to know the exact incidence of the disease from time to time in various communities. More and more, however, the serious character of rheumatic fever is becoming recognized, and more and more attention is being turned toward attempts to control the occurrence of this incapacitating infection.

The condition is not one that can be easily controlled except through much more attention to the factors in life that surround its appearance. The child that is constantly exposed to damp and cold environment, whose tonsils and adenoids are repeatedly infected and swollen, and who is always below par, needs attention with a view to increasing its nutrition and its general health so that the possibility of an attack of rheumatic fever may be to some extent controlled. Once the heart of a child is affected, prolonged rest in bed is essential in treatment. Persistent use of proper prescriptions of the new sulfonamide drugs has come to be recognized as of great value in controlling some of the secondary manifestations which contribute to fatalities in these cases.—Copyright.

in itself sufficient to indicate the extent to which his ability to see is under the influence of alcohol is damaged.—Copyright.

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
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POST-WAR PLANNING

TOMORROW'S CITIES

[By ARTHUR BARTLETT]

ROBERT Moses, the New York Park Commissioner, has probably done more to change our ideas of the modern city than anybody else in our time. Robert Moses is the leader and the symbol of a school of thought which is making itself felt in virtually every city in America and many large cities throughout the world. Action is the keynote of this school—action immediately after the war, to two ends: (1) To provide employment in the period of demobilization, while industry is retooling. (2) To modernize the world's cities.

Not to revolutionize them. "You can't bring the millennium with blueprints," says Moses; and he is probably the world's most vitriolic critic of the kind of city planners who draw pretty, futuristic pictures which could only be made to come true by tearing cities down and starting over again. "Crackpots" is one of his milder terms for them. The better City of Tomorrow, he thinks, will come by evolution, just as the city of to-day did. But he is a powerful evangelist for giving evolution a helping hand—an evangelist who practises what he preaches.

WORLD'S BUSIEST CIVIC IMPROVER

In New York, where he holds about a dozen different city and state jobs having to do with planning and public works, he has pushed countless parks, playgrounds and public resorts into existence, more parkways and throughways, more bridges and tunnels, more housing developments and other civic improvements than any other two men in history, so far as I can discover. But if the period immediately after the war turns out as he expects, it will make those prewar activities seem like slow motion.

When he advised Portland to get busy right away with plans for new bridges and throughways, a 24-block civic centre, new schools, park and playground developments, and other specific improvements, he was urging a course of action which he has already followed in his home city. Ever since the war put a break on New York's construction programmes, he has had hundreds of city employees and private architects and engineers building up a shelf of projects—right down to the last blueprint and specification—for the city to undertake just as soon as the war ends. Adding up to a programme which will cost the equivalent of more than Rs. 325 crores calculated to keep 2½ lakhs of men busy for 18 months, the projects range from comparatively minor repair jobs through highways, bridges, parks, hospitals, schools, docks and markets to the completion of a new airport, which will be the biggest of its kind in the world.

And while he has been working out details for New York and Portland, he has been constantly prodding the rest of America and the world with speeches, magazine articles and private conversations.

MAKING LIFE EASIER

But it is as the man of action, the example-setter, probably more than as the caustic debater, that Moses spreads his ideas and his influence. Cities all over the U. S. have taken leaves from his pioneering book: making traffic more orderly, for instance, with pretzel-like "clover-leaf" road junctions and over-passes; making public beaches and other recreation centres more usable by the creation of adequate approaches and huge parking spaces; making it easier to get in and out of the metropolitan areas by new, fast drives and bridges, many of them self-liquidating through tolls which motorists gladly pay for the saving of their time and nerves.

"VISIONARY"

That, of course, is only one sample of Mr. Moses' operations. It was as Governor Al Smith's Secretary of State and right-hand man—a relationship which came about through mutual admiration, that he started his career as a creator of public projects. He worked out a state park plan which the politicians laughed at as too visionary. But Moses, with Smith's backing, went ahead. To-day there is a state park within easy driving distance of practically every city and town in the state of New York.

Moses ran into particularly bitter opposition on Long Island, where wealthy New Yorkers complained that the creation of parks would ruin the privacy of their big estates. When a delegation protested to Al Smith that Moses' scheme would overrun the beaches with "rabble" from the city, the East Side Governor exploded: "Rabble? That's me."

Anyway, the La Guardia administration in New York City with Moses as Park Commissioner, chairman of the Triborough Bridge Authority, member of the City Planning Commission and general handyman, has been one of constant physical activity. Not only have parks and parkways and bridges and tunnels come into existence, but no less than 487 playgrounds, 17 public outdoor swimming pools and a public stadium for athletic meets, concerts and outdoor opera. Zoos have been transformed, dumps turned into beauty spots.

It is Moses, too, who has been the spark plug in New York's slum-clearance programme and the building of new, low-cost housing developments. Some of his bitterest verbal battles have been over these projects, especially with the "academic" planners. (He has a Ph.D. degree himself, as well as an honorary LL.D., but when he uses the word "academic" it is as a damning epithet.)

POST-WAR JOBS NOW

In the early years of his commissionership, Moses had an army of relief workers assigned to him by the U. S. federal government. For months, he kept up a running fight with Washington over

redtape and regulations, insisting on firing loaders and keeping a big enough planning staff to put the rest to work on worthwhile projects instead of "leaf-raking and sidewalk polishing."

That experience makes him doubly anxious for cities to have real jobs ready when this war ends. It will cost money? Yes, he admits it; but so, he

points out, would relief, which he thinks is the only alternative until industry can take up the slack in post-war industry. So, since we are going to pay our money anyway, why not make it buy us a start on the City of Tomorrow?

That is what Robert Moses thinks all sensible cities will do. —USOWI.

An All-India Road Plan—III

A Basic Scheme For The Entire Rejuvenation Of The Existing Road System

[By MALIK N. M. KHAN, B.E. (A.M.I.E.), Struct. En., Chartered Structural Engineer, District Engineer, P. W. D. and Irrigation, Gwalior State.]

(Continued from the issue of 4th March, 1944)

The expenditure due to establishment and all other incidental charges will be included in the percentage allotment shown in the previous instalment of this series.

(c) A uniform and standard plan of road construction with such variations as local conditions justify will be pursued throughout India. By this I mean that public funds will not be spent in experimenting for discovering the best road by innumerable Engineers throughout the length and breadth of India as is at present the case. The people's road shall be the best that experts can produce and will be mass-produced.

(f) Standard specifications, especially designed machinery and specially trained staff will supervise the layout, construction and improvement of these roads. This lot of Machinery and staff, we may call them "Road Producers" if you like, will move from one road to another according to a properly chalked out programme; always moving, working, never sitting idle. Individual parts of machinery may break down, individuals may fall sick or go on leave or die; but replacement parts and spare hands will always be available. There will of course be several such groups of road producers for the different parts of India according to the length of

roads to be constructed. The Provincial road branch will supervise over the activities and work of these road producers and will see that there is no waste of public funds.

(g) The people's road will be supervised and constructed day and night to ensure its quick and efficient execution. There will be no mistakes, no experiments by individuals, no contractors to grow rich and no middleman's profits. Everything of the best design will be obtained at the cheapest rates and will be utilized in the most economical manner. Thus will the people's road be planned, developed and constructed by the people and for the people.

It is hoped, the above will revive the interest of public in general and of Engineers in particular towards the betterment of our road system. No short-term policy will do. War or no war we must have good roads which will eventually link up the meanest village to the biggest industrial centre.

Of all the post-war problems, the proper planning and construction of our roads is the most essential. Anything which contributes to bring us nearer to our goal should be more than welcome.

(Concluded)

—To Vote Or Not To Vote

(Continued from page 491)

ing whom the long-suffering Editor of this Gazette will do). Briefly speaking the position is this: Councillors to be elected from the rate-payers are 71 divided as follows:—General Constituency—47, Mahomedans—22, Anglo Indians—2, Special Constituencies: Labour—2, Bengal Chamber of Commerce—6, Calcutta Trades Association (Europeans)—4, Port Commissioners—2, Nominated by Local Government—8, total—22. In view of the enunciation made above that the problem of democracy to-day is essentially a "problem of labour", the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta looks deplorably undemocratic, doesn't it?

NOW what are we going to do about it? The only wise thing is to tell the people to attempt once more to right the wrongs they have so long unwillingly surrendered to. Certainly the coming elections provide an excellent opportunity in this direction. In the United States of America, if the Special Article published in the last Saturday's issue of this Gazette

is to be believed, "from the largest cities to the smallest towns. . . . the election of municipal officers produce exciting struggles at the polls because the citizens are voting for people who will have the most direct influence on their daily lives. . . . It is in the municipal election that citizens' groups, reform elements, and taxpayers' organizations play their most important parts in the American political scene". (italics mine).

THERE, in that "god's chosen country", we learn (from the same article above referred to) that "a city election may be won or lost on such an issue as permitting Sunday cinema shows". Certainly the less favoured people of Calcutta have much weightier and infinitely more substantial mischiefs to undo than Sunday cinema shows in their civic life. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that these edifying ejaculations of mine will help, if not to bring the light of dawn in view, at least to relieve pessimism and make the electors' vision trident.

Letters To The Editor

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and view expressed by the correspondents.]

"If The Siren Goes"

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—May I expect suitable replies from the authorities concerned to the following queries which, I trust, you will be so kind as to publish in the next issue of your esteemed Gazette?

(1) If siren goes when the votes will be recorded on the 29th instant, what should be the duty of the voters as well as the Corporation officers present at different polling stations at that time?

(2) Will adequate arrangements be made for the protection of ballot boxes, ballot papers and other important documents until the "All Clear" is given?

(3) Will there be sufficient shelters at every polling station against Air Raid?—Yours etc.

SUSHIL KUMAR MUKERJEE.

3, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

Maharaj Nanda Coomar

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers enlighten me on the following points:—

(1) Was not Maharaj Nanda Coomar a resident of Calcutta in the latter half of the 18th century?

(2) Was not his residence at the junction of Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street near Beadon Square?

(3) Is not Raja Gurudas the son of Maharaj Nanda Coomar?

(4) Is not late Babu Krishna Chandra Roy, the renowned Headmaster of Hindu School, Calcutta, from 1891—95, a lineal descendant of Maharaj Nanda Coomar?

(5) Is not the site of Minerva Theatre on Beadon Street the identical place where the palace of Maharaj Nanda Coomar stood?

(6) Was not Maharaj Nanda Coomar executed in Bhutanda Village within police station Rajerhat (Bistupur) in District 24-Parganas?

(7) Did not the execution of the said Maharaj create a good deal of sensation in the Hindu community of that time inasmuch as the said Maharaj was a very respectable Brahmin?

I had the privilege of listening to the learned speech of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali delivered in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 2nd March last, but the said learned lecturer did not touch the said points.—Yours, etc..

KRISHNA LALL BONNERJEE,

President,

Bar Association, Sealdah.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS**Death Of Mr. S. N. Banerjee****Distinguished Calcutta Lawyer**

The death occurred on Saturday, March 4 last, afternoon, at the Presidency General Hospital of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, a prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader and a leading counsel of the Calcutta High Court. He was 60 years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Banerjee fell ill about a week ago and was removed to hospital where he was operated upon for kidney trouble on the day of his death.

He leaves behind three daughters, Mrs. Banerjee having predeceased him.

The body was taken in a procession to Kooralata Burning Ghat where the cremation took place.

Among those who called at his residence, at the burning ghat or followed the procession were Mr. Justice C. J. Biswas, Mr. Justice Sen, Mr. Justice S. R. Das, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Syed Badruddin, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Sushil Sen, Mr. S. M. Basu, Mr. B. C. Ghose, Mr. S. M. Bose, Rai Raghobendra N. Banerjee Bahadur, Principal J. K. Chowdhury, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Mr. G. Paul, Mr. U. Kumar, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Mr. J. C. Guha (Secretary of the I. F. A.), Major P. Bardhan and a number of Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation.

Wreaths were offered by Mr. Justice Blank, the Mayor, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, on behalf of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, the Calcutta High Court Bar Library, the Incorporated Law Society, the Indian Football Association, Bengal Hockey Association, Cricket Association of Bengal, Bengal Gymkhana, the Mohan Bagan Club, the East Bengal Club, Sporting Union Club, the Vidyasagar College, Messrs. Surajmal Nagarmal.

BRIEF SKETCH OF LIFE

Born on August 1, 1883, Mr. Banerjee received his education in the St. Xavier's College at Darjeeling and then at the Presidency College, Calcutta. He graduated in 1902. He stood first in order of merit in Criminal Law.

Mr. Banerjee joined the Calcutta Bar on June 28, 1906. His rise in the profession was rapid and he soon reached the top of the ladder. He commanded a large practice both on the Original Side and Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.

He recently appeared on behalf of the Government of Bengal before the Federal Court in the historic appeal by the Bengal Government against the order of the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court declaring certain sections of Ordinance 2 of 1942 *ultra vires*.

Towards the end of his life he was drawn from the seclusion of the profession to the political arena when he stood up as a champion of the cause of Hindus. Day in and day out in his old age he conducted a whirlwind campaign against the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act and the Secondary Education Bill. To propagate the Hindu cause he visited East Bengal on an extensive tour with Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and others in 1939 and was deeply moved to see the plight of the Hindus. He took prominent part for Hindu consolidation movement in Bengal and was the Treasurer of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Banerjee was married to Mrs. Paribala Dobi, daughter of the late Mr. Trailokya Nath Mukherjee, who was the Curator of the Indian Museum. Mrs. Banerjee died

on the 21st August, 1936. Mr. Banerjee has left behind him three daughters and two sons-in-law, Mr. Kshetradas Ganguli, Principal Appraiser, Calcutta Customs and Mr. S. P. Chakravarti, Radio Controller, Ind. and Civil Supply Department, Government of India. His youngest daughter is a student of Loretto House.

Mr. Banerjee was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him for his amiable disposition, charming manners and simplicity. His death came as a shock to his numerous friends and admirers, and remove an outstanding figure from the public life of Bengal.

TRIBUTES TO THE DECEASED

All the Judges of the Calcutta High Court met in the Court-room of the Chief Justice on Monday last to mourn the death of Mr. S. N. Banerjee.

Addressing the Advocate-General, Mr. S. M. Bose, and the Chief Justice said that Mr. Banerjee's services were in request in other High Courts in India and in the Federal Court. Although a sound lawyer with a wide knowledge of law and practice, he was pre-eminently an advocate and as such, could and did hold his own and stand out in any company.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Banerjee was something more than an advocate. He was one of the personalities of this Court. His lordship personally felt that he had lost a friend. To the family in their sorrow they all sent their message of sympathy. His lordship then asked the members of the Bench and the Bar to stand for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Banerjee.

Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, Working President, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in paying his tribute to the memory of Mr. S. N. Banerjee said: "Bengal should remember with ever-lasting gratitude the conspicuous service rendered by Mr. S. N. Banerjee during the Dacca riot and in relief work. Although he was the unchallenged leader of the Calcutta Bar and his professional engagements were very heavy, he appeared before the Dacca Riots Enquiry Committee and fought for our cause. But the inner greatness of the man overshadowed the lawyer in him. He raised at least 10 lakhs of rupees for relief of the distressed people of Bengal and his personal charities were unbounded."

THE "PROPHET DAY" IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta Muslims observed the "Prophet Day". Meetings were held and speeches made on the Prophet's life and teachings.

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Presidency College, a message from Mr. Jinnah was read advising them to study the life of the Prophet as a guide for their future career.

Sir Nazimuddin, Chief Minister, who presided, dwelt on the need for the cultivation of a "spirit of tolerance and consideration for others as enjoined by Islam."

Speaking at a meeting at Mohammed Ali Park organised by the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, Maulana Abdur Rauf presiding, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Education Minister, explained the significance of the teachings of the Prophet in the light of the present-day distracted world. He stressed the Islamic ideal of equality and brotherhood of man.

Another meeting was held by the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference (Bengal) at the Muslim Institute, Wellesley Street.

ALL-INDIA KASTURBA DAY OBSERVED

Eloquent tributes were paid to the late Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi at public meetings held on Sunday last, March 5, at different places in Calcutta in observance of the All-India Kasturba Day.

The feature of the observance was a women's meeting at Indian Association Hall where over 300 women from all parts of the city assembled to pay their tributes.

"I consider it a proud privilege and honour," said Syed Badrudduja, Mayor of Calcutta, presiding over the meeting held at Digambar Jain Temple 10A, Chitpur Spur, "to associate myself with the meeting of this evening held in honour of one of the most distinguished ladies of modern India."

"Although", added the Mayor, "she never sought the lime-light nevertheless she actively participated in all the struggles of her illustrious husband for the advancement of the nation's cause".

"She was a true wife", said Syed Badrudduja, "in the sense that she not merely shared the glory and honours of her husband but shared also the intense miseries and sufferings which have marked the life of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest personalities of the modern world".

"Such a lady", concluded the Mayor, "commands the respect and confidence from all quarters, Hindus, Muslims, Christians; even her enemies will not hesitate to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of such a great personality of modern India. She was not only in the thick of all her husband's struggles but she in her own way contributed along with her illustrious husband positively towards the political evolution of the motherland. We all pray for the peace of the departed soul".

Mrs. Labanya Prabha Dutta said that Kasturba reminded them that a woman was not only the mistress of the house but she had also her duties to perform in various other spheres of human life. When in South Africa Kasturba did not hesitate to stand by her husband in his struggles. To conceive the husband as a lord or even as a god on earth was not uncommon for an Indian wife but to accept the activities of the husband as her own was undoubtedly a novelty and there was the uniqueness of Kasturba. Their respect for Kasturba would be to that extent sincere to which extent they could successfully imbibe this unique contribution of Mrs. Gandhi.

Another meeting was held at Mahabodhi Society Hall presided over by Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar. The president said that Kasturba was a typical Indian lady, passive and silently suffering all privations and sufferings heaped on her. But she was not without courage and whenever her husband was in difficulty there was Kasturba to sustain and encourage him.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN ROY RELEASED

Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy, a Professor and Chief Librarian of Calcutta University, was released from the Presidency Jail on Saturday last (March 4) after having been a State Prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 since May, 1943. Dr. Roy has just joined his duties in the University.

Dr. Roy utilised his detention period in writing a big volume on a People's History of Bengal (in Bengali) and another handy one on Bengali Culture (in English). The volumes are intended to be sent to the Press immediately.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

The matter arising out of the disappearance from India of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, necessitating the issue of a warrant and proclamation with attachment of his property, came up before Mr. J. Ahmad, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Mr. Bose was being prosecuted under the D. I. Rules for delivering a speech of an alleged prejudicial nature at Mohamed Ali Park, and also in connexion with the publication of an article entitled "The Day of Reckoning" in the "Forward Block", of which he was the editor.

On the application of Mr. B. C. Sen, Public Prosecutor, embodying therein the information conveyed to him by the solicitor to the Province of Bengal that the civil suit pending in the High Court regarding premises Mahajati Sadan was ready for hearing and was likely to be heard after the Easter holidays, the magistrate adjourned the matter until June 20 next.

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VITAL STATISTICS

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
on 26th February, 1944.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1123 against 1145 and 1115 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 633. The general death-rate of the week was 27.68 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 26th February, 1944, was 915 against 930 and 894 in the two preceding weeks. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. There were 161 deaths from small-pox during the week against 176 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 68 and 114 respectively against 70 and 126 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.75 per mille per annum.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 25.47.

There were 132 deaths from respiratory diseases against 115 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—33)

The number of deaths registered was 208 against 215 and 221 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, 62 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 19 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints and 30 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 41.26 per mille.

There was 1 imported death. Excluding these, the death-rate was 41.07.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CENTRE

Mr. K. L. Chowdhury, Hony. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, announces that the following candidates have duly passed Aid Certificate examination held on 24th February, 1944 :—

(1) Prem Nath Arora, (2) N. J. Gajjar, (3) Sushil Kumar Biswas, (4) A. D. Rajan, (5) Satya Gopal Sinha Choudhury, (6) Samarendra Nath Mitra, (7) Haripada Chatterjee, (8) Tripureswar Mitra and (9) D. C. Verma.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a fall of 22 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended February 26, compared with the previous week :—

Total deaths,	... 1,123
Smallpox (increase, 7)	... 223
Cholera (decrease, 6)	... 20
Malaria (increase, 4)	... 63
Paupers (decrease, 26)	... 223

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

Notice

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1944, for the supply of :
(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salad;
(3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry;
(6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef;
(8) Mutton and Lamb; (9) Potatoes and Onions; daily from the 1st day of April, 1944, to the 31st March, 1945, to the Company's Depot, 13, Lindsay Street.

The tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1/- (Rupee one only) for each copy of tender form from the Managing Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., 16, Strand Road.

The Managing Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ব্রিটিশ ইন্ডিয়া স্টীম্‌ নেভিগেশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড।

ইং ১৯৪৪ সালের ১লা এপ্রিল হইতে ১৯৪৫ সালের ৩১শে মার্চ পর্যন্ত কোম্পানির ১৬নং লিওনে ট্রাউন্সড ডিপোতে নিম্নলিখিত দ্রব্যাদি প্রত্যহ সরবরাহ করিবার জন্য সিক্ট টেন্ডার ১৫ই মার্চ বুধবার বেলা ১২টা পর্যন্ত লভ্য হইবে :—(১) ফল; (২) শাক সবজী ও সেলেড; (৩) ডিম; (৪) মৎস্য; (৫) হাঁস, মুরগী ইত্যাদি; (৬) ভিল ও সাইড্‌ ডিস; (৭) বিক্.; (৮) মটন ও লেব; (৯) আলু ও পেরাজ।

টেন্ডার দিবার জন্য প্রত্যেক দ্রব্যের পৃথক করম্‌ আছে। প্রত্যেক করমের মূল্য ১/- এক টাকা মাত্র। বাঁহারা টেন্ডার দিতে ইচ্ছুক তাঁহারা ১৬নং ট্রাউন্সড ডিপোতে মেকিন্‌ মেকেন্জি কোম্পানির আফিসে টাকা জমা দিলে হাপান করম্‌ পাইবেন।

কর সম্বন্ধে কোন প্রশ্ন হইলেই, বা যে কোন টেন্ডার কোম্পানি যত্ন করিতে বাধ্য নহে।

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Alum Cake during the year 1944-45.
2. Supply of Dietary Articles during the year 1944-45.
3. Complete reform of road surface with stone metal for the brick road at Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 17th March, for 2 on 21st March and for 3 on 24th March, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

U. N. BOSE,

Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 10th March, 1944.

Registration For Contractors

TIME EXTENDED

The time for receiving applications for registration of names as Contractors for (1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works and (2) Petty Improvement Works of the Corporation, for the year 1944-45 has been extended. The applications for (1) will be received on the 14th March, 1944 and for (2) on the 15th March, 1944, instead of on the 1st and 2nd March respectively as previously advertised.

M. RAY,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th February, 1944.

Notice.

Re.

- (i) Taking out a sunken steel pipe from the pucca channel near Reflex Gate and carrying the same to Bantala.
- (ii) Earthwork for protecting H. T. Cable Line near Bantala.

Quotations in sealed covers are invited separately of each of the abovenamed works and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of Wednesday, the 15th March, 1944.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the different sites of work and acquaint themselves with all other particulars considered necessary by them in this connection from the office of the undersigned on working days, before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit Rs. 50 in cash for each of the above works into the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up in hand the work, each of which must be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of the respective work order.

A. N. BANERJEE,

Outfall Engineer.

Special Officer's Department,
The 7th March, 1944.

Naming Of Road

It is proposed that the group of roads opened out by Messrs. Talbot and Co., at 14, Gariahat Road and since vested in the Corporation, be named as "S. N. Tagore Street."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 21st March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd March, 1944.

Re-Naming Of Roads

It is proposed that

- (1) Chandra Mohan Sur Lane, in Ward No. 29, be renamed as "Hari Mohan Dalal Lane."
- (2) Khairu Lane, in Ward No. 10, be renamed as "Khairu Place."

Any person having any objection to the renamings proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 25th March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,

Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 18th March, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.—

1. One wooden *Khat* with stands—4 and 3 pieces of planks.
2. One wooden hat stand.
3. One steel trunk.
4. One wooden box.
5. One wooden box frame.
6. Two steel cash boxes.
7. One out of order Time-piece.
8. One brass *Balti*.
9. One brass *Pichkari*.
10. One glass Jug.
11. One carrom board.
12. One wooden bench.
13. One bedstead without *chatri*.
14. One *Almirah*.

All the above articles are old and broken.

F. RAHAMAN,

Offg. Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

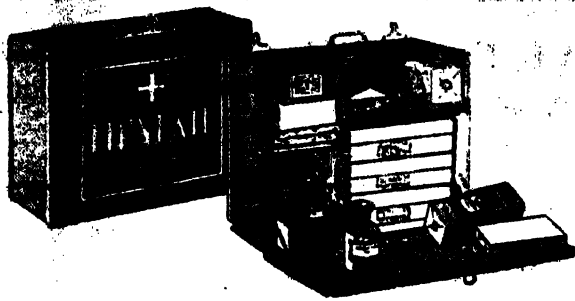
Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 266	0 18 0	Butter.	" 80-3	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.	" 86-5	1 2 0	
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 1 0	
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Hardware. Do.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Mudkhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 18 3	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	E. 7	0 9 0	...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0	Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Naimital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 3	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Grapes	3 0 0	3 8 0	Chana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Bael each	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Dates per seer	3 0 0	6 0 0	Bluli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katocha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Lime per Score	1 8 0	2 0 0	(Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Oranges 20 to 25	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brijal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pomegranate			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 8 0	0 12 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Madras			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Pean (Dasseling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Do.		
Do.			Do. Bhadwa			Barley Pearl	1	
			Do. Sree	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.	2	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Corn Flower	1	
			Milk			Robinson's Barley		
			FLOUR.			Cobra Spot Fatih	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer	0 8 0		Jelly		
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer					

Rs. A.P.—Prices vary according to season.

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S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
					Loins ..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Stirloin ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0		1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Hump ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
					Breast ..	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Round ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg. per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
					Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Heart ..	0 1 6	0 2 0		
					Liver ..	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Brain ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Tongue ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Stink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Head (without tongue and				
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market.					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0			Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetke ..	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine ..	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.		1 4 0			Do. large per ..	6 0 0			
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0			Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		4 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

FRENCH CHALK

INDIA GENERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.
PHONE 3 5 1397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 2 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 3-8	1 0 0	
Capon "	4 0 0	6 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 20 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nanital	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 8 0				Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11b 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 2 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 12 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	15 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Rawalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each			Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 3 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocunut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 4 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
			per seer	0 8 0		Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Onions, (New) per seer		6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 8 0		Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 8 0		Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
			Parasip each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Joffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
						Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
			Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Do. Darjeeling "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
			Do. Ranchi per seer	0 2 0	0 10 0	Khurbane	1 8 0	
			Do. Kagbanga "			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
			seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
			Do. Country do. "	0 5 0	0 6 0	pur)		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Country)		
			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Locket per score		
			Do. (Old) Nainital "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Do. (New) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur		
			Do. Madras "			Mask Melon per seer		
			Do. (Small) "			Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
			Do. Shillong	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	10 0 0	12 0 0
			Rhubarb each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)		
			Fulbul (Patal) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
			Radish English per bundle			Do. Langra per doz.		
			(large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia		
			Do. Country per bundle	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Fazle 1		
			Spinach per lot of 20			Do. Kissen Bhog		
			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Green per score		
			Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. Golapkhosh		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Himasore		
			Do. Pumpkins, each	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Grest per score		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Kanchan		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay		
			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Madras 6-8		
			Do. Ranchi "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. Shillong "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 5 0
			bundle	0 6 0	0 8 0	Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			Vegetable marrow Country			Bombay "	3 8 0	
			each			Oranges Sylhet		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay	1 0 0	
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Darjeeling 8-12	1 0 0	
			Red "			Do. Madras per doz.		
			per each			Do. Nagpur 12-16	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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in profits and prestige.

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currents Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...			Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0
Do. Amritsagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4
iums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	DRY FRUITS			Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...			Apples Ring per lb. ...			Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		2 8
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...			Do. " 1 lb. packet ...			Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0		Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...			Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		3 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...			Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Calasia do. ...			Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...			Almond Iran (Shelled) per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4
Do. (Nainital) ...			Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...		2 0 0	Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 33	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 10-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	6 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 5 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			
*P. 10-12								

***Halls temporarily occupied.**

(Continued on page 511)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-l. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-l. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer			50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
			Wheat „ „ ...			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
								to
			*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 8 0	0 7 0
			Rice (retail) ...					to
			Rice per seer (retail) ...					0 8 0
			Bhasamanik rice per seer ...			CONFECTIONERY		
			Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Banktoolai manja per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
			Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
			Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
			Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
			Kabul rice per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
			Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			packet ...		
			Kamini rice „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
						lb. ...		4 0 0
			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
			Sugar Candy per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
			Crystal (best) „ ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
			white) „ ...			„ „		
			Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. „	1 12 0	
			Bengal „ ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. „	1 14 0	
			*DAL Etc.					
			Kalai per seer ...			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
			Arhar „ ...			Glaxo „ ...		
			Chola „ ...			Assorted Creams ...		
			Khari Masoor „ ...			Golden Puffs „ ...		
			Khasari „ ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...			per lb. ...		
			*Salt „ ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
						per lb. „		
						Assorted Patties per doz.		
						Jacob's Cream Crackers		
						per tin ...		
						HUNTLEY PALMER.		
						Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
						Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
						Petit Beurre tin ...		
						BRITANNIA		
						Cheese „		
						Gem „		
						Gem Iced „		
						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
						Ko-Nut (Reg.) „		
						Marie „		
						Milk „		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) „		
						Nice „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. on usual working days.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.—	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.—	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup per tin —		0 12 C
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 60		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	2 80	
Nimki —			Red do. do.	2 20		Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Petit Beurre " ...			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		Tart Fruits, Bott. —		
School " ...						Isinglass per pkt.		
Thin Arrowroot " ...			IMPERIAL TEA—			White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
Water " ...			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin ...		1 14 C
Zoological ...			Red do. do. ...			O. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.			Orange do. do. ...			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin ...		
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...			Pyramid do. do. —			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	2 80	8 5 C
Cow & Gate Rusks ...			Broken ...			King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin —		
			TOSH'S TEA—			O. & V. Vinegar per bot- tle ...		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk—			Yellow Label Orange Pe- koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba- con per lb. ...		
per Tin ...			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb. tin ...		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow- der 1 lb. loose ...			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Indian Oats per tin. ...		
Skimmed Milk ...			Broken ...	1 0 0		Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin ...		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2 Do. ...	8 60		ISPAHANI'S TEA—					
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot... Morton's Peppermints per lb. —			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin ...	1 14 0				
			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0				
			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0				
			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00			
			LOOSE TEA					
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.					
			O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...					
			DUST TEA					
			Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	1 40	1 12 0			
			Red Ensign Coffee per lb...	2 00				
			Coccoa 1 lb. packet ...		8 00			
			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	8 40				
			Robinson's Barley 1 lb. ...					
			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 00				
			Delmonte Fruits 2 " ...	1 40				
			Chutneys 1 " ...	0 12 0				
			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 80				
			Mustard Colman per tin					
			Do. ½ lb.					
			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90			
			Pepper ...	1 12 0				
			Sauces, Worcester Bott. —	2 80				
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin ...		5 80			
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 00				
			Salad Oil (India) ...	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz. ...	2 12 0				
CIGARS & CIGARETTES						PAINTS.		
Dorcaske per packet ...	0 2 6					Enamel Paint English per doz.		
Solisor per pkt. ...		0 80				Do. (India) per doz.		
Capetan Navyout per Pk. " (magnum)	0 2 6					Do. (Japanese) "		
Glasgow Mixture per lb' Spencer's "Doretto" ...		2 12 0						
Do. "Planters" per 50 ...		1 14 0						
State Express 555 Ciga- rettes per tin ...		6 00						
Passing Show Cigarettes per packet ...		0 2 6						
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0							
Craven A tin of 50 ...	1 10 0							

<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Head Office:</i> 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2691)</p> <p><i>Rangoon Branch:</i> 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.</p>	<p>BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA</p> <p>A. TOSH & SONS</p> <p>Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)</p>	<p>Tea Merchants</p> <p><i>Local Branches:</i> 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1381)</p> <p>153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 3-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Saldah Stn.)</p>
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Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	Ra. As. P. 0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7 Fruits 2 & 7	Ra. As. P. 0 3 0 each. 0 3 0 "	Butter. Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 28th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 3 0	0 10 0
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
.. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns		0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Painai whole) ...		0 10 0	Do. (white) ..		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Bona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	.. Khajure	0 10 0		EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer		0 10 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 3 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		1 12 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk		0 8 0	.. (Duck) Do.		1 14 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi ..		5 0 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhangha ..		3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Bree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 2 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 8—16	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 0 0	2 3 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pesta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	Mango			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur	0 10 0	1 14 0	" (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer			Patal per seer			Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logonges		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
Ginger		0 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)		
FISH			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Pons		1 4 0	Do. (Out pieces) ..	1 3 0	1 15 0	Do. per bottle		
Do. (Out pieces) ..	1 3 0	1 15 0	Bagda	1 4 0	1 15 0	Do. " bulk		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 3 0	Bhetki	0 1 0	0 4 0	Rating-Sun		
Bhetki	0 1 0	0 4 0	Crab (each)	1 0 0	3 0 0	Do. per bottle		
Crab (each)	1 0 0	3 0 0	Koi per seer	0 15 0	0 14 0			
Koi per seer	0 15 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish					

*Controlled by the Government—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "3" 2 and 4, Mr. Sashindra K. Bose, Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "3" 2 and 4, Lansdowne Market, Calcutta.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16—25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatar Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—6			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pair)			Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Ginger " "	0 0 0	0 1 0	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 8 0		Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Golapphas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagli Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0		Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay " "	0 5 0	0 1 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Orange Ichanganore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Darjeeling 10—15	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Madras " "			Do. Nagpur 16—22	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata		
Patal Murshidabad per	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Multan	5 0 0		Fine per seer		
seer			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Coarse " "		
Do. Dmi per seer			Pears 8—25	0 12 0	1 4 0	Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration shop
Do. Hilly " "	0 4 0	0 10 0	Pineapple Singapur each					
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Assam			SUGAR, ETC.		
Caulliflower each		0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Pear Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches	0 8 0	0 8 0	Java " "		
Do. Darjeeling " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocoonut Oil		
Do. Deshi " "		0 8 0	Do. Martaban per score			Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
Beans " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Musket per seer			Salt per seer		0 8 0
Squash " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "	0 6 0	Ration shop
Tomato " "	2 0 0		Do. Multan per seer			Atta " "	0 5 0	
Green Mangoes per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar			Sujee " "		
Bit per pair			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Cashmere			Do. Sultana " "	3 0 0		Til Oil per seer		
Do. Kulu			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Peshwari			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0			
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per			Do. do. large			DAL		
rupee		3 0 0	Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	
Apricot " "	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Deshi			Arhar	0 11 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Farukabad			Kalai	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each			Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 10 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Cocoonut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	8—12	1 0 0	Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Mator		0 10 0
Ohlghosa " "			Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal	0 11 0	0 12 0
Dates Arab	1 8 0	1 12 0	Nut Ground " "					
Do. Bagdad " "			Sharifa			TEA.		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		Nona (each)			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Nasik			BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Quetta			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Do. Chaman			Bombay " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rose Orange Pekoe	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Australia		2 0 0	Aligarh " "	1 12 0		Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khorma	2 0 0	2 0 0	Jessore " per seer	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Kesur Deshi			Dinapur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Khobani " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts			Darbhangha " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lahis Country per 100			Masafferpur " "	4 8 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Do. Masafferpur per 100			Cow's Ghee	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Black Raisins per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Papaya Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Bhania Ghee	4 0 0		In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Plums per 100			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Jamrul per 100			Bagda per seer		2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam " score			Bhetke per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Fanifal per seer			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Score			Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi			" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetral	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 2432. Telegram :—"REWARD" Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sujea		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0				per md.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			(Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4-6	1 0 0		Chinisakkar (Atta) md.		
Parsay	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes			Deshi (Boiled)		
Orab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer			Katari Bhog (Atta)		
			Amra (Belati) per score			per md.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 0 0	Beal each	0 0 6	0 1 0	SUNDRIES.		
Mutton		2 0 0	Dates per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
			Almond	1 12 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Lime per score	0 1 6	0 8 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 24	1 0 0		Gur per seer		0 12 0
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 8 0	0 10 0			
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.		0 14 0	DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each			Ohana		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Masoor		
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Apples 4 to 8			Bhanga		
Tomato per seer		0 4 0	Pears			Khasaree		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kalai		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Biuli		
Garlic		0 10 0	Madras			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Green Chilly		0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee			per seer		
Onion		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa			" (Fried)		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Do. Sree			Mattor		
Potato (Nainital)		0 4 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Salt	0 2 9	
			Milk		0 8 0	COKE & COAL.		
						Soft Coke per md.		
						Coal	1 8 0	
						Fuel	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	1 2 0	1 4 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujea		
Bagda	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi)	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (New)	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish		1 0 0	Pulbul	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa	0 14 0	1 0 0	Ladies finger	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	"		
Parsay	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash			Patna per seer		
Orab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Beef per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) per md.		
Mutton	1 12 0	2 8 0	White	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atta)		
Goat & Kid	1 12 0	2 8 0	Tomato Darjeeling	0 2 0	0 4 0	Raggon per seer		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	1 2 0	1 8 0	Almond per seer			Golap Bori		
Fowl	1 2 0	1 8 0	Alubokra			Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	1 4 0	
Chicken	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score			Sugar (Controlled)		
Pigeon	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0		Beal each	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer		
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Coconut oil		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes	0 2 0	0 8 0	Arahar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer		0 12 0	Lime per score	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ohana		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree		
Cauliflower	0 8 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0		Biuli		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katcha		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each	0 2 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona)		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Oranges per score	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor		
			BUTTER.			Salt (fine)	0 2 9	
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Ghee Lakhee			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Bhadwa			Robinson's Barley		
			Do. Sree			Jelly	0 14 0	1 8 0
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Milk			Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	—	Fashi 8 to 16	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY.			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Supernose each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) per seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	—
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0				Dinapur "	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	3 5 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	3 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowl's "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer	1 8 0	—	Figs per seer	2 8 0	—	Do. ½ lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Cut pieces)	—	1 12 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Atta	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Fatna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Many.) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape "	—	3 0 0	Ohinlakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDEERS.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khuhani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbasa "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	DAL.		
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Lokote "	—	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 10 to 16	1 0 0	—	Ohana "	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pasta per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 6
Caulliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bhanga	—	—
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Mung (Hati) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona) "	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mattor "	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt	—	0 2 9
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut "	—	1 0 0	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Fatna) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16-20	—	—			
Potatoes (Mainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. An. P.			Rs. An. P.	
11	0 10 0	Daily.	25	0 2 0	per day.
26	0 8 0	"	26-28	0 8 0	"
28A	0 4 0	"	28	0 3 0	"
24 Chandney	0 5 0	"			
29	0 8 0	"			
37	0 1 6	"			

Business to be approved by the authority.

Business to be approved by the authority.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 504)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 32	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 2	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 20	3 0 0	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 26	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 25	0 3 0	Do
" 21	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 27	25 0 0	Do.	" 26	0 4 0	Do
" 22	2 0 0	Do.	" 28	25 0 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 23-24	4 0 0	Do.	" 29	20 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 24	2 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 29	0 3 0	Do
" 25	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 26	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 44	20 0 0	Do.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 45	25 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 46	25 0 0	Mudi.	" 34	0 3 0	Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 47	25 0 0	Do.	" 35	0 3 0	Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 36	0 3 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 49	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 37	0 3 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 50	55 4 0	Do.	" 38	0 3 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 39	0 3 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 40	0 3 0	Do
" 390	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 41	0 3 0	Do
" 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 42	0 3 0	Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	Poultry.	7-12	0 9 0	" 43	0 3 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Poultry.	" 44	0 3 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-22	0 6 0	Do.	" 45	0 3 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 23-25	0 9 0	Do.	" 46	0 3 0	Do
" 47	0 6 0	Do.	" 26-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 47	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 48	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 49	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-36	0 10 0	Do.	" 50	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 37-38	0 8 0	Do.	" 51	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-40	1 10 0	Do.	" 52	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 41-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 53	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 43-44	2 0 0	Do.	" 54	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 45-46	0 10 0	Do.	" 55	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 47-48	0 10 0	Do.	" 56	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 49-50	2 1 0	Do.	" 57	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 6 0	Do.	" 58	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-54	0 4 0	Do.	" 59	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 55-56	0 4 0	Do.	" 60	0 3 0	Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-58	0 14 0	Do.	" 61	0 3 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 59-60	0 6 0	Do.	" 62	0 3 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 61-62	0 4 0	Do.	" 63	0 3 0	Do
Potato Range 11-12	0 12 0	Potato.	" 63-64	0 8 0	Do.	" 64	0 3 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 65-66	0 8 0	Do.	" 65	0 3 0	Do
" 23	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-68	0 8 0	Do.	" 66	0 3 0	Do
" 24	0 6 0	Do.	" 69-70	0 8 0	Do.	" 67	0 3 0	Do
" 25	0 6 0	Do.	" 71-72	0 8 0	Do.	" 68	0 3 0	Do
" 26	0 6 0	Do.	" 73-74	0 8 0	Do.	" 69	0 3 0	Do
" 27	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-76	0 8 0	Do.	" 70	0 3 0	Do
" 28	0 6 0	Do.	" 77-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 71	0 3 0	Do
" 29	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-80	0 10 0	Do.	" 72	0 3 0	Do
" 30	0 6 0	Do.	" 81-82	2 1 0	Do.	" 73	0 3 0	Do
" 31	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-84	1 6 0	Do.	" 74	0 3 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 85-86	0 4 0	Do.	" 75	0 3 0	Do
" 33	0 6 0	Do.	" 87-88	0 4 0	Do.	" 76	0 3 0	Do
" 34	0 6 0	Do.	" 89-90	0 4 0	Do.	" 77	0 3 0	Do
" 35	0 6 0	Do.	" 91-92	0 4 0	Do.	" 78	0 3 0	Do
" 36	0 6 0	Do.	" 93-94	0 4 0	Do.	" 79	0 3 0	Do
" 37	0 6 0	Do.	" 95-96	0 4 0	Do.	" 80	0 3 0	Do
" 38	0 6 0	Do.	" 97-98	0 4 0	Do.	" 81	0 3 0	Do
" 39	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-100	0 4 0	Do.	" 82	0 3 0	Do
" 40	0 6 0	Do.	" 101-102	0 4 0	Do.	" 83	0 3 0	Do
" 41	0 6 0	Do.	" 103-104	0 4 0	Do.	" 84	0 3 0	Do
" 42	0 6 0	Do.	" 105-106	0 4 0	Do.	" 85	0 3 0	Do
" 43	0 6 0	Do.	" 107-108	0 4 0	Do.	" 86	0 3 0	Do
" 44	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 87	0 3 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-112	0 4 0	Do.	" 88	0 3 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 113-114	0 4 0	Do.	" 89	0 3 0	Do
" 47	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-116	0 4 0	Do.	" 90	0 3 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 117-118	0 4 0	Do.	" 91	0 3 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 119-120	0 4 0	Do.	" 92	0 3 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 121-122	0 4 0	Do.	" 93	0 3 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 123-124	0 4 0	Do.	" 94	0 3 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-126	0 4 0	Do.	" 95	0 3 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 127-128	0 4 0	Do.	" 96	0 3 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-130	0 4 0	Do.	" 97	0 3 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 131-132	0 4 0	Do.	" 98	0 3 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 133-134	0 4 0	Do.	" 99	0 3 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 135-136	0 4 0	Do.	" 100	0 3 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 137-138	0 4 0	Do.	" 101	0 3 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.	" 102	0 3 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	" 103	0 3 0	Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-144	0 4 0	Do.	" 104	0 3 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 145-146	0 4 0	Do.	" 105	0 3 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-148	0 4 0	Do.	" 106	0 3 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 149-150	0 4 0	Do.	" 107	0 3 0	Do
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-152	0 4 0	Do.	" 108	0 3 0	Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 153-154	0 4 0	Do.	" 109	0 3 0	Do
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	" 110	0 3 0	Do
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-158	0 4 0	Do.	" 111	0 3 0	Do
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 159-160	0 4 0	Do.	" 112	0 3 0	Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 161-162	0 4 0	Do.	" 113	0 3 0	Do
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 4 0	Do.	" 114	0 3 0	Do
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 115	0 3 0	Do
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-168	0 4 0	Do.	" 116	0 3 0	Do
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 169-170	0 4 0	Do.	" 117	0 3 0	Do
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 171-172	0 4 0	Do.	" 118	0 3 0	Do
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 173-174	0 4 0	Do.	" 119	0 3 0	Do
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" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 189-190	0 4 0	Do.	" 127	0 3 0	Do
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" 88	0 6 0	Do.	" 197-198	0 4 0	Do.	" 131	0 3 0	Do
" 89	0 6 0	Do.	" 199-200	0 4 0	Do.	" 132	0 3 0	Do
" 90	0 6 0	Do.	" 201-202	0 4 0	Do.	" 133	0 3 0	Do
" 91	0 6 0	Do.	" 203-204	0 4 0	Do.	" 134	0 3 0	Do
" 92	0 6 0	Do.	" 205-206	0 4 0	Do.	" 135	0 3 0	Do
" 93	0 6 0	Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.	" 136	0 3 0	Do
" 94	0 6 0	Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.	" 137	0 3 0	Do
" 95	0 6 0	Do.	" 211-212	0 4 0	Do.	" 138	0 3 0	Do
" 96	0 6 0	Do.	" 213-214	0 4 0	Do.	" 139	0 3 0	Do
" 97	0 6 0	Do.	" 215-216	0 4 0	Do.	" 140	0 3 0	Do
" 98	0 6 0	Do.	" 217-218	0 4 0	Do.	" 141	0 3 0	Do
" 99	0 6 0	Do.	" 219-220	0 4 0	Do.	" 142	0 3 0	Do
" 100	0 6 0	Do.	" 221-222	0 4 0	Do.	" 143	0 3 0	Do
" 101	0 6 0	Do.	" 223-224	0 4 0	Do.	" 144	0 3 0	Do
" 102	0 6 0	Do.	" 225-226	0 4 0	Do.	" 145	0 3 0	Do
" 103	0 6 0	Do.	" 227-228	0 4 0	Do.	" 146	0 3 0	Do
" 104	0 6 0	Do.	" 229-230	0 4 0	Do.	" 147	0 3 0	Do
" 105	0 6 0	Do.	" 231-232	0 4 0	Do.	" 148	0 3 0	Do
" 106	0 6 0	Do.	" 233-234	0 4 0	Do.	" 149	0 3 0	Do
" 107	0 6 0	Do.	" 235-236	0 4 0	Do.	" 150	0 3 0	Do
" 108	0 6 0	Do.	" 237-238	0 4 0	Do.	" 151	0 3 0	Do
" 109	0 6 0	Do.	" 239-240	0 4 0	Do.	" 152	0 3 0	Do
" 110	0 6 0	Do.	" 241-242	0 4 0	Do.	" 153	0 3 0	Do
" 111	0 6 0	Do.	" 243-244	0 4 0	Do.	" 154	0 3 0	Do
" 112	0 6 0	Do.	" 245-246	0 4 0	Do.	" 155	0 3 0	Do
" 113	0 6 0	Do.	" 247-248	0 4 0	Do.	" 156	0 3 0	Do
" 114	0 6 0	Do.	" 249-250					

JAIL **ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let**

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-2 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		30 Chandney	0 8 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 8 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 8 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 8 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 8 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.			
" 7	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
			18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
			22 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 22B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Potato
D. 2, 5 & 8	" 5 "	Do.	" 4	" 4 "	Do.
E. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Milk.
			Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	0 2 0	Potato.	Fruit-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Onion-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 18th March, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Chronicle & Comment

Maharaja Nandakumar

In our last issue was published a letter from Mr. Krishnalal Bonnerjee, President, Sealdah Bar Association, desiring certain information regarding Maharaja Nandakumar, especially as regards his connection with Calcutta. It is a historical fact that the Maharaja used to reside in Calcutta and he was arrested and kept imprisoned in Calcutta and the final poignant tragedy of his life was enacted in Calcutta. Knowing the interest taken in the Maharaja's history by our esteemed friend, Mr. B. V. Roy, M.A., (for some time acting Editor of this journal), we referred to him and have received a letter from him replying on the points raised by Mr. Bonnerjee, from which we quote:—

"Firstly, it is a fact that Maharaja Nandakumar occasionally resided in Calcutta either in connection with his official duties as Dewan of Bengal, Behar and Orissa under the Nawab of Murshidabad, or for other reasons. It has, I believe, also been established that his residence was situated near the present junction of Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street but I am unable to state definitely whether his residence was on the site of the present Minerva Theatre building.

"Secondly, my father Babu Krishna Chandra Roy (whom Mr. Bonnerjee has correctly described as the 'renowned Headmaster of the Hindu School, Calcutta, from 1891-1895') was the great-

grandson of Rai Radha Churn, who married Kinumani, the youngest daughter of Maharaja Nandakumar. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Maharaja's only son, Raja Gurudas, having died without issue, his line was carried on through his two daughters viz., Sonamani (or Sammani) married to Jagat Chandra Banerjee, and Kinumani, married to my ancestor Rai Radha Churn (Banerjee). Jagat Chandra later received the title of Raja of Kunjaghata (Dist. Murshidabad). His descendants thereafter bore the title of 'Kumar' and still reside at Kunjaghata.

"Thirdly, on the question of the exact site where the execution of the Maharaja took place, there has been much controversy, but historians are now practically agreed that it took place in 'Cooly bazar' in the present Hastings area of Calcutta, i.e., somewhere at or near the roads to the north of the present Kidderpore bridge, which was 'the usual place of execution' according to the Sheriff's records.

"Fourthly, there can be no doubt that the execution of a high-caste Brahmin like the Maharaja did cause great sensation among the Hindu community, and many historians have cited incidents in support. This 'commotion' was mentioned by Sir Gilbert Eliot in the British House of Commons when he moved for the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey."

Mr. Roy has concluded his letter with the assurance that he is ready to furnish such other information on the subject as lies in his power, should Mr. Bonnerjee or any one else desire to go further into the matter.

Municipal Tax On Foreign Companies

Can a Municipal Corporation levy a tax on foreign companies in the city?

This question is answered in a communication to the Madras Municipal Corporation by the Government of Madras who have turned down the request of the former to amend the Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to levy a tax on foreign companies in Madras. The communication says that the tax on foreign companies comes under the Federal Schedule and can, therefore, be only imposed by the Central Government. The Corporation can, however, under Section 148 of the Government of India Act, continue to collect a company's tax if it had been lawfully collecting the tax before April 1, 1937.

SEVENTH GENERAL ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION

March 29 Declared Public Holiday

March 29, when the General Elections of the Calcutta Corporation will be held, has been declared a holiday by the Bengal Government.

Combating Tuberculosis

"There are few causes I think more urgent and more worthwhile than the combating of tuberculosis," said His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, addressing the annual meeting of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association at Government House on March 16 last.

"This Association has now, more than ever, a call on the charitable. We must each of us do all we can to see the Association receives continuous and increasing financial support," he added.

"I am glad that at such an early stage of my work in Bengal I should have an opportunity of getting into touch with this Association. I have as yet little experience of the conditions in India and in Bengal, but I can assure you that my interest in the objects of the Association is deep.

"I suppose it is true to say that tuberculosis is primarily a debility disease attacking those whose living conditions are low, and that it is principally

GOVERNOR'S AERIAL TOUR

Over Calcutta And Industrial Areas

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, accompanied by Mrs. Casey, made an extensive tour by air over the Calcutta docks and the industrial areas of Greater Calcutta on March 15 last, and later flew at low level over the Damodar river breach, the scene of last year's floods in the Burdwan district. Included in the party were Sir Thomas Elderton, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, and Mr. R. C. Kemp, Managing Director, Indian Air Survey Co.

Before the flight, Mr. Casey had studied the distribution of industry on a specially prepared map, and had acquainted himself with the Damodar river problem.

After the flight, the Governor and Mrs. Casey made a tour by road in the dock areas. At Khidderpur, they inspected the A. B. P. centre.

for this reason that the incidence of tuberculosis is so high among the people in India. I fear there is little doubt that the grave days through which Bengal has passed during the last year have created an even greater predisposition to attack.

"From my quick visits to the mofussil I have seen myself that, although the conditions have undoubtedly improved, the marks of malnutrition remain. This is inevitable. It is not possible, however quickly general conditions may improve, for a man or a child, who has gone through a substantial period of under-nourishment to pick up strength and vitality equally quickly. Indeed I myself think that things may, and I believe will, shortly look all right on the surface, yet the effects of 1943 will leave their mark on the general health of the population for some time to come."

"Death Of A City."

"The death of a great city is a terrible tragedy, but I find it far more horrible to think of a deliberate massacre and terror of innocent men, women and children," has recently said the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyrid Garbett, while addressing a London meeting organized by the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror.

He continues, "I have no doubt that destruction of cities, even if containing buildings precious to civilization, is justified if this hastens by some months the liberation of millions from terror, slavery and imprisonment. Never in the whole history of mankind have crimes been committed on such a large scale with such cruelty in such a cold-blooded, calculated manner. This very night there are tens of thousands of people trembling under the shadow of death not knowing what tomorrow may bring forth."

The Week In The Corporation

First Aid Training In Offices

The Calcutta Corporation on Monday, March 13, decided to request the Government of Bengal to arrange immediately for first-aid training to all the employees in Calcutta offices of the Government, Port Commissioners, Calcutta Corporation, mercantile and other offices and the students of schools and colleges in the city.

Chlorination Of Water

At the same meeting the Corporation in view of the fact that the Government has refused to make any grant for chlorination of water at the Pulta and the Tallah pumping stations as required by them, accepted the recommendation of the Water Supply Standing Committee that if the water was found bacteriologically pure, no chlorine should be added to it and that there should be no residual chlorine left in the water as insisted on by the Government.

Lack Of Quorum

Later the meeting failed for lack of a quorum as the House was considering the recommendations of the Special Committee on the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner, who was appointed Special Officer by the Government to examine the financial situation of the Corporation.

The meeting that was due to be held on Wednesday last also failed for want of a quorum.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE ARAKAN

Hand To Hand Fighting Near Buthidaung

In the Razabil "fortress" area during 14th March, Allied troops occupied additional strong points located on high ground to the east and north-east of the cross roads. Engineers following closely behind the infantry removed obstructions and repaired damaged roads.

North of Buthidaung there has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting, some of it in underground positions. In the operations 120 dead Japanese were found.

Elsewhere around Buthidaung village pockets of enemy resistance continue to be mopped up, while further to the south enemy counter-attacks were driven off.

During March 13 Allied troops west of the Mayu Range had made further progress to the east along the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road.

Buthidaung was entered on March 11 last. The troops of a Sikh regiment, rode on tanks into Buthidaung. They entered a desolate town in ruins.

Formerly Buthidaung was a prosperous town and the centre of the local administration with a population of 17,000.

With the capture of Buthidaung and Razabil Allies now practically control the old road to Maungdaw—the important cross-roads junction of Razabil being twelve miles from Buthidaung.

Apart from the Japanese dead, a considerable amount of enemy war material was captured in Buthidaung.

Before the troops of the 14th Army captured Buthidaung in the Arakan after a series of local attacks in which the Japanese suffered comparatively heavy casualties during the night of March 11-12, successful water-borne raids had been made on enemy defences on the coastal plain south of Maungdaw.

Further to the north increasing pressure on the Japanese strongpoint in the Razabil area for the previous two days had been exerted.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN NORTH BURMA

General Stilwell, pleased as punch about operations in North Burma, made the following statement on March 10, says a press note issued from General Stilwell's headquarters in India:—

"The fight for Maingkwan and Walawbum is won and only isolated mopping up operations remain. I believe, we

D. F. C. FOR U. S. A. AIR FORCE COMMANDER

Maj.-Gen. Howard C. Davidson, Commander of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Command, and the 10th U. S. A. A. F., was presented "in Calcutta on March 15 last with the D. F. C. "for extraordinary achievement in aerial flight."

It was a brief but impressive ceremony, the presentation being made by Air Commodore F. Mellersh of the R. A. F. Drawn up in front were detachments of both American and British airmen.

The citation was read out by Lt. Henry G. Segerstorm of the U. S. A. Air Force.

LEASE AND LEND POLICY TOWARDS INDIA

DETERMINED BY HER STRATEGIC POSITION
IN THE FAR EAST

Washington, March 11.

President Roosevelt in the 14th report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations for the period ended 31st December, 1943, says:—

"Lend-lease exports to India from March 11, 1941 to December 31, 1943, totalled 819,452,000 dollars. Our Lend-lease policy towards India has been determined by India's strategic and geographical position in the Far Eastern part of the war.

"With the help of munitions and other materials lend-leased by the United States, India has become a vast military base.

"Of our total war expenditure to the end of 1943," President Roosevelt says: "86 per cent. went for the armed forces and the home front and 14 per cent. for lend-lease aid to Allies. Total lend-lease aid from the beginning of the programme to 31st December last amounted to 19,986 million dollars, and aid furnished in 1943 totalled 11,738 millions. Planes, bombs, tanks, ships, guns and other munitions accounted for the greatest part. Lend-lease food shipments supplied a vital ten per cent. of Britain's food supply and enabled the Soviet Union to maintain Red Army rations. Shipments to the United Kingdom last year compared with 1942 showed an increase of a hundred per cent. to Russia, an increase of 114 per cent. to Africa and the Middle East, 129 per cent. to China and India, Australia and New Zealand 71 per cent."

have killed two thousand Japanese in this operation alone, which should be good news in any language except Japanese.

"Although I have often been wrong, I am willing to hazard the guess that the entire Hukawng Valley will soon be ours."

"I wish to stress the fact that Chinese and Americans fought and died side by side. They interned, shared their food, their comforts and their hardships."

Following the Maingwan-Walawbum success of General Stilwell's combined Chinese-American forces on the North Burma front, cleaning up of enemy stragglers has been in progress and all elements have moved forward.

Units of the Chinese 22nd Division took the Nambyu river village of Lalawng (a cutting the jungle trail running south west from the lower Hukawng valley, while other

BOMBS DROPPED IN SILCHAR AREA

On March 12 a small number of enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in the Silchar area, states a Press 'communique'. The first reports indicate that the damage and casualties caused were very slight.

Chinese troops have moved several miles south of Chanmoi on the Walawbum-Jambu road along which the retreating Japanese are fighting a stubborn delaying action.

In North Burma, Chinese and American forces continue to advance south along the only road from Walawbum, and have driven the Japanese back two miles in 24 hours on March 12/13.

CENSORSHIP ON CIVILIAN MAELS

To Be Imposed All Over Bengal

A Bengal Government 'Press Note' states:—

The public are already aware that in addition to the censorship of military mail and all letters going out of India, civilian mail in Assam and those parts of Bengal which lie east of the Brahmaputra is liable to censorship.

For military reasons, it is now considered necessary that civilian mail in other parts of Bengal should be subject to censorship and the new arrangements will come into operation early next week.

The purpose of the censorship is to prevent information of value falling into the hands of the enemy and the public are earnestly requested to avoid mentioning in their letters any troop movements or disposition of troops or even the presence of troops in any particular area, any movements of military transport including aircraft, motor vehicles, steamers or boats, or the location, construction or preparation of aerodromes, barracks, supply dumps or other military installations.

It should be remembered that in war time a breach of the censorship rules is a serious matter and is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine or with both imprisonment and fine.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

BENGAL'S ALARMING MORTALITY IN 1943

In Great Excess Over Preceding Five Years' Average

SIR FREDERICK JAMES at the sitting of the Central Assembly on March 14 last drew the attention of the Government of India to the Bengal Government's Press Note dated March 11, giving mortality figures during 1943.

Mr. Tyson, Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, replying said the vital statistics given in the communique were in accordance with those received by the Public Health Commissioner from the Director of Public Health. According to the figures received, the reported deaths from all causes exceeded the average of the previous 5 years by 688,846. In the first 6 months the reported deaths exceeded the average for the corresponding period of previous 5 years by 10,536; the excess over the average in the second 6 months was 678,310.

STATISTICS, WHOSE BUSINESS?

Sir F. E. James: Am I to assume that the machinery for the collection of these statistics was approximately the same in 1943 as in the previous years?

Mr. Tyson: Yes, Sir, it was exactly the same.

Sir Frederick asked whether Government's attention had been drawn to the sample survey conducted by the Calcutta University as a result of which rather alarming figures were arrived at and whether they knew on what data the University had based their survey.

Mr. Tyson: Yes, Sir, we have seen the survey and asked for the statistics on which these

figures were arrived at. I may add that the figures which I have quoted to the House are based not on any sample survey but figures got from the whole province.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Will Government order a census of the Bengal population?

Mr. Tyson said, census was not in his department.

Mr. Mehta asked whether the Leader of the House would consider the suggestion for a census.

Sir Sultan: It is not in my department either.

Voices: Is it anybody's business?

EXTREME NEED OF MEDICAL RELIEF FOR BENGAL**Dr. B. C. Roy's Urge For Co-ordination**

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has issued the following statement :—

For one long year, Bengal has been battling against death and devastation. Great has been the response to the call of the hungry, and Bengal's tales of woe have moved millions in India and abroad. The epidemics to-day are taking a heavy toll. The need for relief is greater to-day than ever before, and whatever aid we might have rendered so far does not absolve us from the duty of helping more. Malaria and small-pox claim the largest number of victims to-day, but other epidemics are close upon their heels, unless we at once come forward to check them.

BENGAL'S BURDEN OF DEBT**Not An Intolerable Amount**

Speaking of assistance to Bengal in the Central Assembly on March 7 last, Sir Jeremy Raisman expressed sympathy with the province in its present plight and said he had always felt that some financial assistance from the Central Government would be inevitable and desirable and necessary. At the same time we should not exaggerate the extent of the harm done to the Province's finances.

The Finance Member quoted figures from Bengal's budget and referred to the relief already given to her and said that the Province's total debt would be something like twelve or fourteen crores as against her revenue of twenty-two crores. No Government whose national debt was less than a year's revenue could be said to be hopelessly in debt. Her total debt was modest in relation to her revenue and would not be an intolerable burden on the Province.

Not only is more relief necessary, but experience has taught us that it should be co-ordinated and well-planned. Particularly is it urgent to-day in view of the appalling shortage of medicines and the bungling in the official machinery for the distribution of medicines, leading to wastage and delay. Equally important is it to remember that the magnitude of to-day's crisis rules out all attempts at sectional relief and the only relief that can be effective is the one that has the active support of all, each pooling his resources with those of others so that the best co-ordination is achieved.

MADRAS OFFICIALS TO AID BENGAL GOVERNMENT

At the request of the Central Government, the Government of Madras have agreed to lend the services of two servicemen and six senior revenue officers to the Bengal Government to aid them in the administration of food in the province.

While Mr. K. S. Islam, I.C.S. and Mr. A. Majid, I.C.S. have already been transferred, six other deputy collectors will soon proceed to Bengal for appointment as sub-divisional officers and revenue duties in connection with food administration.

It is with a view to provide maximum relief with minimum waste or delay that the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee has been formed at the initiative of the leading doctors and relief organisations rendering medical aid. This Co-ordination Committee is to function as the central directive not only in mapping out the province according to the spread of epidemics but also in sending out Medical Relief Units to the affected areas, properly equipping them with personnel and medicines. At the same time regular inspection will be made of all work done under the auspices of the Co-ordination Committee. The cost of running Medical Relief Unit for three months at a particular centre has been estimated at Rs. 2,600.

The Committee has taken note of the anti-epidemics plans of the Government. It is clear that without immediate and large-scale non-official efforts co-ordinated with those of the Government, the holocaust of to-day cannot be checked. The first task that the Committee has undertaken is to check up the work that is being done by the different relief organisations, co-ordinate them and send out more relief units to be organised both under the direct auspices of the Co-ordination Committee and by the different affiliated relief bodies in accordance with a standardised scheme. Medicines have to be provided for all these units, and proper inspection has to be arranged for.

All these immediately require money, men and medicines. We appeal to all public bodies and individuals to come forward with all they can give. Every pie sent to this venture will go a long way to save the people from the deadly grip of epidemics. We appeal to the chemists and the stockists to donate medicines in as large quantity as they can. We appeal to our brothers in the medical profession to come forward and volunteer their services immediately for this call of dying humanity.

CALCUTTA'S QUOTA OF RICE**Complaints Against Quality**

In the Central Assembly on March 14 Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, informed Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya that according to his information rice was available throughout the greater part of North and West Bengal at or below the maximum wholesale prices fixed by the Bengal Government which were Rs. 13-4-0 for surplus districts and Rs. 14-4-0 for deficit districts. In East Bengal prices ranged generally between Rs. 11 and Rs. 20. The highest price quoted has been Rs. 24 at Chittagong.

The Commerce Member further said that he was aware that there had been complaints about the quality of some of the rice sold in Calcutta but he was not aware that any rice had been sold which was unfit for human consumption.

He said that Government of India allotted to Bengal from the surplus areas the quantity of foodgrains equivalent to requirements of Calcutta for thirteen months.

Replying to Mr. Chattopadhyaya why the price had been higher in Eastern Bengal than the controlled price the Commerce Member said that he was unable to enter into economic argument with him.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RICE

"Rycoena": A Product Of Wheat

The people of Ceylon will shortly have a new substitute for rice from Australia called "Rycoena." This grain is a product of wheat with its gluten removed and is said to bear a close resemblance to rice. It is claimed it possesses certain qualities superior to those of polished rice, especially from the point of view of nutrition. Preparations made out of "Rycoena" were subjected to several tests by the authorities recently.

The Food Commissioner, it is learnt, has personally satisfied himself about the tastiness of the meals prepared out of the new grain.

"Rycoena," which is expected to cost the consumer less than rice in that it does not need to be taken in the same quantities as rice, will shortly be made available for purchase by the public in regulated quantities.

SUGAR RATION IN CALCUTTA

Increase In Quota Urged

"There is no convincing reason why rationing of sugar in Calcutta should be so niggardly," says Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Editor of the Indian Sugar Industry Annual of Bombay, in a statement issued in Calcutta on Monday.

"The sugar ration in Bombay," he adds, "is 3 pounds per capita per month, as against 2 pounds in Calcutta. The per capita consumption of sugar in Calcutta, according to the Central Agricultural Marketing Report published a few months ago, is over 8 pounds per month. Even, accepting the cut of 25 per cent. in sugar supply, Calcutta's quota should be 6 pounds per month on the basis of past consumption. This being so, it is difficult to understand why the Civil Supplies Department should have made provision only for 2 pounds of sugar per person per month, particularly when it is a very energising food containing 99 per cent. carbo-hydrate. Besides, there is plenty of sugar production in the country and the stock position is also very favourable."

Mr. Gandhi feels that sugar ration should be increased to at least 4 pounds per month per person, for the sake of comfort and dietetic necessity of the people of the city, "many of whom had no proper nourishment for months recently". The Sugar Controller for India has also suggested a liberal ration of sugar, he concluded.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Publishers Asked To Mark Prices

All publishers of books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets or periodicals are directed by a notification issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to mark all such articles intended for sale, with sale prices in accordance with the following directions.

(1) With effect from April 1, 1944, a publisher of any book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet or periodical printed in India for sale in India shall clearly print the retail selling price in Indian currency on the cover or title page. (2) No dealer shall destroy, efface or alter any price printed by a publisher. (3) All books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets or periodicals on which the publisher's price does not appear shall be clearly marked in ink by the dealer with the retail selling price before a sale is made. (4) No book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet or periodical shall be sold by a dealer at more than the price printed on it.

Prices for retail sales to be calculated on the basis of not more than Rs. 1 per shilling for books from the United

Kingdom and Rs. 5 per dollar for all American book publications, normal reduction being made in regard to wholesale transactions.

Retail sale prices of newspapers, magazines and periodicals shall be calculated in the basis of not more than Rs. 1-4-0 to a shilling or Rs. 6-12-0 to a dollar, as the case may be subject to usual reduction being made for wholesale transactions. According to this ratio 5d.—3 aa. and 10 cents (American)—11 annas.

SPORTS GOODS, FOUNTAIN PENS, RAZOR BLADES
CIGARETTES ETC.

Dealers Asked To Exhibit Price-List

All dealers in sports goods, fountain pens, razor blades, cigarettes, boot polishes wholesalers and retailers are called upon by a Notification issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies to exhibit a price-list at a prominent place in the shop showing clearly the retail selling prices as fixed

RATION FOR "BHOGS"

Discussion With Pandits

The Minister for Civil Supplies, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy met at a conference of representatives of important Hindu temples, Devattur Endowments, and Pandits versed in Sastric lore on Tuesday afternoon (March 14) at the Assembly Hall and discussed with them various matters concerning the proposed provision by Government of foodstuffs required for *Bhogs*. There was a full and detailed discussion lasting for a couple of hours and with a view to arriving at a general agreement the representatives who attended by invitation were requested to submit to the Hon'ble Minister their considered views in regard to various issues that were raised during discussion.

by the Central Government under Notification dated the 29th January, 1944, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Prices shall be written legibly in English or in the local languages of the district; (2) the price-list will be shown to any purchaser who makes enquiry about the correct selling prices; and (3) direct importers shall allow a discount in accordance with usual trade practice prevailing immediately before the War to retail dealers who depend upon them for their stocks.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CIVIL SUPPLIES OFFICES

His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey saw the working of the various branches of the Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, when he paid a visit to the office of the Department at 7, Church Lane, on March 13 last. He was accompanied by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister-in-charge of the Department.

On arrival, the Governor was received by Mr. H. B. E. Stevens, Food Commissioner, Major-General A. V. T. Wakely, Director of Movements, and Mr. N. M. Ayer, Secretary to the Department, who took him round the various sections and explained to him their functions. His Excellency met the heads of all sections and discussed with them their work.

Started in August, 1942 as an adjunct of the Commerce and Labour Department, the Civil Supplies Department has now grown to a full-fledged Department under a Minister. There are about 25 I.O.s. offices and more than 200 members of the Senior and Junior Provincial Civil Services employed in the Department. The importing and stock held exceeds 1,000.

*Special Article***Calcutta Fifty Years Ago—V****General Conclusions**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the previous four articles of this series, I have given brief descriptions of (1) the modes of living and prices of commodities, (2) events and personalities, (3) the Town and its amenities, and (4) education, medicine and literature, in Calcutta during the last decade of the 19th century (1890-1899). The vast and far-reaching changes in every aspect of Calcutta life which "mine eyes have seen" during the course of the last half-a-century, cannot all be described within the space at my disposal, and I have only given brief glimpses of some of them. In this, the concluding chapter of this series, I will describe what I consider to be some of the most remarkable changes that have occurred in the last 50 years. viz., (1) the great progress made in the direction of female emancipation, (2) the astonishing increase in the number and variety of places where prepared or cooked food is sold, and (3) the enormous development in rapid means of transport.

As regards female emancipation, it must be understood that what I am saying refers to the ordinary middle-class people and society of Calcutta. There have always been forward and progressive sections of Calcutta Society, notably among "Brahmos" and those who are classed as "England-returned" i.e., who have been to foreign countries for education or other purposes, and who practically formed—and still to some extent form—a separate compartment of Indian Society. They generally approached nearer to the manners and customs of European Society and my description does not embrace them. Taking, therefore, the ordinary, humdrum middle-class people, I may say that during the last sedate years of the 19th century, Indian women lived very secluded lives. In many households it was not considered seemly for the ladies to go to theatres or other public places of entertainment, and the only breaks in the monotony of their lives occurred when there were invitations to wedding festivities or other social functions. Even those who did go to theatres, were relegated to "Zenana" seats which were protected from the "vulgar gaze" by a net screen. Young men and girls going unchaperoned to cinema shows and finishing up in restaurants, was beyond the wildest dreams of the staid and sober people of those days. Ladies of "respectable" families never rode on tram cars and never walked, their only means of transport being the "bund gharry" or *palki* (palanquin). In this connection I will give an example of the "taboo" mentality which prevailed in Bengali Society even well into the 20th century. I remember visiting a big *Sandesh Mela* or Exhibition held in 1907 or 1908, where one of the amusements provided was an "alpine railway." You had to ascend a tower about 30 ft. high, from the

top of which a sloping "railway" built of wood ran down in a wide curve, and a trolley car accommodating four people dashed swiftly on rails down the incline. The thrill was in the rapid downward swooping motion. After we had tasted the thrill, the womenfolk of our family did the trip several times and enjoyed it, but standing later among the spectators I heard horrified whispers and remarks: "Are these Bengali girls?" "What boldness! How brazen and daring!" The reader is asked to remember that this was in a decade later than the Nineties! To-day, educated Bengali girls are not only working as school-teachers but also as clerks in offices and banks and in various other capacities, and even trying to qualify as aeroplane Pilots! What gigantic strides the womenfolk have taken towards emancipation since the 20th century came into being, can be seen on every side and does not need any elaboration from me.

(2) The astonishing increase in the number of hotels, restaurants, tea-shops, and sweetmeat shops, is also a growth of the 20th century. In my boyhood days, in the locality in Amherst Street where we lived, there were not more than 2 or 3 sweetmeat shops within a radius of a quarter of a mile, where there are now at least 20 large sweetmeat shops and dozens of teashops, etc. Hotels or restaurants of pretentious size or quality existed only in the European quarter of the town, and in some of them. Indians were not allowed access if in Indian dress. . . . This differentiation existed in many other walks of life, such as, for example, in the Eden Gardens, where the *clique* of Calcutta took the air in the evening and a Military Band used to play. The promenade adjacent to the Bandstand was marked off: "For Europeans only," no Indian being allowed to trespass on it. . . . However, returning to our teashops, etc., what are the causes of this enormous increase in their number and variety? People come to Calcutta from far and near, reside here temporarily for business, for pleasures, for job-hunting and many other reasons. Students come from the mofussil, spend a few years here and then go away. There are thus innumerable people who have no permanent home or home-life here. They must eat to live, and to meet this need, an ever-growing number of places have been established where you can have prepared food of some sort or other according to your choice or fancy or the length of your purse. From the point of view of health and hygiene, this habit of eating food prepared anywhere and by anybody is stated to be harmful, and health-experts say that this kind of promiscuous eating is responsible for many of the illnesses we suffer from now-a-days. There are two main factors in this aspect; firstly, the question of purity and quality of the raw

materials (foodstuffs) used, and secondly, the question of cleanliness and hygiene. Though the more pretentious, elaborate or "high-class" establishments try to maintain scrupulous care and cleanliness in both these aspects, the same cannot be said of the smaller places (tea-shops, sweetmeat shops, etc.) of which there are hundreds all over Calcutta.

I should mention in passing, another change that has taken place, viz., the fancy or fanciful naming of such places, as well as practically of all business-places, shops, etc. Formerly, when a business was started, a sign-board bore the name of the proprietors, simply "Ram Chandra Das and Co." after which was set out the nature of the business, such as Plumber, Stationery-dealer, cloth-shop or whatever it was. In recent times, however, the fashion has come in of using an attractive name, which also tries to give an inkling of the nature of the business. For example, sweetmeat shops bear names like *Jal-Khabar* (Light refreshments), *Misti-ghar* (Home of Sweets), *Misti-mukh* (mouth-sweetener) and so on. Tea shops or restaurants have names beginning with "Cafe de" or "Hotel de" something or other, while others have apt names like *Sutripty* (Good-satisfaction). Similarly, a tailor-shop is named "Wearwell", a dyeing and cleaning shop "white-well" or a furniture shop "Asbab." I need not enlarge on this point, as my readers by using their eyes as they pass along the streets will come across numerous examples. This is entirely an innovation which had no existence in the times I am speaking of.

(8) Development in rapid means of transport—with the advent and gradual development of motor-transport, we now have buses, taxi-cabs and motor-cars, as well as electrically driven tram-cars, for human conveyance, and lorries and trucks for the transit of goods rapidly from one place to another. There are now-a-days several regular motor-bus services radiating out of Calcutta to places within 20 or 30 miles—or more—such as Bally, on the west bank of the river, Basirhat to the east, or Diamond Harbour to the south of the town. Formerly, a journey to any of these places could be made by railway only, or by hackney-carriage if within a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Calcutta. I remember once, during the Nineties, going with my brothers on private business to Uttarpara (about 7 miles by railway from Howrah) in a hackney carriage. The journey each way took about two and a half hours to accomplish, and the fare for the round trip was, I believe, five or six rupees. Now-a-days one can go by motor-bus up to Bally with an enormous saving both in time and money; or if one can afford it, a taxi-cab will do the journey luxuriously in less than half-an-hour, though, of course, the cost will be much greater.

During the decade I am speaking of, the only devices made by man for flights in the upper air, were gas-filled balloons with a basket-like "car" hung below it. They could not be controlled and were, therefore, at the mercy of air-currents, drifting hither and thither as the wind blew. An aeronaut named Percival Spencer visited Calcutta several times during the Nineties and made balloon ascents. On one occasion, ascending from the Maidan he disappeared from view and no news of him could be obtained for several days. Later, he

turned up safe and sound in a village near Basirhat, his balloon having descended somewhere in the *Sunderban* jungles. I must here mention another remarkable feat that was performed by a Bengali named Ram Chatterjee at this period. He ascended in a balloon up to a certain height and then leapt into space with a parachute. Although in the present age of aeroplanes, the parachute jump is part of the regular training of aviators, 50 years ago it was a unique and extremely daring feat, and hardly ever attempted, even by Europeans. . . . Experiments were still being made by scientists, during the last decade of the 19th Century, in the direction of producing machines capable of flying with a load of men or cargo, and the first successful attempt to build a "dirigible" airship (i.e., a gas filled balloon-like structure capable of being directed at will) was made by Dr. Danilewsky of Russia, and later developed further by Count Zeppelin of Germany. Even the present-day reader is quite familiar with the part played by these "monstrous gas-bags" called Zeppelins in the last Great War of 1914-18.

As regards the first "aeroplane" i.e., what is called a "heavier-than-air" machine propelled by engine-power, two American brothers, mechanics named Wilbur and Orville Wright, were the first to succeed in flying in a machine built by themselves. This event occurred on the 17th December, 1903 at a place called Kitty Hawk in the United States of America. Many other people devoted their brains and energies to the task and progress continued to be made. In 1906, an English newspaper offered a reward of £1,000 to any one who would succeed in crossing the English Channel (about 22 miles) in an aeroplane. This feat was accomplished by Louis Bleriot on the 25th July, 1909. Next came attempts to cross the Atlantic Ocean, i.e., to fly non-stop from England to (North) America. This was first accomplished by two young men named Alcock and Brown in June, 1919. I have mentioned these milestones in the progress of aviation for purposes of comparison with present-day aeroplanes, and to show how man has been gradually expanding his conquest of the air.

So far as Calcutta is concerned, the first aeroplane flights in this city were made by two aviators, Baron de Caters in his biplane, and Mons. Jules Tyck in his Bleriot monoplane on the 20th December, 1910. On a succeeding day, when they agreed to take up passengers, it was Mrs. Sen, a Bengali lady, who had the honour of being the first Indian lady to go up in an aeroplane. . . . It was some 28 years later, in February, 1938, that I myself accompanied by Mrs. Roy, enjoyed our first flight over Calcutta in an aeroplane from the Dum Dum Aerodrome. The aeroplane, so deadly in War, has also great missions to accomplish in peace-time, and we may look forward to an enormous development in Civil Aviation in India after the War, in which Calcutta will and must play an important part. If the reader will now permit me to indulge in a "flight of imagination", I can see that the day is coming, when one would leave Calcutta by air after breakfast, drop down at Benares for lunch, and finish the day at Lucknow with a good appetite for dinner. I think that at some date in the not too distant future, I shall be able to undertake and describe such a journey in the pages of this Gazette.

Special Article

Municipal Election In Great Britain

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

THE growth of towns in England is greatly assisted by the common realisation of the town-folk that city government in practice is far more democratic and popular than county government, in spite of the fact that the franchise is legally the same in both the cases.

The whole of England and Wales is divided into counties, both the geographical and administrative counties being almost one and the same area. Exclusive of London there are 61 counties, each of which has a county council consisting of councillors and aldermen. The county councillors are elected from urban districts and boroughs as well as from rural districts, but not from the county boroughs. The boroughs and districts are divided into wards or districts, each of which elects one member.

Now, before I go into further details about the local self-government elections in Great Britain, especially England and Wales, I must define the different units of local government in that country. The smallest unit of local government in England, and Scotland as well, is the parish. The principal functions of a parish council are the maintenance of footpaths and rights-of-way, and the provision of allotments. They also provide buildings for offices and meetings and recreation grounds, and sometimes, street-lighting, public baths, burial grounds, libraries. In every parish of 300 and more inhabitants, there is a parish meeting consisting of all the parochial electors. This meeting may again elect a parish council of five to fifteen members to hold office for three years. Exclusive of the urban districts and boroughs, the whole of England and Wales is divided into rural districts, each of which consists of one or more parishes. The electors of each parish in a rural district elect at least one representative on the rural district council, which holds office for three years. With more extensive powers than the rural districts are the urban districts with their respective councils. Only the more important and larger urban districts are formed into municipal boroughs.

The governing body of a municipal borough is the town council, which consists of councillors and aldermen, the former being elected for three years (one-third retiring each year), the latter being elected by the council (from among the elected members or from outside) for six years, one-half of them retiring every three years. The aldermen are one-third in number of the ordinary councillors. The total number of the members of council is fixed by Royal Charter in each case, which has been responsible for the creation of the municipal boroughs. The Mayor is elected annually by the council, not necessarily but usually from among themselves.

The difference between an urban district and a municipal borough is mainly of dignity, and to some extent of extension of powers. A municipal borough with a population of more than 50,000 is entitled to the name of county borough according to the provision made by the Local Government Act of 1888. The biggest unit of local government, the lowest unit being the parish, is the county council, whose main functions are the maintenance of the principal roads and bridges, supervision of certain public

health matters, exercise of authority over higher education, and a lot of other works. The county council has certain powers of acting in default of a district council; it can create an urban district and determine its boundaries.

In Scotland, however, the urban units of local government are called the burghs. Then, there are the county councils whose functions are largely delegated to subordinate bodies. Besides all these different units of local government in Great Britain, the London County Council is typical in itself. This council is composed of 144 members of whom 124 are councillors directly elected for three years and twenty are Aldermen elected by the councillors for six years. Each electoral division of the county elects two members except the city of London which returns four. The administrative county of London is divided into the city and twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs.

The City of London Corporation consists of 206 common councillors, elected annually, and twenty-six aldermen, directly elected for life. It is presided over by the Lord Mayor, elected every year by the Aldermen from among them; but only those who have served the office of sheriff are legible for mayorship. The Metropolitan boroughs have each a council of thirty to sixty members elected for three years, and aldermen elected for six years. These boroughs have powers and duties like those of a town council except a number of privileges that are specially conferred on the London County Council.

Local self-government in England is a real government and never a farce, writes a local government official in India from the direct experience he gained from his visit to the Liverpool Corporation some years back. Here people hold real power in this particular respect and use it wisely and well. "Factions there must be," he writes, "but they do not go beyond the elections, and the administration must be and is free from turmoil of party politics. The voters are so keen that they will not allow anything but their own affairs being efficiently dealt with by the elected councillors."

There are no nominated councillors in England as in this country. There is no way in that country of entering the local body without the backing of public opinion. All councillors in England are dependent upon popular support for their election, so they are all keen men, trying to satisfy the electors by properly discharging their obligations to those who send them to the council.

Democracy on a national scale can function in a healthy manner, says William A. Robson in *The Government and Misgovernment of London*, only if it is supported and nourished by democratic local government. In this respect he goes on to describe the relations between the political parties and the electorate. Since the electors are divided on many urgent questions according to their own opinions and interests, it is desirable that these divisions of interest and outlook should be canalised and organised in a coherent and clear-cut way.

The party government no doubt brings in fresh vitality, new interest and increased energy to the work of the local authorities. But cases of abuse of

the party system are not rare and far between. Party conflict is described to be confined to matters where there is some genuine difference of principle in dispute, Mr. Robson lays stress upon. However, instances are frequently found in London as well as in any other place when questions of local welfare are made a political issue although there is no good reason why it should be so treated.

Mr. Robson writes that despite the existence of active political parties, the public in local government elections within the metropolis remains apathetic. The following statistics regarding the different general elections in London may be cited as a proof of Mr. Robson's remark:—

General Elections	Percentage of the Electors voting				
	1925	1928	1931	1934	1937
London County Council ...	30.6	35.6	37.8	33.5	48.4
Metropolitan Borough Council ...	42.5	37.8	31.3	34.3	35.4
Parliament	Percentage of the Electors voting				
	1923	1924	1929	1931	1935
...	60.0	71.0	65.9	65.3	61.5

On the whole the interest in the London County Council elections seems to be rising. The proportion of voting in 1937 was nearly 18 per cent. greater than in 1925, whereas the average poll for the metropolitan borough councils, on the other hand, did never even approach the high-water mark of 42.5 per cent. in 1925. In comparison with the figures of percentage of the electors voting in other leading provincial cities, London figures have never been inspiring. Herein below is the proof.

	Percentage of the Electors voting					
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Birmingham ...	36.2	38.0	38.0	36.8	31.6	37.6
Liverpool ...	42.5	47.6	36.8	43.9	42.9	51.3
Manchester ...	42.4	40.1	38.6	41.2	39.8	39.3

It is possible that the multiplicity of authorities confuses the citizen and disperses his civic enthusiasm.

There are no official returns of local elections in Great Britain. It is known, however, that town elections and particularly county borough elections evoke far greater interest than county council elections, and in consequence a much higher percentage of the electorate goes to the poll.

Every institution presents the dual aspects of organisation—a centralised co-ordination and then a division of activities. In all municipalities three distinct elements necessarily function, and all these three elements must be efficiently co-ordinated and organised. These elements are, *first*, the voting citizen; *secondly*, the body of councillors; *thirdly*, the body of workers or the executive.

Now, as all social force emanates from a centralised co-operation, efficient voters' organisations in every town and city form an immediate necessity. But in how many of our cities are there efficient voters' leagues, rate-payers' associations, meeting regularly and examining critically the activities of the representatives and executives? Once in three years the voters are roused as if from a sleep of ignorance about municipal welfare and their own powers and responsibilities. "Our citizenship is dormant, and not watchful and active, and therefore our municipalities are not efficient at all," writes Mr. S. N. Pharwani in his *Municipal Efficiency*. "In fact, people have hardly realised that municipalities are not merely administrative units of the provincial government, but mainly organisations for the satisfaction of local needs, agencies through which all public welfare activities ought to be regularly carried on."

Every elector must know that the municipalities (and other local government units) are the effective social centres of the country, and he must take active interest in the affairs of his municipality which is responsible for health, education and other amenities of his-city home.

The City Government—IV

[By E. ASIRVATHAM]

(Concluded from the issue of 11th March, 1944)

MUNICIPAL Government in the Corporation of Madras is vested in the Council, but the Council is not entitled to exercise any function expressly assigned by law to a Standing Committee or to the Commissioner. It is the duty of the Council to consider all statements of receipts and expenditure and all progress reports and to pass such resolutions on them as it deems fit. The Council further has to consider the annual report of the administration and to forward it to the Government with any resolution it may pass on it. It also has to pass the annual budget estimate and any supplementary estimate which may be necessary. Under Section 162 of the City Act (IV of 1919), the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation should be so adjusted as to leave a closing balance of not less than a lakh and a half of rupees. The Council decides the rates of taxation; and if a loan is required it has to pass a resolution to that effect at a special meeting; but no

loan may be raised without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government. "The sanction of the Council is necessary for estimates and contracts exceeding Rs. 50,000; to the acquisition of immovable property worth more than Rs. 1,000, and for the sale or exchange of movable property worth more than Rs. 5,000 or for the grant on lease for more than three years."

The Council is required by the Act to appoint a Health Officer, an Engineer, an Electrical Engineer, a Water Works Engineer, a Revenue Officer and an Educational Officer and fix their salaries and allowances. These appointments are subject to confirmation by the Government. It may, with the approval of the Government and subject to its sanction, appoint Special Engineers to carry out water and drainage schemes or other works. Special Health and Revenue Officers also may be appointed with the approval of the Government. Any appoint-

ment to the Corporation establishment carrying a salary of more than Rs. 500 a month must be made by the Council.

In the District Municipalities of the Madras Presidency, the Municipal Council fixes the nature and rate of the taxes subject to statutory limitations. On rates on agricultural land and house property there are no statutory restrictions. The taxes which may be levied are: (a) property tax, (b) a profession tax, (c) a tax on carriages and animals, and, with the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Provincial Government (1) a surcharge on income-tax in lieu of profession tax, and (2) a pilgrim tax. The District Municipal Council may also receive a contribution from the Government.

Some of the obligatory items of expenditure are the provision of medical relief, maintenance of elementary schools, lighting of public streets, registering of births and deaths, vaccination, scavenging and provision of slaughter-houses. In addition, the Municipal Council maintains a public health establishment, employing Health Officers, part of whose pay comes from the Municipal funds. The Council often maintains secondary schools. It provides well and often a protected water-supply. Some Councils provide electric lighting.

A very important feature of municipal government in Great Britain is the committee system. Montagu Harris is of opinion that the success of local government in England may be attributed to the evolution of the Committee system, which is essentially an English invention. It is practised by every local authority in England. Committees in England are semi-independent organs of administration.

In the formation of committees, the local authorities are not their own masters. To some extent they are under central control. Some committees for certain purposes have to be appointed. These are known as statutory committees. Even the scheme of appointment has to be approved by a central department. Apart from these limitations, the Councils have complete freedom to appoint committees and sub-committees. Co-option is allowed to statutory committees up to one-third of the committee's strength.

Some of the Borough Councils have general rules as regards the number of members of a committee. Others have none.

Many committees function through sub-committees which enjoy a wide local autonomy in the same way as the committees. The time of the active Councillor is wholly taken up with committee work. The quorum of a committee is usually one-third; in some cases it is one-fourth. Small committees are more efficient than large committees. Large committees with small quorums are to be deprecated, as the members attending any meeting of the committee may be entirely different from those who attend a previous or a subsequent meeting.

In some Borough Councils membership on the committee is in proportion to party strength. But there is no rule on the subject. In many quarters there is a desire to have the different wards all represented on certain of the committees. This is not desirable.

The duty of submitting nominations to the committees is entrusted to a special committee called the nominations committee. The wishes of the members are usually consulted, besides taking their special aptitudes into account.

The chairmanship of a committee is usually given to a member of the majority party—vice-chairmanship is sometimes given to a member of another party. The number of committees of which a person may be a chairman, the duration of office of the chairman, etc., are usually regulated. In Manchester no one is allowed to be chairman of a committee for more than three years.

Co-option to committees has always been unpopular with the councillors. But opinion is changing because of the large amount of work involved. On the Education Committee co-option up to a certain extent is compulsory. Co-opted members have done good work, not carrying for their personal popularity.

It is of the utmost importance that committees and departments should know each other's work. Otherwise there is bound to be waste and duplication. The roads, for instance, might be broken up several times in the course of the year to serve the various purposes of different committees. Or, different committees might bid against one another for the purchase of the same plot of land. To obviate this difficulty some boroughs use the services of liaison members. Co-ordination is sometimes carried out by means of joint committees or sub-committees. All purchase of land may be required to go through a single official or through the town clerk's office.

Unification of policy in some boroughs is the special concern of the Finance Committee or the General Purposes Committee. In others there is a special committee for this purpose. As the Finance Committee usually looks only to the financial implications, a 'policy committee' with no executive powers might be a good alternative.

Some committees submit full reports, while others give only summaries. In every case, the minutes are open to inspection by members of the Council. The meetings of the Council and of the Committees are usually open to the press and the public. But by resolution they may be excluded.

Some have questioned the usefulness of committees. They argue that committees are often a cause of delay and that in a committee system there is usually no one who can be held responsible for action or inaction. The chairman can always escape responsibility by throwing the blame on the committee as a whole. In place of the committee system, some have suggested having a local 'minister' at the head of each department. This does not seem to be a sound suggestion. Prof. Laski argues that the committee system has worked well. It combines amateur and expert services. Without it, the English Town Council would be too large and unwieldy for the work of administration. In the matter of committee organisation, the local authorities enjoy wide powers.

The Corporation of Madras is required to set up six Standing Committees to deal with (1) Taxation and Finance, (2) Works, (3) Health, (4) Education, (5) Accounts and (6) Town-planning and improvements. Each committee consists of seven members elected by the Council. There is no provision for co-

opted members. Each member of a Standing Committee holds office until he resigns or until his term of office as a Councillor is completed. Each committee elects its own chairman in the first meeting of the Committee after November 1st. The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of all Standing Committees, except the Taxation Appeals Committee.

The powers and duties of the Standing Committees are defined by regulations framed by the Council. The Act gives additional powers to the 'Accounts' Committee and to the 'Taxation and Finance Standing Committee'. To the Accounts Committee it gives: (a) the right to supervision of the utilisation of budget grants; (b) the right to call for explanation of receipts and expenditure; (c) the right to conduct a monthly audit; and (d) the power to write off irrecoverable dues. To the 'Taxation and Finance Standing Committee' is given the right of access to accounts and the right to call for explanation of receipts and charges.

If an estimate or a contract exceeds Rs. 10,000 and is below Rs. 50,000, it requires the sanction of a Standing Committee. No contract for more than Rs. 8,000 may be entered into without calling for tenders, though the Standing Committee may waive this rule in special cases. The Standing Committee may amend the establishment schedule before laying it before the Council; and it may frame service regulations subject to confirmation by the Council. The sanction of the Standing Committee is required for the exchange of immovable property; the acceptance of any gift burdened with an obligation, the disposal by sale or exchange of immovable property worth more than Rs. 500, and the grant of a lease for more than a year.

The Taxation Appeals Committee hears appeals against assessment to taxes in case the appellant does not accept the order of the Commissioner. From the decision of the committee, appeal lies to the Small Causes Court.

In the American municipalities in which direct democracy prevails, people form one of the important municipal authorities. There is at present hardly a single American city in which the people are not called upon, at frequent intervals, to settle questions of municipal policy directly at the polls. Compulsory referendum prevails with regard to charters and charter amendments in 'home rule' States.

By means of the initiative, a specified percentage of municipal voters propose charter amendments or ordinances (local laws) and require that they be submitted to the people at a regular or special election. If carried by a majority, they become effective. The referendum gives the voters at a regular or special election the right to say whether any ordinance passed by the Council should become effective or not. The recall gives the voters the right to remove an official before the end of his term.

The initiative and referendum are in vogue in a large number of American states and cities. They are most common in the western and southern states. The initiative has been used for bringing about constitutional changes in the municipal charter as well as in dealing with monopolies and with such minor matters as the widening of a street

or the re-building of a bridge. The recall is not widely used. Where used it is mostly with reference to elected officials. It is sometimes used also in the case of appointed officials, which is a mistake.

In evaluating direct democracy in American cities, it must be said that it has not necessarily produced a more efficient or a more honest system of city government. The initiative is certainly not a substitute for legislation by a good city council. Ordinances passed directly by the people are not any the better or worse than those passed by representative bodies. All that can be said in favour of the initiative and referendum is that they can serve as checks upon the possible mischievous tendencies of a city council. 'Like parental nods, they are most valuable when used least'.

Like the initiative and referendum, the recall is a usual accompaniment of the Commission and City Manager plans of government. It is usually applied to all elective officers of the city and to elective officers only. The number of officers recalled up till now is small and both good and bad men have been recalled. Popular judgment at a recall election is no better or worse than at an ordinary election. The only argument in favour of this device is that, in accustoming the American people to the novel idea of appointed officers holding office during good behaviour, the recall may give the people the psychological satisfaction that they are still the masters of the situation.

Neither the British nor Indian cities possess the initiative, referendum or recall, and are not the worse for it.—*New Review* (Calcutta).

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HEALTH & HYGIENE

Homeopathic And Indigenous Treatment Of Small-pox

[By SIVA DAS SIRCAR, M.B., (HOMEO)]

ACKNOWLEDGEDLY the most dreadful disease of the spring is Small-Pox. Usually, it breaks out in the form of an epidemic but stray cases are quite frequent.

How Small-Pox occurs has still remained obscure to a great extent. Probably, it is an air-borne infection, although infection by touch, clothes and utensils, etc., does also occur.

Two varieties of infection are met with—Chicken-Pox and Small-Pox. Of these Chicken Pox is less troublesome and it is easier to tackle with. There are several types of Small-Pox and all of them are more or less dangerous. As such, it is essential that the points of difference and similarity between Chicken-Pox and Small-Pox as also between the various types of Small-Pox itself should be clearly understood. This very necessary knowledge will clear away many avoidable worries and anxieties consequent upon a mistaken diagnosis.

When a person gets an infection, he does not suffer from the disease immediately. Usually, it takes thirteen to fifteen days for the first symptoms suggestive of the disease to develop. This is called the Incubation Period.

Chicken-Pox.—The initial symptoms are slight or almost nil. There is a little rise of temperature, headache and some abdominal discomforts; in some cases, these may be absent and the very first sign is the rash or eruption. The rash appears on the very first day, mainly on the trunk and much lesser on the limbs although the forehead may be an early site. This nature of distribution of the rash is characteristic of Chicken Pox. The eruptions themselves and the way they appear are also of importance for diagnosis. They first come out as papules or tiny nodes slightly raised above the surface of the skin. Within a few hours these papules are filled up with a clear fluid; they are then called vesicles. Within two days the fluid in the vesicles turns turbid and the vesicles pass on to what are called pustules. In three days the pustules dry and begin to scale off.

In some cases, the symptoms run, from start to finish, on the same lines as that of Small-Pox. Sometimes, the disease being of a far lesser intensity, some of the symptoms elude detection even by the experienced and skilful observers.

Small-Pox.—Incubation Period—Twelve to fourteen days. Initial symptoms are mostly severe. There may be shivering alternating with burning heat, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, pain all over the body, or in the head, back and loin, sometimes sore throat and tenderness at the pit of the stomach, and in children also convulsions. But the most characteristic premonitory symptoms are the pain in the loins and vomiting which are

rarely absent. Not only that; when they are excessive and continuous, they forecast a severe form of the disease. There is fever, which may rise to 105 degrees or more with quick pulse. If now the hand is pressed against the forehead a shotty feeling may sometimes be noticed before the eruptions become visible. By the third day the rash makes its appearance in this order: face, wrists, hands and other parts of the body. They are few or rather fewer on the trunk, although they may spread to all parts of the body. With the appearance of the rash the temperature falls. The rash passes on through all the stages of development as in the "Chicken" variety but the time taken is much longer. By the sixth day the rash turns to vesicles. These vesicles unlike the Chicken Pox, show a dimple each in the centre. This feature is known as umbilication; and this is a guiding characteristic of Small-Pox eruption. By this time a peculiar smell is felt in the body of the patient and his surroundings; this is unmistakable and very characteristic. The vesicles then gradually pass on to form pustules; it usually takes two days for the transition. In some cases the pustules are numerous and of irregular outline; they fuse with one another or have a tendency to do so. Thus by their union they form large suppurating surfaces. This is the confluent type and this is always dangerous. And the danger is greater still when the eruptions are profuse or pustulation great and when there is bleeding beneath the skin, the eye sockets, from the mucous membranes of the mouth, air passages and intestines (Haemorrhagic Type). With the development of the pustules, fever again rises (Secondary Fever) and may come up to 105 degrees or more. This is the most critical time in bad cases, due to exhaustion and toxæmia. The face, the limbs and the trunk swell and even the eyes are closed by the swelling. The danger is greatly aggravated by the presence of the pox in the throat, in the eyes and in the nostrils. They interfere with breathing and swallowing and produce a condition of continued starvation as regards air and food. The tongue is dry, furred and white; saliva often trickles down profusely; there is delirium or the patient is in complete stupor. This aspect is anything but hopeful.

In favourable cases, the pustules begin to dry up, first on the face, then on the limbs and about the fourteenth day they form scabs. These fall off by the twentieth to twenty-third day leaving little depressions or "pits".

During the whole course of the disease in adults there is usually constipation and in children diarrhoea at the beginning. In some cases, a preliminary rash "rose rash" may be seen before the pox actually appears.

It will be worthy of note that one attack of Small-Pox as a rule gives protection against further attacks for the rest of the life. Chicken-Pox is most contagious from its inception till complete scaling off, but the patient may carry infection for two and a half months after the first symptoms appeared.

Dangers attending Small-Pox are manifold and varied. Some are of immediate concern to life while others are of a remote, yet more permanent, character. The immediate dangers are apprehended from exhaustion—due to waste and starvation, suffocation, a septic condition of the blood and inflammations in the form of erysipelas, as also from fatal chest symptoms, such as pneumonia and acute tuberculosis. Diarrhoea with bleeding or bleeding through the urinary passages is a grave complication. Remote dangers are ulceration and opacity of the cornea and consequent loss of sight. Infancy and old age are unfavourable; persons above sixty, and those who are used to taking alcohol, rarely survive. The early appearance of uncontrollable delirium is grave. When the eruptions are very full about the head, neck and face they shall be taken as pointing to a more serious outlook. When the eruptions turn dark the case almost always end fatally.

Treatment:—The first thing necessary in the treatment of a Pox patient is the isolation of the patient. He should be placed in a well-ventilated dark room and disinfection may be done by hanging baskets of charcoal in the room and placing saucers containing quick-lime. The former has the reputation of absorbing sewage gas, especially, sulphuretted hydrogen and the latter absorbs Carbonic Acid Gas. Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one ounce to a pound of sand mixed and placed in saucers about the room serves as an admirable disinfectant. Isolation may be made more certain, if a sheet moistened with a solution of Carbolic Acid or Condy's Fluid (a preparation of Potassium Permanganate) is hung outside the door. Carbolic Acid and Condy's Fluid are both useful, but they should not be used at the same time.

The principle of treatment depends upon encouraging by all means the appearance, maturity and termination of the eruptions, to prevent exhaustion, to avoid complications and toxæmia. The bowels should be kept clear by mild aperients and cooling citrate of magnesia draughts. Tepid sponging of the legs and arms and of the body may be done and the eyes should be carefully washed and bathed frequently with warm milk and water or when the eyes are affected, with warm alum lotion, and after each bathing pure vaseline should be applied to the lids. During the secondary fever, about the 11th day, when symptoms of exhaustion appear, stimulants as wine and ammonia may have to be given. During the drying up, frequent change of clothing is useful and if the patient is not very weak a daily bath is almost imperative. A mask smeared with vaseline with arrangements for breathing and seeing is of definite benefit.

A good application after pustulation is a solution of Glycerine one part to four parts of distilled water. This will keep the skin soft, relieve tension and allay itching. Applied within the mouth

and throat it will decidedly comfort the patient. When there is very high fever or when the burning of the skin is a distressing symptom, Olive oil lotion in the same proportion may reduce the fever within a few hours; further, it prevents occurrence of bed-sores. Evacuation of the pustules when they are ripe should be made with a thorn or a needle after immersion in Carbolic Acid lotion. Some say, evacuation causes pitting. They recommend practice of flowered vaseline which minimises the risk of pitting. When the pox is offensive through decomposition, or through laceration of skin as an effect of scratching seven or eight drops of Carbolic Acid mixed with an ounce of Olive Oil or Salad Oil make an ointment valuable in application. Permanganate of Potash ten grains in a pint of water is a valuable gurgle and application, even in the most offensive cases. During scabbing, equal parts of milk and water made lukewarm may be profitably applied to the skin. In ulceration of mouth and throat, eight to ten grains of Kali Chlor. dissolved in a tumblerful of water is a good gurgle.

To relieve itching the body should be dusted with a powder made of Violet Powder and Tartarate of Antimony. Oxide of Zinc with or without Violet Powder is also good. Collodion is also good enough to prevent pitting. Bacon fat also prevents pitting to a great extent; it also allays itching. Gentle and continued rubbing with *Dab* (green cocoanut) water may also be recommended for the prevention of pitting.

But in spite of all these applications, some amount of pitting usually remains. Scratching should be discouraged; and the hands should be tied and covered with pledgets of cotton wool for this purpose. This is particularly necessary in the case of children.

Diet:—Diet should be liquid, light and refreshing. Plenty of cold water, but no ice, in the initial stage, as also small quantities of lemonade and milk should form the main diet. Stimulants and meat as a rule should be avoided. Grapes and other sweet fruits may be taken to relieve constipation. In the purulent stage, milk, soup, and if there is much failing of strength in the patient, gruel, chicken-broth, beef-tea may be given. During scaling off—flour bread or *suji* bread, loaf, rice and plain curry may be given with safety.

Homeopathic Remedies:—Since Homeopathic medicines are cheaper and are less difficult to be handled by an average householder, below is given a list of different medicines for different symptoms. *Rhus Toxicodendron* covers the symptomatic fog of Chicken Pox. For Small Pox—*Variolinum* 80 or higher, interpolated with occasional doses of Sulphur 20 is very useful. *Variolinum* covers uncomplicated pox from start to finish. Sulphur not only 'clears up' the case but is invaluable as a guard against complications. Urgent symptoms like sudden rise of temperature or onset of delirium call for such remedies as *Belladonna*, *Bryonia Alba*, *Baptisia Tinctoria* and *Gelsemium Sempervirens*. *Rhus Tox.* is useful for the rheumatic pains; *Cimicifuga Racemosa* for backache as also for the rheumatic pains. During the eruptive stage *Variolinum*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, and *Thuja Occidentalis* are decidedly helpful. In the confluent or in the hæmorrhagic

type remedies such as *Arsenicum Album*, *Arnica Montana*, *Crotalus Horridus*, *Lachesis* and *Phosphorus* have been amply used with signal success. In *aggravation*—*Rhus Tox.* *Thuja*, *Mercurius Solubilis*, *Arsenic*, *Hydrastis* and *Sulphur*, and *Cinchona Officinalis* for exhaustion. For the secondary fever—*Aconite Napellus* in repeated doses and after that *Mercurius* are very useful. During desquamation of scaling off—*Variolinum*, *Sulphur*, *Thuja*, *Cimicifugam*, *Hydrastis* and *Melandrinum* have given good results. For prostration and threatened syncope, *Baptisia*. When there is much swelling and itching, *Apis Mellifica* will do good.

In all stages of Small Pox—one tea spoonful of ass's milk and nine tea spoonfuls of distilled water, mixed together and beat forty times, may be

given three or four times daily in two tea spoonful doses. ~~It has been shown to be effective.~~
Prevention:—Vaccination is the common measure and prevention, and statistics are surely in favour of it. Among other measures are *Malandrinum* 200 or *Variolinum* 200 taken once every week or fortnight in late winter and early spring, *Kantikari* (*Solanum Kanthocarpum*); *Necem* leaves (*Azadiracta Indica*); habit of drinking warm water during epidemics; occasional fastings and rubbing with *Abeer* powder (the red powder which the Hindus use on the *Holi* festival) before bath. Other measures, such as, wearing a myrobalam seed (*Haritakir Beej*), the *Simul* seed (silk cotton seed) and the bitter gourd (*Vichhe*) etc., have been customarily recommended with questionable success.

Engineering & Architecture

Housing Programme for New York

GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED low-cost housing in New York City, both completed and projected, now represents a total outlay of the equivalent of more than Rs. 64½ crores in federal, state and city funds. A little less than half of this immense re-housing was completed and operating before the war at average rentals of Rs. 19-8-0 a room per month. The rest of the programme will be ready for the builder as soon as the war ends. When all has been completed, it will provide modern housing for about 1,26,000 New Yorkers of the lowest income groups.

This is probably the largest publicly-financed housing programme in any single metropolitan area in the world. It does not include privately-financed limited-dividend housing which provides accommodations for other thousands of New Yorkers of slightly higher income groups at rents which before the war averaged Rs. 32-8-0 or Rs. 37-12-0 per room per month.

New York City has thus made an impressive start toward the elimination of its worst housing areas. When its re-modernisation programme took form in 1933, well over 10,00,000 New Yorkers needed to be re-housed at rents lower than the ordinary commercial builder could charge if he was to make a reasonable profit on his outlay. New York City is thus considerably short of its goal, but the start it has made—59,000 persons thus rehoused in ten years—has already had a remarkable influence on life in the city.

NEIGHBOURHOOD LIFE COMES BACK

For one thing, the huge communities of government-subsidised apartment houses have had the effect of re-creating neighbourhood life in parts of the city in which the heavy volume of modern traffic had all but erased it. Any city, no matter how large, is essentially a collection of many small neighbourhoods. But when motor cars and trucks turned New York City's gridiron system of streets into swift and crowded traffic streams, the old neighbourhoods were broken blocks separated by these streams. The only neighbourhoods left in the older part of the city were those few areas from which, for one reason or another, heavy traffic was to be diverted.

The restoration of neighbourhoods in the old sense in New York City became possible when the construction of adequate highways removed most of the traffic from the ordinary streets. But such restored neighbourhoods are much different in appearance. The architecture of the new apartment houses is severely simple. But communities are healthy places. The buildings stand well apart, separated by parks and playing fields which are open to all the residents of the neighbourhood. Rooms are large, light and well ventilated. Stove, refrigerator and other fixtures are modern and efficient. Washing machines are provided in basement laundries. There are gymnasiums and clubrooms.

END OF POOR DISTRICTS

The multiplication of such livable neighbourhoods where the surroundings are wholesome, adequate facilities for education and recreation are provided, and more workers may live within reasonable distance of their work, is one of the primary objectives of planning in New York City. The new housing will not of itself wipe out poverty, but in the end it will wipe out the worst buildings. It will produce a city in which the stranger will never know, when he looks along a street, whether he is in a "poor section." It will no longer be possible to identify poor areas on the maps by the records of street accidents, juvenile delinquency, infant mortality, the tuberculosis rate and other black symbols. Poor sections and rich sections alike will have ample air and space.

This conception of New York as a city of neighbourhoods is the starting point from which the city's overall planning scheme develops. New York's master plan makes ample provision for industry, business and transportation, but its primary purpose is the development of a city for wholesome and healthful living, a city in which homes and children will regain their prime importance. The immense re-housing programme thus fits into place in a much larger scheme. It is the basis of the master plan, and more than any other feature of that plan, re-housing is building up, little by little, the democratic city of the future.—USOWI.

Calcutta News & Views

BENGAL COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Mr. James White Robertson Steven has been elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the European constituency.

CHINESE GOOD-WILL MISSION

Three members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission to Britain, Mr. Wang Yun-wu, Mr. Han Lih-uh and Mr. Wen Yuan-ning, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday last on their way back to Chungking. Three other members of the Mission are expected here shortly.

AIR-CRASH IN THE CITY

The Air Headquarters, India Command, regrets to announce that a training aircraft flying over Calcutta on March 8 got into difficulties and crashed.

Unfortunately a number of civilian casualties were caused, some of which were fatal. An official investigation into the accident is now being held.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR CALCUTTA

Dr. Radha Binode Pal, ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in place of Dr. B. C. Roy whose term of office expires on March 13.

Dr. Pal's connection with the University of Calcutta in some form or other is spread over more than two decades.

Having stood First Class First in the Master of Law Examination of the University in 1920, he was appointed a Professor of the University Law College in 1923, which post he resigned in November, 1936.

In 1924, he obtained the Doctorate of Law and that very year was appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1925, the subject of his lectures being "The History of the Law of Primogeniture with special reference to India, ancient and modern." He was again appointed Tagore Professor for 1930, his subject this time being "The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic times down to the Institutes of Manu." His third appointment to that Chair came in 1942 when he was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. This time he was invited by the University to deliver lectures for the year 1938, on "The Constitutional Development of British India".

Last year he was nominated by the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the University and appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be a member of the Bengal Sanskrit Association.

He is at present a Joint President of the International Academy of Comparative Law at the Hague.

DR. LIN YU-TANG IN CALCUTTA

"Freedom for India and for the world in the common war for freedom," was the theme of an interesting lecture given by the eminent Chinese scholar, Dr. Lin Yu-tang (who is now on a visit to Calcutta) at the Darbhanga Hall of Calcutta University, Wednesday last.

The modern world (he said) was not, and could not be divided into different regional spheres, for "what affects one part of the world affects all." It was a matter of utmost importance to the world "what role an awakened and awakened Asia shall play in the world of the future."

"To prevent Asia from becoming modern-minded, and, therefore, nationally conscious, is like preventing two connected reservoirs of water from seeking the same level. The final equilibrium which will be reached will be nothing more or less than the independence of all the Asiatic nations. India constitutes one of the major nation of the East.

"Asia cannot be free until the 400 million Indians are free. You cannot deal with the future of the world by neglecting such a large section of humanity. It is only with free, equal and unconstrained co-operation of the East and the West that a true equilibrium of peace for the future world can be brought about."

Dr. Lin Yu-tang said that he saw no justification for "the feeling of helplessness on the part of Indians." Freedom would not be handed over to them for the mere asking. It had to be won by their own effort. India's freedom was primarily India's responsibility. She had so far failed to get her freedom because "India as a nation did not want it. When all India is united and places freedom above sectional interests, then she will have it. He who sins against the unity of India as a national entity sins against the freedom of India. I do not say that sectional interests are entirely

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PEOPLE DIED OF SMALL-POX

in the week ending on 11th March, 1944

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your own making, but I do say that there are still Indian leaders, who are not willing to place the freedom of their country above sectional or personal interests. They do not want freedom badly enough to deserve it. They are still willing to be divided and be ruled. Indians must love India as a whole and not a part of it, and regard her as one national, cultural, economic, historical and geographical entity. Nations like Switzerland, Russia, China and America have been able to live and prosper with the greatest diversity of race and religion within.

"India has too much of religion and suffers from an overdose of spirituality. It is the one theme that runs uninterrupted in Indian thought from the time of the Rig Veda down to the ideals and beliefs of Gandhi. No nation except India can produce a modern saint and has the audacity or simplicity of putting the Sermon on the Mount on a political platform. For the present there should be only one religion in India—the religion of freedom; there should be only one party—the freedom party. There will be enough time for your political bickerings when you have achieved your political freedom."

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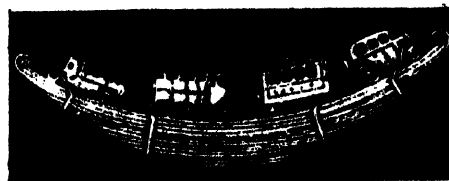
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Pipes up to 6" bore, Pneumatic, Delivery, Suc-
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SAVE FOR
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CO.

ALL KINDS OF FARMING MACHINERY

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Supply of Dietary Articles during the year 1944-45.
2. Complete reform of road surface with stone metal for the brick road at Pulta Pumping Station.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 21st March and for 2 on 24th March, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Notice To Petty Plumbing And Petty Improvement Contractors.

The time for receiving application for the registration of names as Contractors for (1) petty plumbing works, and (2) petty improvement works of the Corporation for the year 1944-45, has further been extended. Applications for (1) will be received on the 28th March and for (2) on the 31st March, 1944, instead of on the 14th and 15th March, respectively, as previously advertised.

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 13th March, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improve- ment Contractors.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday the 23rd March, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

188. Improving footpath (portion) in Wellesley Street near the junction of Sharamtolla Street and Wellesley Street with 1½ in. artificial stone—Rs. 415, dated 24th February, 1944, (1 month).

189. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 4, Nawab Abdul Latif Street in Ward No. 14—Rs. 326, dated 24th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

190. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 32 and 33, Doctor Lane in Ward No. 14—Rs. 326, dated 8th February, 1944, (3 weeks).

191. Paving footpath with 1½ in. artificial stone at 46/35, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road in Ward 14—Rs. 350, dated 8th February, 1944, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Purchase of Fats And Guts

Offers are invited and will be received in sealed covers superscribed "Offers for the purchase of....." by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. of 28th March, 1944, for the privilege of purchasing (1) Fats from the butchers within Tangra Slaughter House and (2) Guts from the butchers within Bhowanipur, Chitpur, Halsibagan and Tangra Slaughter Houses for a period of one year from 1st April, 1944. Lump sum fees of Rs. 300 for (1) and Rs. 1,000 for (2) have been fixed for the said privileges for the whole period and any part thereof. The fees must be deposited in the Corporation Treasury in advance within a week from the date of intimation of acceptance of the offers.

For further particulars and conditions of the Licenses, apply to the Health Officer of the Corporation at the Central Municipal Office.

U. N. BOSE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Auction Sale.

Public are hereby informed that the following goods will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder at the Tallah Pumping Station on Monday, the 20th March, 1944, at 8-30 a.m. by public auction. The whole bid money will have to be paid immediately after the close of the auction sale with the fall of the hammer.

The successful bidder will have to remove all articles and clear the site within three days from the date of sale, failing which the bid money and articles sold will be liable to forfeiture.

The articles to be sold are given below:—

1. Worn out R. S. Joists—60 Nos. 8 in. by 4 in. by 20 ft.—1 lot.

D. N. DUTT,
Actg. Controller of Stores.

Controller of Stores Office,
The 7th March, 1944.

Naming of Roads

The following name has been sanctioned by the Corporation for a road in Ward No. 27:—

Road No. 11, a new 40 ft. wide road from Road No. 13 to Road No. 14, in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XXXIV, to be called "Kunjala Banerjee Road."

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th March, 1944.

It is proposed that the new 40 ft. road in Scheme No. VII-J of the Calcutta Improvement Trust connecting the new 84 ft. road of the same Scheme and Chittaranjan Avenue be named as "Maharaja Sir Harendra Krishna Street."

Any person having any objection to the naming proposed above should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 31st March, 1944.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th March, 1944.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Gholam Rasul, the recorded occupier of Stall No. 148 in the north range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interest in the above stall to Mr. Faahuddin. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 6th March, 1944.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CLUB
PHONE 2,257

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-148	Rs. A. P.	First Fruits.	A. 288	Rs. A. P.	Milk.	E. 48	Rs. A. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 289	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	Khaddar
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 290	0 10 0	Do.	" 73	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 291	0 13 0	Butter.	" 86-8	1 1 0	Hardware.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 297-298	0 12 0	Do.	" 87-4	1 2 0	Do.
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 299-300	0 12 0	Bread & Confectionery.	" 87-5	0 15 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 300-301	1 0 0	Do.	" 87-6	0 11 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 302-303	1 0 0	Mutton.	" 106	1 6 0	Do.
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 45	0 8 0	Mudikhana	" 107	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 158-160	0 18 6	Do.	" 68	1 4 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.	" 70	0 18 8	Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.	" 7	0 9 0				
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.	" 12	1 10 0				

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



REDUCE YOUR PACKING AND SHIPPING COSTS

Apply for new List or call for free Demonstration.

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MERCANTILE BLDGS.

CALCUTTA

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After the war "VALSPAR"!

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Manufacturing Jewellers
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS & REPAIRERS
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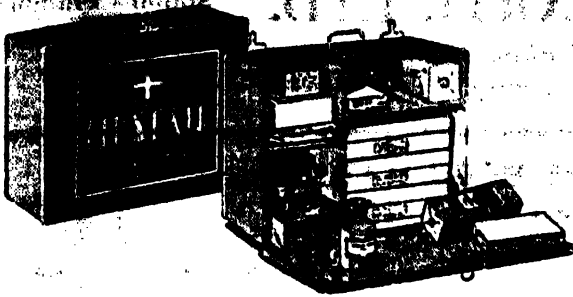
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THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

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FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

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For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	RICE.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Silong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	0 6 0	0 8 0	SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghdad	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Sugar	0 7 8	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 2 0	1 0 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pumpkin each			Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 1 4 0
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	Mangoes	1 0 0	2 8 0	DAL.		
Parsey	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grapes	2 0 0	3 8 0	Arhar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab each			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Ohana	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhanga		
Goat & Kid per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Almond	2 0 0	6 0 0	Bluli	0 7 0	0 8 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.			Oranges 20 to 25	1 8 0	2 0 0	(Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 10 0	0 11 0
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Garlic	0 2 0	0 12 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0		Brand per bottle		
Green Chilly	0 12 0	1 0 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion	0 6 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee	4 0 0		Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Pean (Daryeling)			Do. Bhadwa			Do.		
Do.	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do. bres	4 3 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl	1	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.	2	
			Milk			Corn Flower	1	
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Golden Best Tinned	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1	0 5 0		Do.		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 5 0				

N. 2. Prices may vary according to supply.

Health should
not be made
to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
ensures health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.					VEAL (a)				
Brisket per seer	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 14 0	Breast per seer	Rs. A. P. 0 14 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	8 0 0	8 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Meltee "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0		1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
					Breast "	2 0 0	2 8 0		
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Leg per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0		
					Saddle per lb.	2 8 0	4 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb.	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 1 8	0 2 0		
					Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Trotters "	0 1 0			
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Head (without tongue and				
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		



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AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

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—AND—

ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0		3 0 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 5 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 8 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0		3 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetke "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb.			1 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0		4 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		2 8 0		Ball chun per seer	4 0 0		0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		P.s. adams per 100	0 6 0		1 8 0	
Gammon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	1 0 0		1 8 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		7 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHONE, S. B. 1397

PLASTER OF PARIS

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 30	1 40	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 00	1 50
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 100	1 140	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 00	
Capon " "	4 00	6 00	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) " "	2 140	3 40	Do. Darjeeling "	0 100	0 120	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 00	9 90
Do. (roasting) " "	3 00	3 40	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 00	10 00
Do. (special) " "	3 40	3 100	Do. Country "	0 80	0 100	Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 20	2 80	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 40	2 80	Celery each Darjeeling "	0 50	0 60	Do. Cashmere "	10 00	12 00
Do. (ordinary roasting) each "	2 80	2 120	Cucumber per score "	1 00	1 120	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 00	3 80	Garlic per seer "	0 60	0 80	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 120	3 00	Ginger " "	0 100	0 110	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose " "	15 00	18 00	Green Chilly per seer "	0 60	0 80	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons " "	0 140	1 00	Turmeric " "	0 40	0 50	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cock " "	30 00	40 00	Indian Corn each "	0 20	0 30	Do. Rawalpindi "	6 00	8 00
Do. Hen " "	12 00	15 00	Knol kohl Country each "	0 30	0 40	Amra per score "		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in heavy lots	1 40	1 80	Ladies finger per seer "	0 100	0 120	Bael Fruit each "	0 20	0 60
Do. (Dressed) "	1 140	2 00	Do. Do. per score "	0 20		Bedana Kabul per seer "	2 00	3 00
EGGS.			Leek Darjeeling each "	0 40	0 60	Black Berry per score "		
Ducks per score "	1 140	2 00	Lettuce each "	0 10	0 16	Cocunut each "	0 30	0 26
Fowls, fresh, per score "	1 140	2 20	Lettuce per score "	0 80	1 40	Country Apples "		
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small) "	0 60	0 80	Gooseberry per seer "	0 80	0 100
Dove each "			Do. Do. (Large) per seer "	0 80		Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. "		
Guinea fowl " "	4 80	5 80	Onions, (New) per seer "	0 80	0 60	Do. Nask 1 lb. "	1 80	2 00
Partridge " "	4 00	4 80	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 80		Do. Kabul p. box (large) "		
Peacock " "			Do. " white "	0 120	0 130	Do. Black per lb. "		
Peahen " "			Do. Country red "	0 80		Do. Spain per lb. "		
Plovers " "	0 60	0 80	Parasip each "	0 30	0 40	Do. S. African per lb. "		
Quail each "	0 120		Peas Modhupur per seer "	0 100	0 120	Grape Fruit per doz. "	7 80	9 00
Rabbit " "	6 00		Do. Darjeeling " "			Jaffa Orange per doz. "	2 00	2 40
Snippets per each "	0 40	0 60	Do. Hazaribagh " "			Anar per seer "	2 00	2 40
Snipes " "	0 60	0 80	Do. Ranchi per seer "	0 20	0 100	Guava (Benares) per doz "	1 40	1 80
Teal (large) "	0 120	1 00	Do. Kargangla " "			Jack Fruit each "	1 00	2 00
Teal (cotton) "			Do. Country " "	0 40	0 50	Kajoo nuts per lb. "	1 80	
Wild Duck each "	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer "	0 50	0 60	Khurbane " "		
Sand Grouse each "			Do. Country do. "	0 50	0 60	Do. (large) per lb. "		
BIRDS.			Do. Kidney hill per seer "	0 50	0 60	Kesur China per seer "		
Canary (Cook) each "	15 00	20 00	Do. New p. s. (Nainital) "			Lime patty per score "	0 120	1 40
Do. (Hen) " "			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Lemon (English) per doz. "	2 00	3 00
Pigeons (Fancy) "	2 00	3 00	Do. (New) " "	0 50	0 60	Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) "		
VEGETABLES.			Do. Madras " "	0 50	0 60	Do. (Country) "		
Artichoke Darjeeling each "			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 30	0 40	Locket per score "		
Do. Ground per seer "			Do. Shillong "	0 40	0 50	Monkey Lichees per 100 "		
Artipeach per seer "			Rhubarb each "	0 40	0 50	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer "	0 100	0 120
Beetroot Darjeeling per seer "	0 100	0 120	Fulbul (Fatal) per seer "	2 00	2 80	Mask Melon per seer "		
Do. Country per seer "	0 80	0 100	Radish English per bundle (large) "	0 10	0 16	Mask Melon " (Lucknow) "		
Bean Country per seer "	0 100	0 120	Do. Country per bundle "	0 80	0 100	Mangoes Alfonso per doz. "	12 00	13 00
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer "	0 120	0 140	Spinach per lot of 20 "	0 80	0 40	Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz. "	10 00	12 00
Do. Butter per score "			Squash per seer "			Do. Do. (Madras) "	5 00	6 00
Brinjal " seer "	0 40	0 50	Country Spinach per score "	0 20	0 30	Do. Nipia "		
Cabbage each "			Sweet Potatoes red per seer "	0 30	0 30	Do. Fazlie "		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr. "	0 40	0 50	Do. Pumpkins, each "			Do. Kisen Bhog "		
Do. (Country) " "	0 40	0 50	Tomato Allahabad per sr. "	0 70	0 80	Do. Green per score "		
Do. " each "	0 60	0 80	Do. Darjeeling per seer "	0 70	0 80	Do. Golapkhosh "		
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle "			Do. Country " "	0 40	0 50	Do. Himnagore "		
Do. per seer "	0 80	0 100	Do. Ranchi " "	0 40	0 60	Do. Green per score "		
Do. (Country) " "	0 60	0 70	Do. Shillong " "	0 70	0 80	Do. Kauchan "		
			Turnip Darjeeling per bundle "			Do. Bombay "		
			Do. per seer "	0 60	0 80	Do. Madras "		
			Vegetable marrow Country each "	0 30	0 40	Do. Liliam per doz. "		
			Do. Darjeeling each "			Manguteen per doz. "		
			White Pumpkins each "	0 40	0 80	Mulberry per score "	2 00	2 50
			Red " per each "	0 100	1 40	Nagpur Monsoon per doz. "	2 50	3 00
						Poona " "	2 120	2 40
						Bombay " "	3 80	
						Oranges Sylhet "		
						Do. Bombay "	1 00	
						Do. Darjeeling 8-10 "	1 00	
						Do. Madras per doz. "		
						Do. Nagpur 8-12 "	1 00	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6 "	1 00	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Plum per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pinapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Assam " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0			
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritsar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
per seer ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Libby do. ...						per lb. ...		2 8 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Galasia do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 22	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old)					Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*S. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0				
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 543)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...					
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag		0 6 0	*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashl)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
FISH.			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	4 0 0	4 8 0						to
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	*RICE			Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	5 0 0	5 8 0	Rice (retail) ...				to	0 7 0
Oatla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Hard Cakes per Dos ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Ised) per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Mango fish with roe 6—8			Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. without roe 8—10			Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
seer ...			Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Kamini rice „ „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			PEAK FRANKS BISCUITS.		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Glaxo ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Arahar „ ...	0 8 0		Golden Puffs ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Chola „ ...	0 8 0		Barley Sugar (English)		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Khari Masoor „ ...	0 8 0		per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khasari „ ...	0 8 0		Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 10 0		per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...	0 8 0		Assorted Patties per doz.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Do. Dooca per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 lb. „ ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	6 lb. „ ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Coconut Oil per seer ...			Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0		Castor Oil ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
Do. namikal. „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0		Cheese ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem Ised ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0		Marie ...		
			No. 1			Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 32 oz.	0 2 9		Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled prices is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 42-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. on all normal working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	GILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	GILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 1 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 60	per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.		2 20	Cowies Skim Milk Powder		
Petit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 18 0	1 lb. loose	2 80	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks						C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Special Darjeeling Red		1 18 0	Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Label 1 lb. pkt.			oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Yellow Label Orange Pe-		1 11 0	Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.		1 7 0	per pkt.		2 50
per Tin			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.		1 40	King George Chocolate,		3 50
Cowies Skim Milk Pow-			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		1 00	1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Broken			O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	8 60		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			tin			per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			Cafe Brand packets	1 20		con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			Afternoon 1 lb. (8 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00	Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.						2 lb. tin		
			LOOSE TEA			Indian Oats per tin.		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			per tin		
			Assam per lb.					Controlled
								Price
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		DUST TEA					
	Price		Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish.	Small	Large
Doranzo per packet	0 2 6		Dust per lb.	1 40	1 12 0	Chamois Leather large	0 40	0 80
Selator per pkt.		0 80	Red Kneign Coffee per lb.	2 00		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Capstan Navyout per Pk.			Cococa 1 lb. packet	2 00	2 00	Eno's Fruit Salt		1 00
" (magnum)	0 8 6		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	2 40		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 20	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	2 00		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Spencer's "Dorette" per			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	1 40		Zam-Buk		
Do. "Planters" per			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 40		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm	0 12 0	
50		1 14 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Oriental Balm	1 10	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 80		Sloan's Liniment		
rettes per tin		6 00	Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
Painting Show Cigarettes			Do. 1 lb.					
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90			
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Pepper	1 12 0		PAINTS.		
Oraven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 80	5 80	Enamel Paint English		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	5 00	5 00	per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 00		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	2 12 0				

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 222, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1261) 155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Baidya Bldg.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7	0 2 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruits 2 & 7	0 2 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal		
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna " ...			Peas	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chintshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhandi			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Dechi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	2 0 0
Dudhkai			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.					
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Cut-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patna whole) ...		0 8 0	Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)		0 14 0	Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Do. (Bona)		0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0		Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Arahar Dal		0 10 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalal Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 8th February, 1944.

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.				BUTTER.				MEAT			
Mug Dal per seer	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	Mutton	...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arabar Dal	...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	Goat	...	—	—
Kalai Dal	...	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	EGGS			—
Mosoor Dal (Splits)	...	—	0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	...	—	1 14 0
Do. (Khari)	...	0 12 0	0 13 0	Milk	...	—	—	" (Duck) Do.	...	—	1 14 0
Mattor Dal	...	—	0 10 0	Cows' Head	...	—	—	CONFECTIONERY			—
GHEE.				Condensed Milk	...	—	—	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	—	2 0 0
Gawa per seer	...	—	4 8 0	Milk Maid	...	—	—	Yellow per tin	...	—	—
Ranehi "	...	—	5 0 0	OIL.				Cocoa Hornby	...	—	—
Darbhang "	...	—	3 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Coffee Polson's lb.	...	—	—
Sree (Mark)	...	—	4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	Condensed Milk	...	0 11 0	—
Khurja	...	—	4 0 0	FRUITS.				BISCUITS			—
Bhaduwa	...	—	4 2 0	Apples	...	—	—	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.	...	—	0 10 0
Lakhi	...	—	3 8 0	Alubokra per seer	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.	...	—	—
*SUGAR & FLOUR.				Oranges 8—16	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	Household per tin	...	—	—
Sugar (White) per seer	...	—	—	Bedana per seer	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker	...	—	—
Do. (Brown)	...	—	0 7 0	Pesta "	...	—	4 8 0	Rice	...	—	0 6 6
Do. (Beta)	...	—	—	Dates Arab	...	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.			—
Flour per seer	...	—	0 6 0	Grapes per seer	...	—	—	State Express Ciga-	...	—	—
Atta	...	—	0 5 0	Mango	...	—	—	rettes, 555	...	—	—
Do. B	...	—	—	" (Country)	...	—	—	Passing Show Ciga-	...	—	—
Gur	...	0 10 0	0 14 0	" (Langra)	...	—	—	rettes 1 tin.	...	—	—
				VEGETABLES				Pearl Barley (C. H.)	...	—	—
				Patal per seer	...	—	—	Sago (Pearl)	...	—	—
				Potatoes (Nainital)	...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats	...	—	—
				Potatoes (Deol)	...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logonges	...	—	—
				Brinjal	...	0 2 0	0 4 0	(glass) each	...	—	—
				Ginger	...	—	0 6 0	Jam	...	—	—
				Onion	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly	...	—	—
				Caullflower each	...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Okra Boot Polish (Tin)	...	—	—
				Cabbage each	...	0 1 0	0 10 0	Quickwhite (White)	...	—	—
				FISH				KEROSENE OIL.			—
				Paray per seer	...	—	1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin	...	—	—
				Poma "	...	—	1 4 0	Do. per basket	...	—	—
				Do. (Out pieces) "	...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk	...	—	—
				Bagda	...	1 4 0	1 12 0	...	...	—	—
				Phatya	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	—	—
				Om (each)	...	0 1 0	0 4 0	...	...	—	—
				Kot per seer	...	1 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	—	—

*Controlled by the Government:—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sashindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Fair Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4A, Lucknow. Mr. Sashindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Fair Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4A, Lucknow. Mr. Sashindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Fair Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 3 and 4A, Lucknow.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 15-25	1 0 0		Dinaipori Khatori Bhog		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Bombay (Local)			Patnai (Atap)		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Jhingasal per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Langra			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Bombay (Pair)			Do. per maund		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Ginger "	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Totapuri			Chamormoni		
Fati Lemon each	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Golapphas			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Onions Patna red per seer	0 10 0	0 1 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Bombay	0 10 0	0 1 0	Kharbasa per seer			per maund		
Do. Country	0 6 0	0 1 0	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Deshi	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Do. Madras			Do. Nagpur 16-32	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer		
Fatal Murshidabad per	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. Multan	5 0 0	6 0 0	Coarse "		
Do. Disal per seer			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Medium "	0 6 6	Rat
Do. Hilly			Pears 8-25	0 12 0	1 4 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Pineapple Singapur each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Crystall Sugar per seer	0 7 0	D
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Do. Assam	0 6 0	0 8 0	Java		
Peas Ranghi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country each	0 12 0	2 0 0	Cocanut Oil		
Do. Darjeeling	0 4 0	0 5 0	Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1
Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 5 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Salt per seer		0
Beans	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Martaban per score			Flour	0 6 0	Rat
Squash	0 3 0	0 4 0	Musket per seer			Atta	0 5 0	sh
Tomato	2 0 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer			Sujee		
Green Mangoes per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer			Atta fresh per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Kandahar			Chandaul Atta per md.		
FRUITS			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Til Oil per seer		
Apple Cashmere			Raisin (Rad) per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Kulu			Do. Sultana	3 0 0		DAL		
Do. Peshwari			Almond shelled	3 8 0	6 0 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6 per			Do. without shell	4 0 0	7 0 0	Mug Dal	0 11 0	
rupee			Do. do. large			Arhar	0 11 0	
Alubokhara per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Surdah Quaman per seer			Kalai	0 10 0	
Apricot	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Goalando	0 6 0	0 12 0	Khesari	0 10 0	
Batavia each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Deshi			Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Bel fruit each			Do. Farukabad			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Quetta			Mator	0 11 0	0 11
Cocanut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Ohana Dal		0 11
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0		TEA.		
Jhilghosa			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Dates Arab	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Shelled	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad			Nut Ground			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 1
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 8 0		Sharifa			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik			Nona (each)			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14
Do. Quetta			BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 1
Do. Chaman			Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 11
Do. Australia			Bombay			Darjeeling		
Khorma	2 0 0	2 0 0	Aligarh			Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0
Lesur Deshi			Jessore	3 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 1
Chobani			Dinapur	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Pabna	3 0 0	3 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Lichis Country per 100			Darbhanga	3 0 0	3 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. Mosaferpur per 100			Masafpur	3 0 0	3 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Black Raisins per seer	0 3 0	0 8 0	Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Bayana Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Mums per 100			Bhalsa Ghee	4 0 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
Amrul per 100			FISH			Bulk		
Polapjam score			Bagda per seer			Owl & Swan per tin		
Animal per seer			Bhetkes per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			Monkey Brand per tin		
Score			Prawns (Galda)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
hunk Alu per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	(White)	0 3 6	Cont
			Rohi			Elephant Brand per bot.		lleds
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0			
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Orab per pair	0 2 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0			
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapur District

Supply Mirzapur and Chunar Stones of every description

PRICES IN THE GARIHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Fulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujea " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 "	Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Deahi (Boiled) " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Grapes ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Alubokhora per seer ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Bedana per seer ...	0 6 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Almond " ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
EGGS.			Lime per score ...	0 1 8	0 3 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 24 ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ohana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 0 9	2 0 0	Masoor " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Khasaree " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pears ...			Biuli " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	" (Fried) per seer ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Madras " ...			Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Green Chilly ...		0 14 0	Ghee Lakhee ...			Salt " ...		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Sree ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujea ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Deahi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" Patnai per seer " ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...			Banktulahi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato Darjeeling per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Deahi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			G. lap Sorn ...		
Duck each ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chicken " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb. ...		
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Bael each ...			Cocoonut oil " ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Ohana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katch " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100... ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Orange per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
			BUTTER.			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley " ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly " ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per ar. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fazli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prnes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	—	—	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer ...	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	3 8 0	—
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	3 8 0	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	—	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	—	—	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate „ ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta „ ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Shangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee „ ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manj.) per ar. ...	—	—
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Grape „ ...	—	—	Do (Kora) „ ...	—	—
Kol & Magoor ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi „ ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza „ ...	—	—	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	—	—	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	1 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote „ ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal „ ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arshar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana „ ...	0 9 0	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor „ ...	—	0 11 6
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga „ ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree „ ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	—	—	Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) „ ...	—	—
Cucumber per score „ ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Matter „ ...	0 10 0	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt „ ...	—	0 2 2
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Ladies finger „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut „ ...	—	1 0 0	1 o. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Onion „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—30 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.		36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
38	0 8 0 „		35-36 „	0 8 0 „	
38A	0 4 0 „		36 „	0 8 0 „	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 „	Business to be approved by the authority.			Business to be approved by the authority.
35 „	0 5 0 „				
37 „	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA.

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 586)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg	
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do	
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do	
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do	
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do	
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do	
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do	
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do	
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do	
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do	
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do	
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do	
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do	
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do	
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do	
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 4 0	Do	
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 4 0	Do	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	Mon. rent		" 35	0 4 0	Do		
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range		" 36	0 4 0	Do		
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers	
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do	
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods	
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vag. table.	
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.	"		Do	
" 28	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do	
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do	
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"		Do	
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudt.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do	
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		Do	
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.	"		Do	
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do	
" 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 49	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do	
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do	
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do	
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do	
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do	
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.		"			Do	
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Milk	" 1	1 8 0	Milk	
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 2, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do	
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do	
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do	
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do	
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	"		Do	
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	"		Do	
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	Suet	2	0 5 0	Suet
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 43-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 20	0 5 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	North			
"		Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	Range			
"		Do.	" 115-120	0 8 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 121-124	0 8 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 125-138	0 8 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.	" 7	0 8 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.	" 8	0 8 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.	" 13-14	2 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.	" 15-20	2 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.	" 21	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	"		Poultry-Bird	" 25	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 171-174	0 8 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 179-182	0 10 0	Do.	" 26-27	1 12 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 183-186	0 8 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.	" 90	0 12 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.	" 145-149	1 8 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 191-194	0 8 0	Do.	" 151	1 0 0	Do	
"		Do.	" 195-198	0 8 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 199-202	0 10 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 203-206	0 10 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.	"		Do	
"		Do.	" 211-214	0 10 0	Do.	"		Do	

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				39 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	40 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	39 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	38 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	37 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	38 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 8	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	"	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-12	0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 2 "	Potato
" 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 3 "	Milk.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-1 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3-4	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-1-2	0 2 0	Onion and Garlic.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 1st April, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage

Chronicle And Comment

THE ELECTIONS HAVE COME AND GONE

OWING to the War the sitting City Fathers had been given a further lease of life for one year, and even upto the end of 1943, it was not definitely known whether the General Elections would be held in March, 1944. An agitation had been set on foot to extend the term of the sitting Councillors for a further period of one year or till the termination of the War, "whichever might happen earlier" as they say in legal documents, but the Bengal Government finally decided that the Elections must be held. There followed a period of feverish activity among the would-be City Fathers, and canvassing for votes by means of house to house visits, pamphlets, leaflets, posters and the other usual forms of propaganda went on. With the pace of war hanging over India, however, the usual activities somehow seemed to lack fire and zest, as compared with previous occasions. Several factors were at the root of this, viz., the short time left at the disposal of the candidates after the decision of the Government that the Elec-

tions were to be held, the shortage of paper, and the shortage of motor-cars or rather of petrol. The long fleets of motor-cars decorated with various kinds of flags and banners, and bearing the labels of different candidates, have always been an usual appanage of an election campaign, not only for canvassing but also to convey electors willy-nilly to the polling booths on the fateful day. This year, only feeble activity was observed in this line, a few lorries loaded with a nondescript mob of boys and men parading the streets and shouting "vote for" so-and-so, but this is an outmoded and hackneyed "stunt" which could scarcely have the effect of really influencing the voters. With an awakened civic consciousness, the public could hardly be expected to "vote for" a candidate simply because a vociferous mob mounted on a lorry went careering round the streets shouting his name! In general, the number of "unemployed" youths available for carrying on a regular campaign of house-to-house visits on behalf of one candidate or other,

seemed to have been very poor this year. The reason for this was probably that large numbers had been absorbed by some form or other military service or war-efforts.

After the nominations came the withdrawals, followed by the publication of the final list of candidates left to fight out the elections. The final phase, when Calcutta in its hundreds and thousands went to the polls to cast votes in favour of one candidate or other, came off on Wednesday, the 29th March. Generally speaking, there was no want of the usual hullabaloo and excitement common to the occasion, large crowds of urchins, ragamuffins and youths of each locality mustering strong and creating uproar and confusion. In some cases, tempers ran high and minor clashes occurred between partisans of rival candidates, and it was reported that a dozen persons had been arrested for disorderly conduct, while another half-dozen (including a woman) were reported to have been taken into custody for alleged impersonation of voters. The polling this year was remarkable for the small number of motor-cars plying on the streets and assembled near the polling stations, and quite a number of *ticca gharries* had been pressed into service in lieu of motor-cars. The ballot papers, for the first time in Calcutta Municipal elections, bore symbols against the name of each candidate. The signs most favoured were hurricane lantern, cart, boat, axe, chair, human hand, lock and key, bicycle, date-palm, marigold flower etc., while a few candidates adopted the *hookah* as their emblem, and two took the jack-fruit to represent them.

Coming now to facts and figures, the number of voters registered this year exceeded 85,000 of whom nearly 11,000 were women. The total number of seats to be filled up was 85, out of which 35 had already been filled up before polling took place, by candidates who were returned unopposed. Of these 35, 18 were from the General constituencies, 8 from Mohammedan, 2 from Anglo-Indian and 12 from Special constituencies. The contests, therefore, took place for 50 seats in the General, Mohammedan and Labour constituencies, the number of contestants being 121. Polling Stations numbering 135 (82 for men and 53 for women) had been set up in different parts of the city for recording votes. In the contests that took place, the fortunes of war went against several sitting Councillors, of which, perhaps, the most unexpected and surprising was the elimination of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, ex-Mayor and leader of the Muslim League party in the Corporation. His loss to the Corporation will be universally regretted, for in him the City Council loses, perhaps, its most vivid personality. Among other "old, familiar faces" that we shall miss are: Messrs. Narendranath Dalal, Bidhu Bhushan Sirkar, Krishna Chandra Ghosh, Amarendranath Mukerjee, Prafulla Dutt, Amulya Chandra Mitra, Fakir Chandra Ghosh and Dharendra Kumar Majumdar. A few former Councillors have achieved a "come-back", among whom it is our great pleasure to find our distinguished former Mayor Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul, to whose single-minded zeal Calcutta owes, to a very large measure, the reduced electricity rates and the Corporation its own electricity department and Dr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, one of the most popular Councillors the Corporation had before.

New or old, we accord a hearty welcome to all the newly elected Councillors and express the hope that further progress and improvements may continue to be made in the civic life of this great city, and that our personal relations with the Councillors, old or new, may continue on the same plane of mutual co-operation, trust and cordiality as hitherto.

[Continued on page 580(a)]

THE LATE DR. HARENDRA NATH DAS

Commissioner And Councillor Of Calcutta Corporation

The late Rai Bahadur Dr. Harendra Nath Das, M.A., M.D., was a leading physician of Calcutta and Commissioner and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923 to 1930.

The Rai Bahadur was closely connected with the various medical institutions of the province. He was the Honorary Life member of the Medical Education Society of Bengal. He was professor and physician of the Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta; professor and examiner of the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University; Visiting Physician of the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital, Calcutta; Visitor of the Campbell Medical School; Member of the Executive Committee of the Leper Asylum under the Church Missionary Society of Calcutta. He compiled a few medical books which received immediate appreciation from the medical practitioners and the public.



The Rai Bahadur was a social worker, and was the Chairman of the Public Health Committee; Governor of The Refuge, Calcutta; Hony. Medical Advisor of the Co-operative Training Institute, Government of Bengal; Hony. Medical Advisor to the Olympic Games, Calcutta and Hony. Secretary to the Bangiya Jana Sangha.

He took part in the movement for distribution of free milk among the poor children of the province. He also identified himself with the Corporation Bustees Campaign which aimed at the improvement of the Bustees of Calcutta in every sphere. The Rai Bahadur took keen interest in educational and social uplift of the poor and the destitute.

The Rai Bahadur was a man of high ideals and principles, religious-minded and always ready to help others. The deceased leaves behind him his bereaved widow, five sons, four daughters and a wide circle of friends and comrades to mourn the loss. May he rest in peace.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1944

Last Corporation Meeting Of The Year 1943-44

Felicitations To The Outgoing Mayor And Deputy Mayor

THE last meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta of the year 1943-44 was held on Friday, the 31st March, when Councillors belonging to several sections of the House paid tributes to the services of the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja and the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar.

Replying to congratulatory addresses, the Mayor said that he had tried in his humble way to justify the confidence reposed in him. He reviewed the work of the Corporation during the last year when they had passed through very trying times.

Mr. Badrudduja appealed for concerted action by Councillors and Aldermen to uphold the dignity and prestige of the Corporation. He deplored the defeat of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi in the general election and said that although he had his differences with him, Mr. Siddiqi rose to the height of the occasion in vindicating the rights and privileges of the Corporation.

"I plead for, said Mr. Badrudduja, "better understanding, for reconciliation between communities and communities, for a greater India, a better India, a more peaceful and prosperous India in which all classes and communities, all groups and societies would be adequately represented."

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar thanking the House for their felicitation gave a brief survey of the work done by the Corporation during their tenure of office and the problems the Corporation was called upon to solve.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, in offering his felicitations to the Mayor, emphasized that Mr. Badrudduja was Mayor during a most critical period when the city, with the rest of Bengal, was passing through a severe famine. The Mayor's Fund had gone a long way to alleviate distress. As Chairman of the House, his conduct was marked by sound judgment and he had maintained the dignity of his high office.

The Corporation, due to war conditions, had found it difficult to carry out road repairs and other civic services. Mr. Mukherjee expressed the hope that the Mayor would request his successor to approach the Government of India for funds for these purposes.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chandhuri describing how Mr. Badrudduja had stood up against "reactionary elements" both in and outside the House, said that he had discharged his duties impartially. The fact that the European members

and most of the Muslim League Councillors had left the meeting ignoring the long-standing convention, proved that he had upheld the prestige and honour of the House, undeterred by the activities of "reactionary elements."

Mr. Mahomed Israil, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, said that Mr. Badrudduja by his impartial and judicious decisions had earned the respect of all sections in the House.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman recalled how by his appeal to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. De Valera and important Mayors of foreign cities Mr. Badrudduja had succeeded in bringing an end to the hush hush policy which the Governments of Bengal and India had been pursuing in respect of the Bengal famine, and in evoking generous response from all quarters. The appeal of the Mayor had acquainted the civilised world with the terrible situation that prevailed in the province.

Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen remarked that Mr. Badrudduja, of whom much had been expected, had amply fulfilled their expectation and had risen to the height of the occasion. Mr. Sen hoped that in the coming Corporation there would be more harmony and less communal bitterness.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Mr. M. K. Majumder, Mr. Shamsul Huq, Mr. S. N. Das, Mr. Gokuldas Mohta, Dr. Subodh Sarkar, Mr. Gosto Behari Sett and Mr. A. C. Mitter also associated themselves with the felicitations.

DR. B. C. ROY

Elected President Of Medical Council

New Delhi, March 27.—Dr. B. C. Roy was elected President of the Medical Council of India at the 20th Session of the Council which began here to-day. The Council also elected Rai Bahadur B. N. Vyas as its Vice-President and Dr. A. I. Mudaliar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Col. P. B. Barucha as University representatives on the Executive Committee.
—A. P. I.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY

Replying, the Mayor observed that some of his great predecessors, including Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, had placed before them an ideal to follow. He did not know if he had been able to keep to the path chalked out by them. But the greatest consolation of a man lay in the confidence that he might have enjoyed among his fellowmen, and if he had been worthy in some measure of the confidence his colleagues had reposed in him that would be his greatest asset. He had, however, tried to justify in his humble way the confidence they had placed in him.

During his tenure of office, the Mayor proceeded, the Corporation had been faced with problems of the greatest magnitude. For a time the city's economic life had been dislocated. The feeding of destitutes who had flocked to the city, maintenance of conservancy, of water supply and health of the citizens—all these problems confronted them. With the co-operation and support of the House they had, however, been able to survive the storm.

Speaking of the food-crisis, in the tackling of which non-official organizations had played an important role, he held the Government of India's

'lack of vision and imagination' and the Bengal Government's 'bungling and inefficient handling of the situation' as being responsible for the devastating famine last year.

Proceeding the Mayor said, the task of the conservancy services became more and more difficult with the big increase in the city's population and the influx of destitutes, and it must be said to the credit of the department concerned that despite petrol rationing and insufficiency of lorries they had maintained the service, though not as satisfactorily as they would want.

There was a serious dislocation of the city's water-supply shortly after he had assumed office but through the efforts of all the defect had been remedied. The Corporation had sanctioned a Re. 1 crore-scheme for the supply of 300,000,000 gallons of water daily. Chlorination of water was begun to safeguard the citizens' health.

The Mayor had the privilege of opening the Bantala Pruss Sedimentation Tank, the biggest in the East and unique in the whole world, which in the estimation of Mr. Badrudduja was a magnificent feat of modern engineering conceived and executed by Bengalee engineers.

THE GURNER REPORT SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

The House accepted with certain modification the recommendations of the Special Committee, which, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy, went through the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner, Special Officer who, directed by the Government of Bengal, examined the finances of the Corporation and suggested measures for retrenchment of the expenditure of the Corporation.

The recommendations of the Special Committee as modified by the Corporation will appear in our next issue.—EDITOR.

Mr. Badrudduja appealed in conclusion to Councillors to work in a concerted manner which would make it impossible for outside agencies to interfere in the affairs of the Calcutta Corporation.

But to the war the Corporation had had to incur a large amount of extra expenditure for A. R. P. and other civil defence measures.

Over Rs. 17,00,000 had been spent on meeting the difference between the cost and supply prices of foodstuffs for the Corporation labour staff.

As regards the financial position of the Corporation, the Mayor pointed out that in spite of a subvention of Rs. 10 lakhs from Government, the Corporation was not yet out of the wood.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR'S REPLY

Replying to felicitations, the Deputy Mayor, said that in the eastern confines of the adjacent province, a ruthless war was being fought in the preparations to meet the menace, the city of Calcutta with its manifold resources must play a vital part. Fortunately, the morale and temper of the people at large was admirable. Men went about their avocations almost the same as before. He regretted that the important role which the city of Calcutta was

NOMINATION SET ASIDE

Candidate For Corporation Election Declared Ineligible

On the application of the petitioner S. N. Banerjee, a duly nominated candidate for election as a Councillor for the General Constituency in Ward No. 7 of the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. Justice McNair of the Calcutta High Court held on Tuesday last (March 28) that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni, who was purporting to act as a candidate for election in Ward No. 7, was not eligible for election, inasmuch as he had got an interest in a contract with the Corporation, and, as such his nomination was contrary to the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and was void.

In the circumstances, his lordship held that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni was not entitled to have his name recorded in the ballot papers. In view of the fact that there were only three seats for the General Constituency in Ward No. 7 and that there were only three other persons who had been duly nominated and now standing for election, his lordship issued a writ of mandamus, under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act directing the Returning Officer to report that Indra Chand Bhowalka, Madan Lal Khemka and the petitioner S. N. Banerjee were duly elected candidates from the General Constituency, Ward No. 7.

It appeared that the nominations of all the above four candidates, including the respondent were published on March 4 last. On March 24 the petitioner came to know that the respondent Sheo Chand Soni was not eligible for the reason stated above.

After hearing the respondent his lordship said that the evidence as such seemed to indicate that the respondent had got an interest in a contract with the Corporation and that he was not eligible for nomination as a candidate for election as a Councillor under the Calcutta Municipal Act. His nomination was contrary to the provisions of the Act and was void.

His lordship eventually made the order stated above.

Mr. B. C. Ghose, Mr. P. B. Mukherjee and Mr. B. K. Ghose appeared for the petitioner and Mr. A. K. Hazra for the respondent.

playing and would continue to play in the conflict seemed to have been overlooked by the powers that be and the Corporation's legitimate requests for financial help had not been responded to. The subventions which had so far been received from Government were most inadequate. In times of war and with soaring prices, with under-nourishment and mal-nourishment it was a matter of satisfaction to know that the health of the city had not so far suffered to an appreciable extent. The city had been fortunately immune from any alarming incidence of epidemic diseases.

The Elections

Referring to the recent elections Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee said that it was very painful to see that certain high officials of the Corporation behaved in a manner so as to secure the return of people of their own choice for their own benefit. These incidents, Mr. Mukherjee maintained, should be things of the past.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitra also complained of alleged partisanship of certain officers of the Corporation.

Dr. B. N. Dey

Apropos the Government's request to the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that all communications to the Government purporting to go from the Chief Engineer's department of the Corporation were signed either by the Chief Engineer or some other officer on his behalf, the Corporation accepting an amendment of Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury decided that having regard to Dr. B. N. Dey's appointment as Special Officer and Engineering Advisor all correspondence relating to the departments placed under him that might be required to be carried on with the Government should be signed by him as such.

On a division Mr. Roy Chowdhury's amendment was carried by 22 to 13 votes.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury then moved that the requisition meeting for rescinding a previous resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the opening of a separate budget head for payment of salary to Dr. Dey be taken up.

To this proposal objection was taken by the requisitionists headed by Mr. Mahamad Rafique who wanted to proceed with other business in the agenda.

The House, however, by a majority decided to take up the requisition motion, which fell through owing to leave not being granted.

The European members thereupon withdrew from the meeting followed by several Muslim League members.

Corporation's War Expenditure

On the recommendations of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee the Corporation decided to ask its Chief Executive Officer to prepare a statement showing the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation due to the war and to submit a proposal through the Finance Standing Committee requesting the Government to arrange for a conference between the representatives of the Corporation and the Government with a view to coming to a settlement on the question of Government subsidy required to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the Corporation on account of the war.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Public Health Standing Committee's proposal that the Government be requested to donate Rs. 5,00,000 to the fund to open an infectious diseases hospital in Calcutta was adopted.

Late Performances In Theatres

The recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee that permission for late performances, beyond the prescribed limit to any theatre or cinema should not be granted was also adopted by the House. The proposed charges for such performances are Rs. 500 a night for a house with 500 or more seats, and Rs. 50 for less than 500 seats.

—Chronicle And Comment

(Continued from page 578)

Separation-From-Service Benefits For Municipal Employees

Wisconsin's (U. S. A.) new municipal retirement fund law enacted in 1943, permitting all cities and villages of the state except the city of Milwaukee voluntarily to decide to come under the State fund, offers employees leaving the municipal service for any cause (resignation, discharge, etc.) a choice of two courses of action upon his accumulated retirement contributions.

"First, he can receive a refund in cash of the present value of all contributions he has made—both normal and additional—with interest. Second, if the total accumulations to his credit (both from his own and the municipality's contributions) are sufficient to provide an annuity of at

least \$10 per month for life when he will reach 65, then he may allow this accumulation to remain to his credit and receive an annuity at age 65, or upon application after at least \$10 per month is payable.

Statewide Venereal Disease Tests

Alabama's (U. S. A.) Department of Health, on October 1, 1943, launched a venereal disease control programme which provides for the eventual examination of every person in the State between the ages of 14 and 50. Though blood tests for all persons between 14 and 50 are required by the 1943 state law authorizing the programme, the State Department of Health was given the right to develop and expand the programme gradually on a county by county basis.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

SPECTACULAR AIR-BORNE ENTRY INTO BURMA

Major-General Wingate Leads The Operation

THE Commander of the British force which recently made a spectacular air-borne entry into Japanese-occupied Northern Burma, is Major-General Orde Charles Wingate, who last year led his men down to Chindwin and so into the heart of enemy territory, it is now revealed.

When Brigadier Wingate returned from penetration of Burma in 1943 the suffix "Chindit" was attached to his troops who had taken part, popular opinion believing that this had been derived from the Chindwin river. Now with Maj-General Wingate's special forces established in Burma and the facts of this operation made public, it is suggested that these forces should be called "Chinthays," the meaning of this being "Guardians of the Pagoda."

WINGATE'S PLAN ORIGINATED AT QUEBEC CONFERENCE

The greatly feared Wingate "Chindits" have done it again. Since March 5 when gliders and troops carrying planes took the force to its appointed rendezvous in the heart of the enemy territory, news has been awaited not only of the force itself but of its leader.

Alan Humphreys, *Associated Press of India* war correspondent. Out of last year's "Wingate expedition"—"Wingate circus it was then called"—developed this year's new jungle invaders who have surprised and are beating the Japanese.

"This has been the most successful air-borne operation in history," Major-General Wingate told me. "Everything we set out to do has been done. There is now a strong British and Gurkha force within 50 miles of Indaw, some 200 miles inside enemy territory. They have established a road and rail block 200 miles behind Japanese lines. We have a defended air-port behind the enemy's lines. Around and beyond we have numerous columns striking out and paralysing the enemy in his vital centres and on his communications."

BENGAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE

CO-ORDINATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY MATTERS

"The Bengal Governor has set up a body by whom matters of common concern to the Bengal Government and the armed forces may be considered" says a Government communique issued in Calcutta recently.

"This body will be called the Governor's Defence Committee. It will function on the same general lines as the Middle East Defence Committee and will meet as occasion requires. The Governor will preside, and its permanent members will be the Chief Minister, Bengal and the G. O. C-in-Chief, Eastern Command. The Governor and each permanent member will have the right to co-opt any other persons relevant to matters under discussion from time to time.

"By means of this body it is hoped co-ordination between the civil administration and the armed forces in Bengal will be facilitated and expedited.

It is understood that the scheme is based on Mr. Casey's experiences in the Middle East and has been under consideration for some time. It was not put into operation as the problem concerning livestock was the first subject of any importance that the new committee had to discuss.

JAPS ATTACK AIRFIELD IN COX'S BAZAR AREA

A small number of enemy aircraft attacked an airfield in Cox's Bazar area on the morning of March 25. No material damage was done but there were a number of military and civilian casualties.

"My plan was to go where the enemy was not. On previous operations I have always gone where the enemy was waiting and established. Thus we are now established inside Jap-held Burma strongholds which highly trained long-range penetration groups are able to use as bases from where fighter forces are able to operate. One stronghold is within 25 miles of two enemy fighter aerodromes.

It is only the application of this new principle of going where the enemy is not established that made the building up of this stronghold possible."

The plan as originated by General Wingate in Quebec in consultation with Lord Mountbatten, and Mr. Churchill promised full support but "on my return to India I found a great deal of doubt amongst those responsible for planning as to the feasibility of the proposed operation", he said.

A new pattern for victory in the Far East is now being designed by this war's "Lawrence of Arabia", Major-General Wingate and his force of long-range penetration troops which new in and marched in behind Japanese lines in Burma, writes

JAPANESE MOVE TOWARDS KOHIMA

On the Tiddim-Imphal Road Japanese tanks had been in action and on March 25 several of these were destroyed. In the same area Allied troops captured a hill feature after heavy fighting and drove the enemy from a position on the road inflicting very heavy casualties. East of the road Allied patrols were in contact with the enemy advancing to the north but no major action took place.

In the Somra Hill Tracts Japanese parties continued to move in the general direction of Kohima. In the Ukhrul area severe fighting took place.

In the Southern Chin Hills a successful raid on a Japanese camp in the Haka area had been made on March 23.

Further north along the Tiddim-Imphal road Allied troops had taken a hill feature east of the road which commanded a strongly held Japanese position. In a subsequent attack on this position the enemy was forced to withdraw. Some equipment was captured. Further to the north another of Allied columns made some progress.

Following the unsuccessful attack on Allied positions South-West of Ukhrul reported on March 25, the Japanese again attacked these positions during the night of 24th, 25th March. Fighting continued in the area and heavy casualties were reported to have been inflicted on the enemy.

South of the Palel-Tamu Road the Japanese had made some progress to the north, while to the north of the road the enemy put in a strong attack on one position during March, 23rd which was successful.

The enemy also carried out two raids at other points along the road itself, but these had little effect.

North-east of Imphal a small detachment of Japanese were mopped up.

In the Somra Hill tracts, stiff fighting continued south of Ukhrul where Allied forces were in contact with a strong Japanese column.

according to a *communique* issued on March 24 from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters.

Allied troops were making progress, and during the last 24 hours they succeeded in driving the enemy out of three positions covering the Imphal-Tiddim road.

Small parties of Japanese had been approaching the Palel-Tamu Road. One of these enemy detachments was dispersed on the morning of March 21.

Heavily-armed Hurricanes of Sir John Baldwin's Third Tactical Air Force were carrying out daily developing attacks on lines of communication serving the Japanese forces who had been advancing over the Chindwin into Manipur State.

JAP PRESSURE INCREASING

New Delhi, March 28.

"In the Ukhrul area, in the Somra Hills, Japanese pressure has increased," says to-day's *communique* from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters. "Heavy fighting is in progress in which the Japanese are making determined attacks.

"Operations to clear the Tiddim-Imphal Road continue satisfactorily. In the vicinity of the Palel-Tamu Road our troops drove a small party of the enemy from one position. There has been slight enemy artillery activity and an enemy attack in this area was repulsed.

"In the Kaladan Valley our patrols have contacted small bodies of the enemy.

"On the North Burma front, a Chinese unit attacked and occupied Hkawnglawyang after killing a number of Japanese soldiers and four officers. Chinese troops are astride the Upper Mogaung Valley road in contact with the enemy immediately south of Hkawnglawyang."

ALLIED FORCES TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS

New Delhi, March 29.

In the Ukhrul area Japanese pressure continues and our troops have taken up new positions. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties in these attacks says an Allied war *communique* issued from the Headquarters of the South-East Asia Command.

Some enemy movement has been reported in the hilly country 50 miles north-east of Imphal.

In the Chin Hills casualties were inflicted on the enemy and equipment was captured in further successful operations on the Tiddim-Imphal Road.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDS OVER CACHAR AND MANIPUR

The Japanese air attack started with activity over Cachar and Manipur State on the 12th, 16th and 17th March. Since the attacks were all upon military objectives and occurred in rather remote areas, it has taken time for Government to receive information. They were of a light nature and the number of bombs dropped was remarkably small.

Casualties were in consequence slight and in the only case where any concentration of civilians was involved, the total of killed and wounded combined was less than one per cent.

Damage was small except to 'kutch' buildings from incendiary bombs and by comparison enemy loss in machines was substantial.

The positions of the other enemy columns throughout this area remained materially unchanged, although one of these groups in the southern area had made some progress westward.

In the Chin Hills Allied troops continued to attack the enemy positions overlooking the Imphal-Tiddim Road on March 23. Although these attacks met with stiff opposition, the objective was gained on the following day.

In the Hkawng Valley, U.S.-trained Chinese forces, after repulsing three counter-attacks, continued their advance

Other small parties of Japanese are attempting to cut the road some distance to the north.

In the Tamu-Palel area our troops maintained the hold on the lower road. A small block established by the enemy on the upper road has still to be cleared.

Further Japanese attacks on our positions south of Buthidaung on the nights of March 26 and 27 and on the following morning were driven off with casualties to the enemy. Elsewhere in this area mopping up continues. Tanks were employed against one centre of resistance.

There is nothing to report from the Kaladan.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM VANTAGE POINT

New Delhi, March 30.

"Fighting continues in the area of the modern Somra Hill Tracts, where the situation is unchanged after a further 24 hours of continuous battle," says to-day's communique from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters.

"On the Tiddim road, our troops have driven the Japanese from another vantage point and the enemy have again suffered severely. Later in the day our freshly-occupied positions in this area were shelled, but our artillery silenced the enemy. To the west of the road the enemy continue to make harassing attacks.

"Our troops are in action against the enemy on a hill feature they have gained approximately midway between Tamu and Palel.

"North-east of Imphal a strong Japanese column was caught in the open in a small valley on March 29. They were engaged by both our artillery and aircraft and suffered heavy casualties.

"On the coastal plain south of Maungdaw, patrols of both sides have been active during the last 24 hours. In one small action casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

The western tunnel on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road has been captured. There is some enemy shelling, and fighting continues on the high ground between the tunnels.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.

THE FOOD-FRONT

GROW-MORE-FOOD CAMPAIGN

Criticism In Bengal Assembly

The "Grow More Food" campaign and other activities of the Agriculture Department were targets for criticism in Bengal Assembly on Monday last when the Budget demand for Rs. 1,29,51,000 under the head "Agriculture" was passed. All the amendments were rejected and the entire demand was voted.

Twelve cut motions were moved by Opposition members, the debate being initiated by Mr. Abdul Wahed Bokainagri who urged the Government to distribute free manure and seeds among cultivators.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER RELATES THE PROGRAMME

Mr. Atul Sen asserted that the "Grow More Food" campaign had been a failure. According to the Government's own admission only 800,000 out of over 3,700,000 acres of cultivable waste land had been brought under cultivation. No grow more food drive could be successful unless irrigation and manure facilities were improved.

Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri contended that the creation of a new department under the Agricultural Development Commissioner was a waste of public money.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Khondkar, who also attacked the "Grow More Food" campaign complained that no provision had been included in the Budget for bringing fallow and waste land under cultivation.

In the general discussion that followed the cut motions, Maulvi Mozammel Huq said that Bengal required one crore tons of rice a year, of which she herself grew 88 lakhs of tons leaving a deficit of 12 lakhs tons. The famine that overtook Bengal last year was not due to mishandling of the situation by the Ministry, but to this deficit. The "Grow More Food" campaign would enable them not only to cover the deficit but make Bengal a surplus province. It was a matter of shame that Bengal should beg food from other provinces.

The Agricultural Minister, Khan Bahadur Saïyed Muazzamuddin Hosain, replying, said that Government had been working under trying circumstances but they had nevertheless taken upon themselves the task of purchasing and distributing seeds and manures on a big scale. Seeds worth nearly a crore of rupees had been distributed at concession rates which had meant a loss to Government of between Rs. 30 and 40 lakhs. The fact that Bengal had secured a bumper crop was significant.

To make the "Grow More Food" campaign a success they had set up a Development Department which had started work. It was hoped by next winter to have all necessary information to enable the drawing-up of a programme for reclaiming waste lands, increasing yield, introducing new crops and protecting crops from the ravages of water hyacinth. It was also expected to establish a seed store in every sub-division.

EMERGENCY IRRIGATION SCHEMES

In furtherance of the food production drive the Bengal Government have so far sanctioned 17 emergency irrigation projects in Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakerganj, Khulna, 24 Parganas, Jessore, Murshidabad, Nadia and Bogra districts says a Press Note.

Irrigation pumps have been installed in Nadia and Malda districts.

More emergency irrigation projects financed both from the Provincial revenues and the Centre are proposed to be executed. District boards have been asked to submit five schemes each.

A Conference of Superintending and Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Department was held in Calcutta to take steps for the speedy carrying out of irrigation projects as a part of the "Grow More Food" and general rehabilitation schemes.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION WORK IN BENGAL

More than 1,600,000 persons in the famine-affected areas have been provided free with blankets or articles of clothing by the Bengal Central Relief Fund since its inauguration in October 1943. About Rs. 60,000 has been spent on medical relief, and more than 36,000 lbs. of medicinal barley has been distributed through emergency food kitchens.

Total cash donations to the Fund now amount to Rs. 26,56,720 including Rs. 5,46,089 contributed through H. E. the Viceroy's Distress Relief Fund. Other large donations were received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—Rs. 3,46,935; Indian Jute Mills Association—Rs. 2,66,881; Government of Ceylon—Rs. 2,50,000; United Provinces War Fund—Rs. 2,89,025; Assam Relief Fund—Rs. 1,50,000; Royal Calcutta Turf Club—Rs. 1,00,000; Australia-India Association—Rs. 13,218.

In Midnapur district, Government have so far spent Rs. 58,21,089 on gratuitous relief, Rs. 60,80,000 on test relief works and Rs. 1,50,000 constructing houses for homeless people. As many as 1,369 gruel kitchens, each feeding about 650 persons daily were run in the district from October, 1943, to February 1944, Government provided 241,537 mds of food-grains free to gruel kitchens. A further sum of Rs. 42,000 was distributed as gratuitous relief among weavers.

Sixteen special medical officers were employed on preventive measures during the height of epidemic diseases. Three more doctors have recently been appointed. 58 out of the proposed 68 epidemic centres are already working.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned payment during the current financial year of the following grants: Rs. 6,000 for a health and child welfare exhibition in the mofussil; Rs. 1,500 towards maintenance of the Barisal baby clinic and child welfare centre; Rs. 1,500 for the Ramkrishna Sishu Mangal Pratisthan; and Rs. 2,500 to the District Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Bengal Health Welfare Committee (Indian Red Cross Society—Bengal Provincial Branch) to enable the Committee to carry on its district maternity and child welfare work.

Elaborate measures have been taken to combat epidemics in Tippera. One military hospital was established at Chandpur and the number of beds in Chandpur hospital was raised.

In the different hospitals and dispensaries of Dacca 45,724 new cases of malaria were treated in January, 1944.

Through mass vaccinations and liberal distribution of quinine, malaria has been checked in Mymensingh. One military mobile unit and 18 treatment centres are working in areas where there is incidence of malaria. Eight emergency hospitals have so far been opened in Mymensingh and Rs. 3,00,000 spent on gratuitous relief. About 600 bales of standard cloth, 15,000 blankets and 3,000 chaddars have been distributed in the district.

To co-ordinate relief work for women all over the province the Calcutta Nari Seva Sangha has been organized. Their object is to open a chain of destitutes' homes and industrial centres for women. Various organizations and private bodies are working in co-operation with the Sangha.

SCHEME DISCUSSED AT COALITION PARTY MEETING

The Relief and Rehabilitation Scheme as drawn up by the Special Sub-Committee of the Bengal Cabinet, was discussed at a meeting of the Bengal Coalition Party held on Sunday last. Mr. T. N. Mukherjee, Revenue Minister, presiding.

Members present expressed their views on the scheme, which will be considered at a meeting of the party to be held shortly.

The working of the scheme at present will cost Rs. 4 crores.

The area under rehabilitation will be divided into a large number of circles, in each circle the central institution for rehabilitation and distribution being a workhouse. It is

TWO MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK FOR BENGAL

To conserve livestock in the province, the Government of Bengal, with the co-operation of the military authorities, have decided to enforce two meatless days per week in all the municipal areas in the province, including Calcutta. On these two days all the slaughter houses will be closed and no sale of meat, poultry or livestock will be permitted.

In order to prevent increased slaughter on days prior or subsequent to the meatless days statistics are being collected to ascertain the average daily slaughter in every slaughter house for the last two months, and no slaughter house will be permitted to exceed that figure on any day. All restaurants in the province catering for either the civil or the military population will also have to observe the meatless days.

An order under the D. I. Rules is being issued enforcing the meatless days and Government are also considering what further steps can be taken to conserve the province's cattle population.

proposed to establish Homes for the destitute and for children and unattached women. A children's creche is proposed to be attached to each of the Homes for children and unattached women. There will be milk canteens as adjuncts to the children's creche and subsidiary milk canteens. There will also be hospitals, dispensaries and mobile medical units under the Public Health Department.

Special relief is recommended, it is learnt, for weavers, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, fishermen and middle-class youngmen.

The test relief works would aim at increasing the yield of agricultural produce by improving the irrigation and drainage facilities reclaiming waste, barren and water-logged areas; improving communication by construction or repair of roads and excavation or re-excavation of canals; and improving public health and sanitation.

FOR CONSERVING CATTLE-RESOURCES

"At its first meeting on March 26, the consumption of beef and other fresh meat by the armed forces in the province was considered by the newly-formed Governor's Defence Committee in the light of the recent decision of the Bengal Government to institute within the municipal areas of the province two meatless days a week in order to prohibit on two days each week the slaughter of cattle and sale of meat, and to restrict the number of animals slaughtered, with a view to conserving the cattle resources of the province.

"On examination of the problem and after full discussion the situation in this regard is now as follows:—Since November, 1943, provisioning of British troops has aimed at the supply of fresh meat (including mutton) weekly on three days only, and has in fact, fallen below that scale. It is the intention of the Allied forces of all the services to become as nearly independent as possible of Bengal as regards the provision of fresh beef. This is to be achieved by the importation of cattle into Bengal from areas in which there is a surplus and of frozen meat from other parts of the world.

"Measures are also now being actively taken by the Allies to increase the supplies of pigs, rabbits, poultry and fish. The slaughter of Bengal cattle for the British and Allied armed forces amounted, between January 1 and March 15, 1944, to 3,278 head out of a total of 13,371, which represents only one-quarter of the total supplied to provide fresh meat on the restricted scale now being issued. This figure will not increase, but will, on the contrary steadily decrease until within a comparatively short period, British and Allied armed forces in the province will become independent of Bengal cattle for the provision of beef."

WORK FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN

Measures to prevent another famine in Bengal and to rehabilitate destitute women were discussed at the annual conference of the Calcutta Mahila Atma Raksha Samity on March 27 last. Begum Hamida Momin presided. Appreciating the Samity's famine relief activities, specially the help to destitute women and children, she said cottage industries, started by the organization, should be spread outside the city.

Special Article

Random Thoughts Of A Ratepayer On The Municipal Election

[BY ATTUL CHANDRA BANERJEE, M.A.]

AFTER an interval of four years Calcutta went to the polls on Wednesday last. It was the Seventh General Election of the Municipal Corporation. After an extension of a year over the normal triennial period, the rate-payers gathered,—marshalled would be the proper word,—to choose a new Council of the city Corporation. Much water has flown down the Hoogly since the outgoing Councillors took their oath of allegiance in 1940, quiet as well as turbulent. There have been many important changes in the life and politics of the city, but one cannot ignore that critics on all sides have been clamant about the work of the city-administration during all these years. It is true the Corporation had to cope with unprecedented difficulties, but the machinery, it has to be admitted, moved slowly and acted effectively only when the voice of criticism reached sky-high. Now that a new group of men has come to the Corporation, the rate-payers can

The conference passed a resolution that, to avoid another food crisis, to ensure the effectiveness of price control and a good quality of rationed rice and, as a precaution against the supply of rice being stopped from outside, at least 5 crore maunds of rice be procured by Government. It added that all towns should be rationed, the rationing being carried out with the help of food committees while medical units should be formed to fight epidemics. It was urged that homes providing vocational training be started with the help of the Nari Seva Sangha to rehabilitate destitute women.

MOVEMENT OF RICE IN BENGAL INCREASING

The movements of rice from surplus to deficit districts in Bengal have now reached the level of 3,000 tons a day and are increasing daily. This has been made possible by putting into operation by the Directorate of Movements, Civil Supplies Department, of a complete system of transport by country craft, which is working according to schedule.

The first country-boat convoy carrying rice left Calcutta in the middle of February and now a chain of boats is working between Calcutta and Dacca in both directions daily. The turn-round takes about 21 days. Nearly 500 boats are plying on this service alone.

In addition to other existing transport facilities five main boat-routes are now in operation. This will be raised to 10, capable when in full swing, of a daily lift of over 4,000 tons. For sending supplies to Dacca there are now seven routes while previously there was only one.

Country-boat flotillas alone have taken to Dacca in a fortnight about 200,000 maunds of foodgrains.

SALT TO BE SUPPLIED FROM RATION SHOPS

A Civil Supplies Department Press Note states that salt will be available to consumers in Calcutta at the Government and approved private ration shops at the following rates:—2 annas 9 pies per seer; 1 anna 6 pies per $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and 9 pies per $\frac{1}{4}$ seer.

Arrangements have also been made for the supply of salt in Tollygunge, Garden Reach and South Suburban Municipalities through approved ration shops at the above rates.

legitimately feel that their grievances will be heard and promptly remedied.

RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

This year's election was unique in that altogether 844 candidates, a record number, had filed their nomination papers. The total number of seats to be filled up by election was 85, of which 35 were already filled up by candidates who were returned unopposed, including 18 from the General Constituencies, 3 from Muhammadan Constituencies, 2 from Anglo-Indian Constituencies and 12 from the Special Constituencies. The contest, therefore, was for the remaining 50 seats in the General, Muhammadan and Labour Constituencies. The contestants numbered 121. Thus, deducting the number of candidates who were in the field till Wednesday, and the candidates who had already been returned uncontested, the balance of 188

accounts for withdrawal and rejection of nomination papers, etc.

It was an interesting election in ways more than one. The grouping and regrouping of parties made club deliberations and tea-shop discussions lively; old affiliations had been changed with the twinkling of an eye and new alliances formed. After his long enforced silence from Assembly and Corporation politics, ex-Mayor and ex-Chief Minister A. K. Fazlul Huq came out in the open and formed a new party, the "Muslim Majlis Corporation Election Board," to contest the election. Among other prominent members of this group were the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca; the outgoing Mayor Syed-Badrudduja, who preferred not to seek re-election and a prominent educationist and member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Professor Humayun Kabir. Other parties, however, were not sitting on the fence, and to avoid complications, promptly arrived at understandings between themselves. The most outstanding development was the agreement between the Hindu Mahasabha and the "Bose Group". All the election manifestoes issued by these two erstwhile warring groups had been jointly signed by the Secretaries of the respective parties. This year's election had its funny side as well. Sometime back an attempt made by a nervous Councillor to have the elections postponed until after the termination of the war. The reasons put forward in support of this demand were also queer: non-availability of petrol for electioneering and difficulties in collecting the voters to the polling booths owing to over-crowding in the public vehicles. The motion suffered the fate it deserved.

Speaking of electioneering, who says there is a shortage of petrol and it is rationed? Private cars, taxis and buses, sandwiched between placards and posters, moved freely about the city not only throughout the day of election, but during the major part of the week preceding it. It is no use being blind to realities; in spite of rationing and control, many of the candidates must have paid fabulous prices to get the petrol they needed to collect their voters in flagrant violation of the petrol rationing order.

What attracted one's attention next was the galaxy of posters and placards pasted on walls, attached to motor cars and buses, and those tied to a rope and hung between houses on the opposite sides of a road. Then, one came across a plethora of hand bills and pamphlets in which candidates enumerated their strong points and discoursed why they should get the votes of the largest number of constituents. How so much paper could be procured in these days of paper shortage was a wonder.

THE SYMBOLS

The significance of the symbols of the candidates introduced for the first time in this election is another interesting study. Or is there any significance in them at all? One candidate had an umbrella as his symbol—did it mean that if he was returned, he would shelter his constituents

under his benign umbrella? Then, another had a kerosene lamp as his symbol. Probably he meant to introduce more light into the affairs of the Corporation. Or he wanted to put an end to the much-detested and irksome lighting restrictions? Did the gentleman who had a pair of scales as his symbol wanted to convey that everybody would get equal justice from him? The axe-symbol probably means that the gentleman with that symbol will cut at the root of all the vices in the Corporation. It is significant that most of these symbols were adopted by candidates trying to enter the Corporation for the first time. Many sitting Councillors also sought re-election and one of them had a chair as his symbol, probably meaning that he is a veteran and already holds a seat in the Corporation. Therefore, being an experienced man, he had the best right to seek re-election.

SURPRISES OF THE ELECTION

Judging from the number of incidents, this year's election was a modest affair. Clashes between partisans were few and only eighteen persons were taken into police custody. It is true, there was no lack of enthusiasm, especially in the Wards in which the contest was close. The 185 polling booths in different parts of the city, 82 for men and 53 for women, presented lively scenes. Arrangements to receive voters were elaborate, and every sort of vehicle, from the princely palanquin to the ramshackle rickshaw, was pressed into service to take voters to the polling booths. This aspect of our elections speaks very poorly of the civic sense of our voters. It is a right that they are exercising and one fails to understand why they should be cajoled, bribed and escorted to cast their votes.

When the results of voting were announced in Thursday's papers, many were taken by surprise. The biggest surprise was, of course, the defeat of ex-Mayor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, leader of the Muslim League party in the Corporation. The House loses a fine figure and an excellent speaker. The defeat of the Deputy Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy was another notable one.

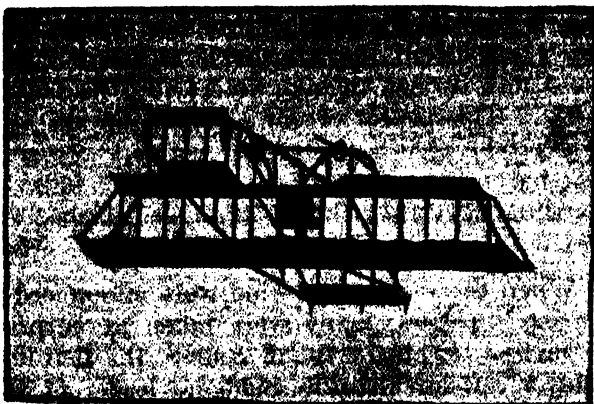
Now that the election is over, the citizens have breathed a sigh of relief. For full one month they had been robbed of their sleep. Followers, genuine and hired, of the candidates had made it a religious duty to remind the citizens of their obligation to cast their votes in favour of particular candidates during the late hours in the night, and the sky was full with their shouts of ".....Ki Jai" and "Vote for....." It remains to be seen how the new Councillors fulfil their pledges. If a mere fraction of them are translated into action, Calcutta will become a paradise on earth, with more filtered water, many more parks, promenades and open spaces, comfortable public vehicles, less of slums, clean roads free from dust, dirt and stink and more civic amenities. But practical experience has shown that promises are easily forgotten. The citizens this time expect sincerity and business-like handling of the civic problems from their new representatives:

Special Article

The First Aeroplane Flight In Calcutta

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE people of Calcutta have for the past two and a half years been in constant dread of the visitation of hostile aeroplanes, and Calcutta has already been bombed several times by such 'planes, while huge sums have been spent in preparing and carrying out various Civil Defence measures to protect us from such bombing. Aeroplanes are now-a-days so common, and so familiar are we at the present time with these ingenious man-made machines that even a schoolboy, when he hears the hum or drone of aeroplanes overhead, sometimes looks carelessly up and say, ah, that is a Hurricane—or a Spitfire or Beau fighter or Liberator or Vulture Vengeance—or whatever it is. Yet, only a matter of a short 84 years ago, the people of this city saw the flight of an aeroplane for the first time, and they thronged the *Maidan* and the streets of the city and spent the day staring up at the sky until they got stiff necks. This first public aeroplane flight took place in Calcutta on the 28th December 1910, though the first actual flight, a private show, occurred a week previously, on the 20th December.



FARMAN BIPLANE IN MID AIR.

Sketch by B. V. Roy from a photograph.

A detailed account of the event appeared in the pages of the *Empress*—an illustrated journal published in Calcutta, now defunct—from which I shall give extracts describing this event. Before doing so, it would be interesting to trace the first beginnings and gradual development of flying machines, and I shall describe briefly the various attempts made in recent times by man to conquer the air.

There have mainly been two classes of inventors who tried to build flying machines. First, there were those who tried to make a "dirigible" balloon, i.e., a gas-filled bag lighter than the air it displaces, capable of being guided in any direction and even of being forced against the wind. Secondly, there were those who pinned their faith on machines "heavier than the air" propelled by power generated by steam, electricity or liquid fuel. In the first category, Prof. Danilewsky of Kharkov, Russia, was the first scientist to be successful in constructing a dirigible balloon in 1897 (see illustration). It took about three to four hours to fill the balloon with hydrogen gas, no free flight could be accomplished in calm weather, i.e., unless there was

a wind, descent was a risk and the time of descent was at the control of the aeronaut until his ballast was exhausted. Repeated ascending and descending was impossible. . . . Great advances were next made by Count Zeppelin of Germany in building "dirigible" air-ships. Here are a few extracts from a description published in 1900 of these Zeppelin air-ship.

"The celebrated flying machine invented by Prof. Langley proved that flying machines could fly; and the more recent experiments by Schwartz and Danilewsky have increased the belief that the era of aerial flight was near. The latest experiment made by Count Zeppelin on the shores of Lake Constance on the 2nd July, 1900 in the presence of representatives of many countries, showed that a dirigible balloon which can maintain a state of equilibrium and descend with perfect safety to its passengers, has become an established fact. . . . It (the air-ship) is a huge cigar-like structure, conical at both ends so that resistance to the air may be lessened, and cylindrical in shape, measuring 380 ft. in length, with a diameter of 39 ft. . . . It looks like a single balloon, but consists of 17 small balloons, each section gas tight, like the water-tight compartments of a steamship. The interior is a massive frame work of aluminium rods held in place by 17 polygonal rings. . . . The total capacity of the balloons is about 12,000 cubic yards of hydrogen gas, and each filling costs about £500. The method of propulsion is by means of four air-screws. The two cars hung below the balloon are made of aluminium, each about 5 ft. broad by 3 ft. deep—these cars carry the motors for driving the propellers, and the motive power is generated by benzine."

In the second category i.e., heavier than air machines, attempts and experiments were being made by Maxim, Langley and others up to the end of the 19th Century without much success. Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, U. S. America, who had been conducting experiments for a long time, succeeded in demonstrating (in 1896) to an assembly of scientists by means of a model machine that it could fly under its own power, viz., steam, carrying its own fuel and water. The absolute weight of this machine was only 25 lbs., its length (from tip to tip of the supporting planes) was about 14 ft., and the method of propulsion was by aerial screw propellers. Thus, this machine may be called the "father" of the modern aeroplane. At a demonstration of its working, it started from a platform 20 ft. high, rose steadily, going against the wind, and then swung around in wide curves of about 100 ft. in diameter. It rose to a height of about 100 ft. in the air, and its steam being exhausted, descended safely to the ground. In this case, only the machine made its flight.

The first flight of a machine carrying its own pilot occurred in 1903. Two brothers named Wilbur and Orville Wright, obscure bicycle-repair men without college education, residing at Dayton, Ohio, U. S. America who had been conducting experiments in constructing a "heavier-than-air" flying machine, first flew in such a machine built by themselves. This occurred in a place called Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, U. S. America, on the 17th December,

1908. At first they "flew" in straight pops, about 10 to 15 ft. above ground. . . . They spent the next two years in learning to steer the machine, make circular flights and also to achieve distance. In October, 1905, Orville flew 20 miles and Wilbur 24 miles. . . . When they approached the U. S. A. War Department with the story of their achievement, their claims were at first turned down. It was not until 1908, that the matter was taken seriously by the authorities, and a deal was made which provided for the purchase of a Wright aeroplane by the Government for 25,000 dollars, if it was demonstrated that it could carry one passenger, had a speed of 40 miles per hour, and could carry enough fuel for 125 miles. The demonstration was held at Fort Myer, Virginia, in September, 1908 and was entirely successful.

In the meantime other pioneers in Europe like Latham, Bleriot, Farman, etc., were building flying machines of different types, and by 1909, flights over land were becoming impressive. An English newspaper then offered a prize of £1,000 for the first aviator who succeeded in crossing the English Channel—a distance of about 24 miles. Louis Bleriot, a French aviator, started from Calais on his machine on the 25th July, 1909 and succeeded in landing at Dover, thus accomplishing the feat of crossing the channel. He flew at an altitude of about 250 ft. (his machine could attain a maximum height of about 500 ft.) and his 25 h. p. engine could give a maximum speed of about 45 miles per hour. He was held by the Port Customs authorities at Dover for landing without a permit, but was released after an entry in the Customs book that he was "Master of an unnamed ship" described as a "monoplane".

Aviators were not content with merely crossing the English Channel, and now bold bids began to be made, to attempt a crossing of the Atlantic ocean, i.e., a non-stop flight from England to America, a distance of about 2,000 miles. The first attempt by Hawker and Grieve in May, 1919, was a failure. Hawker was an Australian motor-mechanic who had come to England and worked in the aeroplane factory of Sopwith, one of the pioneers of flying. His companion and navigator was Commander Grieve. Their machine was a biplane with a 350 h. p. Rolls-Royce engine, weighing nearly 3 tons, including their load of 350 gallons of petrol, sufficient for about 22 hours of flying. They made a start in May, 1919, but while not yet half-way over, their engine became overheated and they had to come down. . . . For a week there was no news of them, as they had no wireless, and they were given up for lost. They had, however, been rescued by a passing steamer named "Mary" bound for Scotland, and reached land safely a week later.

The first successful Atlantic crossing was made by Alcock and Brown. Alcock (age 27) was a practised aviator who had already won third place in an air-race from London to Manchester and back. His companion was Brown (age 33) who had served in the Royal Flying Corps since 1915 and been wounded and taken prisoner in the Great War. The machine in which they made the crossing was a Vickers-Vimy Rolls-Royce biplane, and they took a load of 865 gallons of petrol. They started on 14th June, 1919 and did the trans-ocean journey of 1899 miles in 15 hours and 57 minutes, at an average speed of 116 miles per hour.

After this there were many other epoch-making flights, such as the solo flight in 1930 by an English girl, Anny Johnson, from England to Australia in 19½ days, the solo flight around the world in 1938, by an American named Wiley Post, who flew 15,596 miles in 7 days, 18 hours and 49 minutes, and various others which are recent history. Aviation has developed by leaps and bounds and civil aviation is an accomplished fact in many countries of the world. In the United States of America, a network of "airways" and regular services carrying passengers and goods are as common as railways. The "Pan-American Clipper" service started in 1936 from San Francisco to Manila (in the Philippines)—a distance of over 8,000 miles across the Pacific Ocean—was one of the marvels of modern aviation, until the present war stopped it. The route followed by this service was in long, landless hops across the waters, from San Francisco to Honolulu (2,400 miles), thence to Midway island (1304 miles), Midway to Wake island (1182 miles), Wake to Guam (1,500 miles) and thence to Manila



DANILEWSKY'S DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN FLIGHT

Sketch by D. F. Roy from a photograph.

(1730 miles). So we see that what was once an astonishing feat by Alcock and Brown in 1919, was an everyday occurrence in 1936.

With this brief sketch I shall now come back to Calcutta and describe the first aeroplane flight in 1910. Two aviators, one a Frenchman named Baron de Caters, and the other a Belgian named Mons. Jules Tyck arrived in Calcutta in December, 1910, the first with a "Farman" biplane and the second with a "Bleriot" monoplane, and "parked" their machines in the spacious ground of the Tollygunge Club, from where the first flights took place. A number of invited guests witnessed in the club grounds the first flight made in Calcutta, on the 20th December, 1910. This flight as well as the succeeding ones were described in the pages of the *Empress* for December, 1910, from which I quote:

"A good deal of time was wasted in turning up the machine (Mons. Tyck in his monoplane). . . . When released, the machine went hopping along like a wounded bird for a distance of 30 or 40 yards before commencing its ascent. It then sailed up into the blue, and after circling several times around the golf links, it commenced its downward plane and reached the ground, landing easily and without perceptible

jolt." "On the following day, (21st December) Baron de Caters had out his biplane. . . . No great height was attained, but the machine made three wide circles before descending. An offer was then made to take up a passenger, and Mrs. Sen was the first lady in India to make a flight. Later on, another lady, Mrs. Darrell, was taken up and after short flight, was brought to earth safely."

"Wednesday, the 28th December, was a memorable day for many people in Calcutta who saw for the first time how much man had triumphed in his great campaign with the air, which has been waged so strenuously during the last few years in the countries of the West. . . . To the average man, of course, the cost of an aeroplane is prohibitive but it is said that aviation is already being taken up by most of the Indian Princes. One of these is the Maharaja of Patiala, who is reported to have purchased a Farman Biplane".

"There was a tremendous crowd at the first public exhibition of flying in Calcutta carried out in the grounds of the Tollygunge Club on Wednesday, the 28th December. All along the narrow roads of the Tollygunge district the traffic was much congested, and every car passing over the lines was crammed to over-flowing. . . . Baron de Caters on his biplane went up 500 ft., (see illustration) circled round twice, and then descended. Later on he made several trips with passengers, the first passenger to be taken up on this day being General Manon. Mons. Tyck in his Bleriot monoplane made several flights, in the first of which he attained an altitude of about 1,600 ft. Later on, in another flight he rose to 2,000 ft. . . . On Thursday, the 29th Decem-

ber, he gave a free display open to the whole of Calcutta. He flew right over the city, reaching an altitude of 6,200 ft."

How funny do these first essays in flight now sound to us, in view of the enormous power and multiplicity of engines nowadays used in aeroplanes, their ceiling heights of 80,000 to 40,000 ft. (over 6 to 7 miles up) and speeds reaching up to more than 450 miles per hour (The British "Spitfire" fighter, it is said, attains a speed of 600 miles per hour or 10 miles a minute, in its power-dives). By way of comparison, the latest giant American transport plane named "Mars" may be cited. From the accounts of the first flights of this monster as published, we are told that it has four 2,000 h. p. engines, the space of a 15-roomed house, and weighs nearly 78 tons loaded. Carrying a crew of 15, together with 20 passengers and a cargo of 14,000 lbs., it flew from California to Hawaii, a distance of 2,400 miles, in 18 hours 18 minutes, and in a recent 4,375 mile trip to Brazil, its speed averaged 160 miles per hour. From the published details of the latest American "Mustang" fighter plane we read it has a speed of 425 miles per hour, a "ceiling" of 40,000 ft. and range of about 1,200 miles. . . . In spite of all this, however, we must give those first pioneers the credit due to their achievements, at a time when they risked their lives and limbs every time they went up in the air in their strange, half-developed and ramshackle machines. All honour to them

Health & Hygiene

Planning For Nutrition*

[By B. C. GUHA, Ghose Professor Of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University]

PLANNING should be directed towards securing optimum nutrition, so far as present knowledge goes, for our entire population within a reasonable space of time, as is being done in the more progressive countries. As that plan is given effect to stage by stage, steady improvement in the nutrition level of the people will follow.

Before, however, such a tentative plan is given the following points may be borne in mind.

(1) A higher level of nutrition goes in general *pari passu* with a higher income level. The question of malnutrition, therefore, resolves itself principally into an economic one. The planning of optimum nutrition must, therefore, be an integral part of a comprehensive plan for an all-round industrial and agricultural development, which can be elaborated only by a State Planning Commission.

(2) Though population is an important feature of the problem of nutrition, the so-called over-population of India is not the major reason of her poverty and malnutrition. The increase in population in Britain has far out-run her food-production without causing famine or semi-starvation. It should be obvious that India can produce all the food she needs for optimum nutrition if science and technology are fully utilised according to a planned economy.

(3) At present there is practically no margin of safety for the bulk of the population. The Secretary of State for India stated recently that the

"Government of India on the basis of the present information consider that the total abnormal mortality due to famine and to disease in the last five months of 1943, have not exceeded one million." This is apparently more than the number of persons killed in the present war in the whole of the British Empire. Efforts must, therefore, by preference be directed towards an immediate increase in food production based on nutritional considerations so that such a catastrophe might not recur.

(4) The trend of the future in the field of nutrition is that natural diets affording good nutrition will be increasingly supplemented as a routine measure by synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates in tablets or capsules in order to ensure optimum vitamin consumption. This may also be supplemented by mineral tablets supplying the physiological requirements of important minerals in an assimilable form. The routine food of the future is likely to consist of (1) natural food-stuffs, (2) processed food-stuffs, such as dehydrated, refrigerated, canned, concentrated and otherwise preserved materials, (3) synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates in tablets and capsules and (4) physiologically important minerals also in tablets. It is expected that such scientific feeding would greatly improve the general state of nutrition and minimise the chance of malnutrition.

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) *Production of natural food-stuffs.*

An optimum or nearly optimum daily diet, which may mean a diet of natural food-stuffs, which

*Adapted from a lecture delivered at the East Indian Science Congress at Delhi.

nary active habits may consist generally of the following ingredients:—

Unmilled or lightly milled rice	... 10 oz.
Whole wheat	... 6 oz.
Pulses	... 4 oz.
Eggs	... one or two
Sugar	... 2 oz.
Milk and milk products	... 10 oz.
Fish and meat (or extra milk products for vegetarians)	... 4 oz.
Non-leafy vegetables	... 5 oz.
Green leafy vegetables	... 5 oz.
Fats and Oils	... 2 oz.
Fruits	... 3 oz.

Such a diet would supply roughly the following:

Carbohydrates	... 470 g.
Fat	... 75 g.
Protin	... 96 g.
Calcium	... 1.1 g.
Phosphorus	... 2 g.
Iron	... 34 m.g.
Carotene	... 4 m.g.
Vitamin A	... 1.6 m.g.
Thiamin	... 2 m.g.
Riboflavin	... 1 m.g.
Vitamin C	... 90 m.g.
Calories	... 2,780

This diet would naturally have variations according to occupation, age, habits, sex, taste, etc. But this or a similar diet may be made the over-all basis of a long-term plan of food production for the entire population of 400 millions, considering that persons in heavy occupations will eat more and children will eat less. The implications of such a

daily diet in an annual food-production scheme are the following:—

Annual Production Required:

Cereal grains	... 65 million tons
mostly rice and wheat	
Pulses	... 16 " "
Eggs	... 15 billion tons
Sugar and gur	... 8 million tons
Milk	... 40 " "
Fish and meat	... 16 " "
Non-leafy vegetables	... 20 " "
Edible oils	... 7½ " "
Fruits	... 12½ " "

The present production figures for some of these items are not available with any degree of accuracy. But the above production scheme would mean, to take some rough examples, that cereal production would have to go up by 80 per cent., pulses production by 200 per cent., milk production by 100 per cent., egg production by 400 per cent. and so on. Such a scheme can be carried through in less than five years, if it is tackled comprehensively with the fullest use of science and technology. It may be pointed out that India at present uses barely one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, while at least 50 lakhs of tons are needed. All of this could be produced in this country partly by fixing nitrogen of the air and partly as a by-product in the scientific utilisation of coal. With (1) the supply of fertilisers, (2) better irrigation, (3) better seeds, (4) bringing of culturable waste under cultivation, (5) crop-rotation and (6) the development of animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries, the production of cereals and other food-stuffs could be greatly stepped up. Such a production plan requires, of course, a co-ordinated and comprehensive handling as it has far-reaching implications in many aspects of our land system and economic life.

(b) *Production of synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates and physiologically important minerals.*

As indicated above, a scheme should be set on foot for the production of synthetic vitamins (ascorbin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, pyridoxin, ascorbic acid, etc.) and of pure vitamin A from rich liver oils by molecular distillation. Pure vitamins are now being produced in tons and hundred-weights elsewhere and their manufacture in this country should start as soon as possible. Their production is related to other chemical industries, whose co-ordinated development is urgently required. All this development is perfectly feasible with the scientific and technical knowledge available in this country. The annual production of the following quantities of the vitamins may be aimed at.

Annual Production of Vitamins:

Carotene	... 300 tons
Vitamin A	... 150 "
Riboflavin	... 800 "
Thiamin	... 800 "
Vitamin C	... 7,500 "
Calciferol	... 1,500 "

Similarly the production of physiologically important minerals in an assimilable form, particularly calcium lactate, calcium gluconate, dicalcium phosphate and iron salts should be undertaken on a planned basis. The annual production of calcium and phosphorus compounds calculated as calcium and phosphorus should be 1.2 and 2 lakhs of tons

TRAINED NURSES AND WOMEN DOCTORS Concern About Shortage

Concern about the shortage of trained nurses and insufficient number of women doctors in India was expressed by Lady Wavell presiding over the Council meeting and the annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Viceroy's House on March 24 last.

During 1943, there were only 345 nurses undergoing training in the Dufferin hospitals. This number was pathetically low, in view of the urgency of the need. Lady Wavell had been told this was due partly to want of accommodation, but she hoped that notwithstanding the difficulties of building during war-time, temporary accommodation could be secured whenever possible. Plans for better housing of staff and student nurses should be laid now. Other conditions also needed improvement.

If nursing was given an academic status it would prove an incentive to many women temperamentally and intellectually suited to responsibility to join the profession. She appealed to the representatives of the various branches of the Association to go forward, bearing these facts in mind. They had accomplished much and should be proud of it but there was still more—far more—to be done.

Sir Cameron Badenoch, Chairman, reviewing the work done by the Council during the past year, stressed the serious shortage of nurses and said the hospitals were working under great difficulties. At the best, their income was barely sufficient for their needs and the rise in prices of drugs and hospital equipment had hit them very hard. One effect of the war, however, had been to focus attention directly on the deficiencies of the civil nursing services in India—deficiencies which could be attributed to inadequate terms of remuneration and unsatisfactory working conditions. He hoped these would be greatly improved.

respectively and that of iron salts as iron should be 2,800 tons roughly.

ORGANISATIONAL PLAN

(1) The food and nutrition problem naturally impinges on so many other problems that, if a plan like the one outlined above is to be implemented, a Central Food and Nutrition Planning Board representing all the facets of the problem, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, food-technology, nutrition, public health, marketing, etc., will have to work out the co-ordinated details of the plan, which requires to be carried through by the State in a specified period of time.

(2) In the matter of food, it is desirable to aim at regional self-sufficiency as far as possible. In the light of the comprehensive All-India plan, every Province or State should, therefore, work out and carry through its own programme of co-ordinated food production (including technological production of synthetic vitamins, processed food-stuffs, etc.), food distribution, including institutional feeding, nutritional education and propaganda, nutritional and food-technological research, etc. For this purpose the creation of a permanent Food Ministry and Food Department in every Province or State is essen-

tial, which alone can deal effectively with such a many-sided problem as nutrition. The Ministry and Department should be advised by a permanent Provincial Nutrition Board, which should be constituted in a way similar to that of the Central Board representing all aspects of the nutrition problem. The lack of such a department has meant disaster to us in the past and would mean continued disaster in future. Its creation is, therefore, most strongly to be urged.

FEEDING PLAN

All the above planning would be largely infructuous if the food so produced is not made available to all people, *irrespective of income*. This requires that even in peace time *laissez faire* regarding food should not be restored. (1) Some form of rationing on a scientific but liberal basis should be continued in all cities and towns. (2) The distribution of food in the villages should also be under scientific and administrative supervision, if not under control. (3) All institutions, schools, orphanages, factories, etc., are specially suitable for institutional feeding, which should be made compulsory. (4) Community feeding through large restaurants under State control or supervision should be encouraged.

POST-WAR PLANNING

Future Of Housing And Highways

[BY BRUCE BLIVEN]

HOUSES to-day are still built on plans created in the Middle Ages," says one of the leading exponents of improved housing. "The architect should consider a house a 'machine for living.' Thoreau had 20 things which he regarded as essential at Walden Pond; the average American family has 9,000. The house of the future should contain adequate storage space for these 9,000 things, a super-filling case where everything is put away systematically and is instantly accessible, perhaps in standardized closets used as the walls between rooms.

"To-day we have learned to heat a wall, a ceiling or a floor, either with a mass of hot-water pipes or with electric wires laid in the plaster. Steel strips, curved into a parabolic shape, can be used to reflect heat from one spot into an entire room or any part of it; they also produce an interesting structural pattern. Radiant heat, from such sources, warms a room without drying the air as do many present types of heating, which encourage colds and sinus infections. Radiant heating is economical, for the heat need not be turned on until one enters. The room will be comfortably warm in a minute or two.

"Rectangular room shapes are a hangover from former limitations in materials and techniques. There is no good reason why they should be continued except for those who are happy only when following tradition.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS

"Great strides have been made in lighting. The architect to-day can use germicidal lamps, cool light from fluorescent lamps and polarized light with no glare. He can also use black light—invisible rays which cause fluorescent chemicals in carpets and other furnishings to glow with beautiful

iridescent colors. In motion-picture theatres black light and special carpets guide patrons to their seats. Lucite, one of the new plastics, can make light rays go around a corner. Thus it is possible to 'pipe sunlight' from the roof down into any part of the house. Houses with these new types of light can employ glowing masses of color such as have never been possible before."

The house of the future will have no electric outlets of the present type—you can make an electric connection at any point along the baseboard. Such a house will be built from standardized, mass-produced parts, assembled in any shape and size that the prospective owner desires, and will cost one third as much as houses to-day. Already on the market are pre-fabricated steel houses which can be erected in a single day. They are cheap, proof against fire, earthquake, hurricane and termites, and depreciate slowly. And plywood, a promising new building material, is even stronger than solid steel per unit of weight.

Not long ago I stepped into a display room that made me feel as if I had walked into the jewel case of Lorenzo di Medici. The room was a mass of objects of all shapes and sizes and colors, ranging from a lipstick holder of gorgeous coral to armchair that looked as if it were made of blue-green glass. Everything was composed of some sort of plastic. These plastics are now created on order elastic or rigid, translucent or opaque. Before long, eyeglasses may be pressed cheaply from plastic to suit your prescription. Powerful binoculars or cameras at a dollar or two are not impossible. Within a year or two, automobiles with scratchproof and dentproof plastic bodies will be on the streets. You can swing an axe with all your might against one and leave no scar.

Among the new synthetics are fabrics superior to anything heretofore known—mothproof rugs unshrinkable blankets, clothing and draperies woven from glass and therefore fireproof, unfading and practically everlasting. A substance called ploidin is so water resistant that a thin layer spread over the inside of a carton will permit liquids to be held indefinitely. This substitutes will save tin urgently needed in our war effort.

Scientists looking at many aspects of our civilization—cities, highways, the social structure of the community—are agreed upon this much of the future:

Cities and towns will be planned by governmental authority to make certain that every inhabitant has plenty of light and air, easy transportation, parks and other recreational facilities.

FUTURE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Highways should be entirely rebuilt, on the principle of minimum interference with movement. This job for the whole United States would cost \$15,000,000,000, or about two months of our national income. We would soon earn back the investment by saving in the time of individuals and interest on the money tied up in automotive equipment which would be unnecessary—if, for instance, because of higher speeds, 10 trucks could do work now performed by 15. Some years ago a careful study indicated that traffic congestion in New York City was costing \$ 5,000,000 a day; the figure is probably higher now. Authorities say that parking automobiles in the street will soon be entirely prohibited. Cars will be parked on roofs (as is now done by some western department stores), or in basements (a practice being rapidly and widely extended), or in parking lots constructed by the municipality.

Visitors to the New York World's Fair who viewed Norman Bel Geddes' "Futurama," with its vast network of superhighways, its spacious airy cities, its double-docked thoroughfares, perhaps did not realize that this vision was wholly scientific, based on the best current thought of city planners and traffic experts. Unfortunately, no large-scale revamping of cities is likely because of the immense cost. What we shall see, the city-planning experts are convinced, is a continuation of the process of patch and repair, more elevated automobile highways and tunnels; more great transcontinental express boulevards which bypass the cities altogether; and above all, increased decentralization into a multitude of small self-contained units near the metropolis, each with every required resource for community activities, including parks, libraries, churches, theatres, and each with sufficient opportunity within its borders for nearly all its members to earn their livelihood. To keep each community small, so that its inhabitants will not lose their sense of neighborliness, the community would own a wide belt of land

around its outskirts which could be turned into parks or rented (but never sold) to farmers.

Communication in the future will be even more rapid and universal than it is to-day. Before long, good television sets—even sets receiving images in full colour—will be low in price and widely bought. A machine now in use could set type simultaneously in a thousand newspaper offices all over the country, speeding up the publication of important news. New processes of sending pictures by wire or radio make it possible to photograph the pages of a metropolitan newspaper and transmit them, 10 minutes to a page, to any part of country.

The future foreseen by the scientist for man himself is equally exciting. Only a few diseases remain unsolved riddles, chiefly cancer and the common cold. A promising line of attack on colds lies in new types of airconditioning equipment—eminently valuable in public gathering places—in which the air is exposed to ultraviolet rays. Here the bacteria count is lessened, sometimes as much as 90 per cent.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Dental science believes it is on the verge of abolishing the bulk of tooth decay, to be achieved partly through a diet rich in fats and Vitamins A, C and D, and low in carbohydrates, and partly through the synthetic production of an urea called carbanide. Used in toothpaste and mouthwash, this will combine with an enzyme in the mouth to neutralize acids which cause tooth decay.

At this point someone may ask: "How are these things to be realized in a world where people are killing each other in senseless wars?" Scientists are well aware that, unless we can overcome the present lag between the mind of the technologist and that of some political leaders, the future looks grim. Yet even on this matter they offer some hope. Enormous strides have been made in recent decades in the understanding of the psychology both of the individual and the crowd. To-day scientists are beginning to understand the mass impulse to be ruled by someone, which makes a population accept a dictator—to understand it and to know how to prevent it.

The scientists are keenly aware of the immediate dangers in to-day's world. At the recent convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science I listened to outstanding leaders testify to the role that technology and the scientific discipline must play in reclaiming our civilization. As one speaker puts it, science has got into the hands of the ape men, and it must be restored to the representatives of humanity. Practical proposals were made there to keep alive the last dying ember of the scientific spirit in Europe, and to make sure that in America scientific progress and the democratic way of life go hand in hand.



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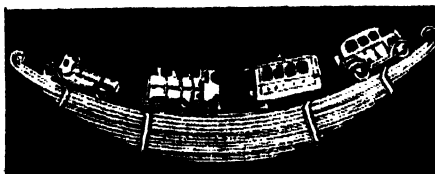
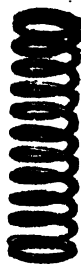
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Calcutta News & Views

MR. MUKUL DEY RETIRES

It is understood that Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal, Government School of Arts, Calcutta, has resigned on medical grounds. He had held the post from 1928 and went on leave in June last when a committee was appointed by Government to enquire into the administration of the School.

MR. A. K. CHANDA

Mr. A. K. Chanda, I.E.S., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, has been appointed as the Additional Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, with effect from 1st January, 1944, until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

FOUR INJURED IN CITY COLLISION

Four persons, including two women, were injured, one seriously, in a bus accident which occurred on March 25 last near the crossing of Central Avenue and Harrison Road. The injured persons were removed to the Medical College Hospital. It is stated that while negotiating a turn, the bus collided with another motor vehicle. The bus was badly damaged.

FRENCH PROFESSOR FOR CALCUTTA

A proposal for the inclusion of a French professor on the staff of Calcutta University has been forwarded by the Central Government to the University. Prof. Olivier Locombe who has been sent to French-India from Ankara by the delegation of the French Committee of National Liberation, will shortly arrive in Calcutta and discuss the matter with the University authorities.

CALCUTTA MARWARI ASSOCIATION

A cloth famine is prevailing in Bengal while several hundreds of thousands of yards of cloth are lying immobilized with dealers due to the dilatoriness of Government procedure, said Mr. Anandilal Poddar, presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Marwari Association on March 25 last. He urged the authorities to complete the tax-marking of all unstamped cloth quickly and take the public into confidence to make the Cloth Control Scheme effective.

Referring to post-war question he said India's problem would be not of reconstruction but of construction. A programme of rapid industrialization should be the main object. He supported the Bombay plan.

UNIVERSITY PAPER NEEDS

Attempts of Calcutta University to improve its paper position in the coming financial year have failed.

RAINBOW CLUB—SILVER JUBILEE

The inaugural ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Rainbow Club commenced on March 8, 1944.

In the evening the inaugural meeting was held in the Mahabodhi Society Hall under the presidency of Dr. Kalidas Nag. The Rainbow girls sang the national anthem and Pandit Asokenath Shastri opened the proceedings with the chanting of Vedic hymns. Mr. Ram Nath Sen, Secretary, then placed the report of the various activities of the Club during the last 27 years, making reference to the departed members.

Mr. Keshub Chandra Gupta, Mr. Sailendra Krishna Law, Pandit Asoke Nath Shastri and Professor Manmatha Mohan Bose then addressed the meeting. Dr. Nag in a neat little speech dwelt upon the various associations and clubs that sprang up and faded away in Calcutta from the advent of the British and the great part that they played in building up the cultural side of the city life. He exhorted the members of the Club to celebrate its Jubilee by compiling a volume containing the history of those clubs and associations.

The paper mill which supplies the University with its full quota representing 30 per cent. of its pre-war requirements, has turned down its request to increase it from 48 tons to at least 100 tons for the ensuing year.

The Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India, has recently informed the University that so far as Government colleges are concerned, their office requirements would be met out of the Central Government quota. Other requirements, such as paper for University examinations and books, should be met from the 30 per cent. non-Government quota.

CIVIC GUARD PARADE

The conviction that the Civic Guard organization would not be disbanded after the war was expressed by Lord Sinha, Chairman of the Civic Guard Committee, addressing a parade on March 25, when the annual Inter-District Drill competition was held at the Police Training School, Calcutta.

Civic Guards, he said, had done good service in controlling food queues, maintaining night patrols, dispelling false rumours, keeping up morale, helping the police in maintaining order and in guarding protected areas. They had carried out these tasks with praiseworthy efficiency and both Government and the police were grateful for their assistance. They had reason to be proud of themselves, particularly as the organization, now in its fourth year, was a volunteer body.

CITY SMALL-POX MORTALITY

2,427 PERSONS DIE IN THREE MONTHS

Total number of deaths from small-pox in Calcutta during the months of January, February and March, 1944, was 2,427 including 372 during the week ending March 25, an increase of 78 over the preceding week. Total number of deaths due to various causes during the last 3 months was 14,600 including 1,333 during the week ending March 25, an increase of 98 over the previous week. Deaths due to cholera were 39 against 34 during previous week, malaria 49 against 66 and Pauper deaths were 253 against 239.

Eight teams representing Hare Street, Taltolla, Alipore, Burrabazar, Jorabagan, Bhowampur, Belliaghata and Entally districts participated in the drill competition. Hare Street were awarded the winners' cup. Alipore were runners-up. Lord Sinha with whom on the dais was Mr. R. E. A. Ray, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, gave away the cups. After the competition there was an impressive march-past of 16 contingents (about 700 Civic Guards), headed by the band of the Hare Street District. Lord Sinha took the salute.

POPULAR SCIENCE WEEK CONFERENCE

The need for cultivating a scientific attitude of mind was stressed by Dr. Meghnad Saha inaugurating on Sunday last at the hall of the Corporation Commercial Museum the Popular Science Week Conference organised under the auspices of the "Sanibarar Baithak."

It was all the more necessary, Dr. Saha added, for those who in future years would be called upon to guide the destinies of the country. Only men who had developed a scientific outlook could successfully undertake a national planning.

Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi who was in the chair congratulated the members of the "Sanibarar Baithak" for having taken up the task of diffusing scientific education among countrymen. It was desirable that more and more institutions should join in this enterprise of guiding men and women in the quest for truth.

Mr. B. M. Sen gave a discourse on Science and Education.

HIGH COURT: ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, Kt., a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Derbyshire from the 15th April, 1944 (or any later date on which he may avail himself of it) to the 31st August, 1944, says a communique.

Nawabzada A. S. M. Latifur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, at present Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, will act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick Ameer Ali, Kt., appointed to act as Chief Justice.

SECURITY PRISONERS

It is stated that 521 political security prisoners have been released since the assumption of office by the present Ministry.

There are at present about 1300 political security prisoners in jail.

Government have so far reviewed the cases of about 1000 political security prisoners.

Family allowances have been sanctioned to nearly 800 political security prisoners.

It is further learnt there are at present about 2600 criminal security prisoners lodged in jail. A Committee with retired District and Sessions Judges is proposed to be shortly appointed to examine the cases of criminal security prisoners with a view to their early release.

ART IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

A short-term certificate course in 'Art Appreciation' for the training of teachers and artists will shortly be inaugurated by Calcutta University, it is learnt. The course, which will be conducted by the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art of the University, will consist of theoretical and practical classes and a series of lectures on comparative art by experts on the subject.

'Evacuated' immediately after Japan's declaration of war on the Allies towards the end of 1941, about 7,000 exhibits of the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art of Calcutta University have completed their period of 'exile' at a place about 200 miles from Calcutta. Repatriated to Calcutta, they are now being reinstated in their old places in the galleries of the Museum in the Senate House.

A dozen new exhibits form an additional attraction of the Museum. These include 2 Rajput paintings of the 16th Century A.D. from Orcha, Bundelkhand, several bronze images

of the goddess Durga in the form of 'Mahisasuradi' of the mediaeval period from Bengal and Orissa, and a unique Terra-Cotta seal, believed to be of the 1st Century A.D., with a portrait head of a king from Silligarth, Bhuvanagar (Orissa).

NEW BLOOD TRANSFUSION METHOD

Invention By A Chinese Doctor

Dr. Co-Tui, First Vice-President of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and Professor of Medicine at New York University, in collaboration with three American doctors, has originated a method of re-injecting red blood cells into blood donor's veins to aid the work in China of the Chinese Blood Bank.

Dr. Co-Tui's preliminary experiments showed the intervals between donations may be reduced by re-injecting red blood cells into the veins of the donor. (Red blood cells are not used for blood plasma).

Conducting further experiment at the New York University College of Medicine and the U. S. Public Health's Service Laboratories at Sheephead Bay, New York, Dr. Co-Tui and the other doctors took three or four donations from three donors on alternate days. Another group gave blood weekly for 9 to 12 weeks.

After each donation, the donor's red blood cells are suspended in a destrose solution and re-injected into his veins. None suffered serious effects from the heavy drain although eight weeks was formerly considered a safe interval between donations when red blood cells were not re-injected.

The report on the tests points out that 832,000 donors each giving blood every eight weeks are now required to meet the annual goal of 5,000,000 plasma units needed for the U. S. armed forces. If the interval between donations could be cut to one week, 120,000 donors can supply the entire military needs.

Dr. Co-Tui was born in the Philippines of Chinese parentage. He has served more than fifteen years on the medical faculty of New York University's College of Medicine.—C. I. B.

SMALL-POX MENACE IN BENGAL DISTRICTS**Temporary Regulations**

Eight districts in Bengal have been notified in the 'Calcutta Gazette' as places threatened with an outbreak of small-pox and another with an outbreak of cholera. Temporary regulations have been prescribed by Government for the prevention and control of the diseases in these places.

The districts threatened with small-pox are Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jalpaiguri. Jessore is notified as threatened with an outbreak of cholera.—A. P. I.

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HEALTH AND NUTRITION**BOWEL DISEASES—THEIR CAUSES AND REMEDIES**

Citizens of Calcutta! Summer is ahead. Beware of the diseases of this season. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid may break out in your locality at any time. Why these diseases break out with the advent of the summer season? Generally speaking, four things are responsible for them. They are (1) Fly pestilence, (2) Putrefaction of food due to high temperature, (3) taking of some particular fruits in raw state, (4) selling of *Koolphi Baraf* and ice-creams in large quantity. Take the first cause, the flies. The house flies appear in large numbers in this season. Their habits are very bad. They frequently sit on stools and other nasty things such as garbages and dust-bins and come to your food directly from these places carrying in their feet the dangerous substances containing organisms responsible for the above diseases and if you and your children take these infected food, you may be a victim to these diseases. It has been found out that there is a close relationship between the fly pestilence and the appearance of bowel diseases. The next cause is the early putrefaction of fish, meat and other substances due to high temperature. These putrefied articles are often purchased and as a result many people are found to fall victims to any of these diseases. The next cause—appearance of some varieties of fruits which are taken raw—amongst them mention may be made of water melons, lichis, mangoes, jack fruits, etc. Many of them such as water melons and jack fruits are sold in places which are exposed to flies and dusts and as they are taken in raw state it is no wonder that people may be victims to cholera, dysentery, etc., after taking them. The last factor is the sale of *Koolphi Baraf* and 'Ice-cream'. It has been proved many a time that epidemics of Typhoid have occurred as a result of taking Ice-creams and *Koolphi Baraf*. Now in short these are the causes for the diseases and the next question is how you should protect yourself and your family against them. Against the fly pestilence, rigid supervision should be kept over drains and other places in and around your house where fly may breed. They should be washed daily with phenyl. As regards food and other drinks especially milk—it should always be kept covered just after their preparations and care should be taken that flies do not sit on the food. Some people have the idea that milk once boiled is free from danger. They are right, but they forget that milk after being boiled is more dangerous as an infecting agent than before. Sterile milk if infected by flies will be a good media for the growth of organisms. So scrupulous care should be taken in keeping the boiled milk covered. In this season it is better not to take any food in restaurants and hotels where foods are prepared and kept generally not under proper hygienic conditions and where putrefied and stale substances are supplied which in many cases are responsible for Bowel diseases. Raw fruits should always be properly washed and cleaned in pure water before taking and water melons and jack fruits sold in pieces in the bazar should never be purchased as they very often contain germs through exposure to dust and flies. Last of all, the use of *Koolphi Baraf* and Ice-creams should be prevented. Children are very fond of these substances and majority of the cases of dysentery and typhoid are out-come of the use of these things. These are prepared in very unhygienic conditions and the materials from

which they are prepared are far from good. If you observe these general hygienic principles you may escape from being a victim to these diseases.

Apart from these causes, there is another thing which every citizen must bear in mind especially during this season of epidemics. Perhaps many of you may be aware of the presence of a natural protective substance in your system. You must have heard the name of Bacteriophage. This is that substance. What is this? It is a very very small organism which lives in the bowels of every one of you. It is a nature's gift, and what is its function? Its function is very peculiar. If by chance any cholera, typhoid or dysentery germs get into the bowels through food or drink, it immediately attacks them and kills them before they get any chance of producing diseases. It protects people against these vile diseases. It has been doing this function long before the Calcutta Corporation or in fact any Corporation of the world began their public health organisations. From the dawn of civilization through the gift of this protective substance, people have been able to overcome deadly epidemics started by these diseases. For some reason or other it may not always be present or absent in your system. Don't take the risk. Protect yourself and your family specially the children by using Bacteriophage. And how to protect? It is very simple. Just take one ampoule of this Bacteriophage early in the morning in an empty stomach in half a cupful of water every alternate days for 3 days. This same dose is required for your children too, if they are above 2 years of age, half the dose being necessary for children below 2 years. And you and your whole family who take it are protected against these diseases during the period of the epidemic. As it is always taken per month, fear of injection and its after-effects namely, pain, fever, etc., are alleviated. It has another advantage in that, being tasteless and odourless it is very readily taken by children, who fall prey to these diseases more easily than the grown-up ones. All wise men follow the golden rule "prevention is better than cure".

Now the last and the most important points regarding the use of bacteriophage, first—what bacteriophages you should use as prevention and also for cure in different diseases. In diarrhoea, the bacteriophage marked "Intestinal" should be used. In dysentery—(Bacillary) dysentery bacteriophage and in Typhoid and Cholera the bacteriophages named respectively. Secondly, what should be the quality of the bacteriophage which you should always choose. The bacteriophage of your choice should be fresh, potent and strong, that is its power to kill the germs must be very great. To prepare such a bacteriophage requires tedious and patient culture in the laboratory by expert hands covering a long time.

Bengal Immunity has been for a long time engaged in the preparation of Bacteriophages—bacteriophages which are fresh, standardised and capable of maintaining potency on storage.

A box of Bacteriophage in your family will help you a lot in emergency.

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(Established 1908.)

Authorized Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Subscribed Capital (31st Dec., 1943) ... „ 1,00,00,200
Paid-up Capital Do. ... „ 83,88,140
Reserve Fund Do. ... „ 96,93,510

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committees:—

1. SETH BALJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MONTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
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Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

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(ESTABLISHED 1908)

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Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

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Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

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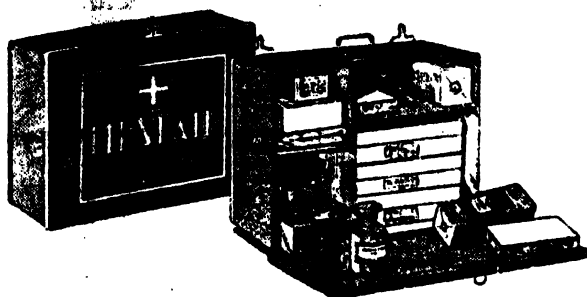
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THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

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TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Suptt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer ...					
Iliong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10			SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...	2 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sugar ...	0 7 2	
Bhanguar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes ...			DAL.		
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana ...	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Khari Masoor ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bhanga ...		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Khasaree ...	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond ...	3 0 0	6 0 0	Bluli ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 0 0		Mung (Hati) (Katocha)	0 10 0	
Fowl's eggs ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (Sona) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 8 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0			
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate ...			Soft Coke per md. ...	1 8 0	
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0				Coal ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Shinger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Brand per bottle ...		
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Madras ...					
Green Chilly ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Ghee Lakhee ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Onion ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Bhadwa ...			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Do. ...			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Barley Pearl 1 ...		
			Milk ...			Do. 2 ...		
						Corn Flower 1 ...		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer ...	0 8 0		Cobra Boot Polish	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1 ...	0 8 0		Jelly ...		
			Atta Brown per seer ...	0 8 0				

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not be made
to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd March, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted peer seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		



USE—

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RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0		
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0			Shrimps with shell per seer	—	0 12 0		
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.	—	—			Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0			Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0		
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0	—			Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			Maldine "	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0			China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0			Do. large per "	6 0 0	—		
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0			Ball chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0			Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0	—			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

GRAPHITE

PHONE 8-8-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Oseon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Kulu per doz.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 4 0	2 8 0				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 1 lb 1 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	80 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Rawalpindi "	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Hen "	12 0 0	15 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	8 8 0	4 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Ducks per score	1 14 0	2 0 0	Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 14 0	2 2 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 0 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
GAME.			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each			Do. Do. (Large)			Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Guinea fowl "	4 8 0	5 8 0	Onions, (New) per seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Portridge "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. Patna red (old) "	0 8 0		Do. Black per lb.		
Peacock "			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Pheasant "			Do. Country red "	0 8 0		Do. S. African per lb.		
Plover "			Parasit each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	7 8 0	9 0 0
Quail each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Peas Modhupur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Rabbit "	0 12 0		Do. Darjeeling "			Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4 0
Snippets per each	6 0 0		Do. Hazaribagh "			Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Snipes "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Teal (large) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kagbanga "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Teal (cotton) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Do. Country "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Khurbanee "	1 8 0	
Wild Duck each	1 12 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Do. (large) per lb.		
Sand Grouse each			seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Kesur China per seer		
BIRDS.			Do. Country do.	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	0 12 0	1 4 0
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. (Hen) "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffar-		
Pigeons (Fancy) "	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Old) Nainital "			pur)		
VEGETABLES.			Do. (New) "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Country)		
artichoke Darjeeling each			Do. Madras "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Ground per seer			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artichoke per seer			Do. Shillong "	0 4 0		M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per			Rhubarb each	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mask Melon per seer		
seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pulbu. (Patil) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Do. Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Radish English per bundle			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	12 0 0	18 0 0
Bean Country per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	(large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	10 0 0	12 0 0
Do. French (Darjeeling)			Do. Country per bundle	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Do. (Madras)	5 0 0	6 0 0
per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Spinach per lot of 20	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. Butter per score			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Sipra "		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6	Do. Fazlie "		
Cabbage each			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.			Do. Kissen Bhog "		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Pumpkins, each	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Country) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Golapkhosh "		
Do. each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Himagore "		
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Green per score		
bundle			Do. Ranchi "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Kanchan "		
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Shillong "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Bombay "		
Do. (Country) "	0 6 0	0 7 0	Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Madras "		
			bundle			Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
			Vegetable marrow Country			Mulberry per score	2 0 0	2 8 0
			each	0 3 0	0 4 0	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Poona " "	2 12 0	3 4 0
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Bombay " "	2 8 0	
			Red " per each			Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay	1 0 0	
						Do. Darjeeling 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 8-10	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar 5-6	1 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Plum per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Apple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Ohilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Assam or Madras	1 8 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per seer ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...	0 14 0	1 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Obuntry " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
" Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo baibaz each ...						shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Do. Liby do. ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delimonta do. ...						per lb. ...		2 8 0
Calasia do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	
Flower Range 28	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" B. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 607)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	2 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all other varieties per seer	Selling Price	Control Price	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Patent flour No. 1 per seer ...		0 6 0	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs. ...		Control Price	80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Country flour per seer ...		0 5 0	*COAL AND COKE	Control Price	Selling Price
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	*Atta Red (Chaundash) Do. White per seer ...			Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
MILK AND CREAM			Do. Red „ „ ...			Domestic Coke (whole-sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0				Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control Price	Halud „ ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		0 6 6		to	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer				0 8 0	0 7 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	4 8 0	5 8 0	Medium per seer			CONFECTIONERY		
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md. Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Chinisakkar per md. Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...			Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Kamini rice „ ...			Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Palmai (table) per seer ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mango fish with roe 6-8 Do. without roe 8-10						Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...		4 0 0
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per seer ...			*SUGAR			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Mullet per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control Price	English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish) Crystal (best) ...		0 8 6	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pomfret per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Medium (small grain white) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins ...		
Prawns per seer (small) Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium (small grain white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Large) ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Lobster ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kalat per seer ...	0 8 0	Control Price	Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Arahar „ ...	0 8 0	Selling Price	Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) Do. (fillet) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Ohola „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Mackerel ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Kharl Masoor „ ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khasari „ ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Brand (White or Brown) 5 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Mung (Bhaja) „ ...		0 10 0	Assorted Patties per doz. Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		*Salt ...		0 8 0	HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		Cocogem—			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		1 lb. tin ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0		3 lb. „ ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
Cheese Bandal each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	6 lb. „ ...			BRITANNIA		
Do. Daoca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Cheese ...		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Gem ...		
Do. Overland „ ...			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1 „ „ „ No. 2 ...	1 5 0	1 4 0	Gem Iced ...		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		*KEROSENE OIL			Ginger Nut 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. } Do. unmixed, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Marie ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Milk ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 1 ...	0 8 0	Controlled rates.	Mixed (Household) ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz. No. 2 ...	0 2 9		Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 40-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 60	per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.		2 20	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
elit Banrra			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "		2 18 0	1 lb. loose	2 80	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowfoot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red			C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 18 0		per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 40		per pkt.		2 80
per Tin			Broken	1 00		King George Chocolate,		2 80
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk	8 60		tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 20		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 00	Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
			Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Darjeeling and Assam					
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled	Price	Dust per lb.	1 40	1 12 0		Controlled	Price
Dorcas's per packet	0 2 6		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 00		Cobra Boot Polish,	Small	Large
Solissor per pkt.		0 80	Cocoa 1 lb. packet		8 00	Chamols Leather large	0 40	
Capetan Navyout per Pk.			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	8 40		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
" (magnum)	0 8 6		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 00
Glasgow Mixture per lb'		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 00		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 20	
pencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 40		Elerman's Embrocation...		
Do. "Planters" per			Ohutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Zam-Buk		
'50		1 14 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 80		Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
rettes per tin		6 00	Do. 1 lb.			Sloan's Liniment	1 10	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 90	Kruschen Salt		
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0				
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 80	6 80	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		6 00	Enamel Paint English		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 00		per doz.		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	8 12 0		Do. (Japanese)		

Tea Merchants
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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Batal 7	0 8 0 each.	Batal.
			Fruits 6 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET

Rates quoted on the 15th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A.P.	Ra. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	—	—
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 3 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 3 0	0 3 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil		1 4 0	Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil			Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocoanut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
Do. (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other	—	—
Rupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	—	0 14 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 4 0
Jram (Patnai whole) ...		0 8 0	Do. (white) ..		0 5 0	Bhetki	0 14 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	„ Khajure			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal	0 10 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	2 4 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 10 0							
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 3 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		2 3 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk		0 8 0	Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 3 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Cows' Head			„ (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	—	2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranhi		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.	—	0 10 0
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Bedana per seer	2 3 0	2 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Pasta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			Mango			rettes, 555		
Gur			„ (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			„ (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 3 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Out pieces)	1 3 0	1 12 0	Do. „ bulk		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 3 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 3 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corpn. Ltd. Block "G" 5 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 9-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 2-30 to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 22nd February, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Safata 16-25	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deahi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
			Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
			Do. Madras 4-6	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
			Do. Nilambari			Do. per maund		
			Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Sapeda			Chamormoni		
			Do. Golsapkhas			Balam (old) per md.		
			Do. Himnagar			Chini Shakkur No. 1 per		
			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
			Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
			Orange Ichanagore			per maund		
			Do. Sylhet	1 0 0		Kalma (polished) No. 2		
			Do. Darjeeling 10-15	1 0 0		per maund		
			Do. Nagpur 16-22	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Dhaki Chata "		
			Do. Multan		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse "		
			Pears 8-25	1 0 0		Medium "	0 6 6	Ration shop
			Pineapple Singapuri each	0 12 0	1 4 0			
			Do. Assam					
			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
			Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
			Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Java "		
			Do. Martaban per score			Cocoonut Oil "		
			Musket per seer			Mustard Oil "	1 4 0	1 5 0
			Pomegranate per seer			Salt per seer		0 8 0
			Do. Multan per seer					
			Do. Kandahar			Flour "	0 6 0	Ration shop
			Bedana (Kabul)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 0	
			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Sujee "		
			Do. Sultana "	2 4 0	2 8 0	Atta fresh per seer		
			Almond shelled	3 0 0		Chandausi Atta per md.		
			Do. without shell	3 8 0	6 0 0	Til Oil per seer		
			Do. do. large	4 0 0	7 0 0	Fine per seer		
			Surdah Quaman per seer					
			Water melon Goalando			DAL		
			Do. Deshi	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 12 0	
			Do. Farukabad			Mug Dal "	0 11 0	
			Do. Quetta			Arhar "	0 11 0	
			Do. Bhagalpur			Kalai "	0 10 0	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)			Khesari "	0 10 0	
			8-12	1 0 0		Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
			Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mator "		0 10 0
			Nut Ground "			Chana Dal "	0 11 0	0 12 0
			Sharifa "					
			Nona (each)			TEA.		
			BUTTER, ETC.			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
			Bombay "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
			Aligarh "		1 12 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		
			Jessore per seer			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
			Dinapur "	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Pabna "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
			Darbhangha "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
			Masafferpur "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Bhaia Ghee	4 0 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			FISH			Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer		2 0 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetkee per Sr.	1 4 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Prawns (Gaida)	1 8 0	1 12 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Hilsa "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Rohi "			Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Small fish	0 12 0	0 14 0	" Bulk		
			Chetal "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Crab per pair	0 2 8	0 4 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	(White)	0 8 6	Controlled shop
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Magoor per seer (small)			(Red)		
			Do. (large)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
						Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GABRIHAT MARKET Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6	Sujee " ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta Brown Do. ...	0 5 0	
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0		RICE.		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				" (Kora) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...		2 0 0	Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		SUNDRIES.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond " ...	0 1 6	0 3 0	Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0				
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32 ...			DAL.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Arahar per seer ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Chana " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor " ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...			Bhanga " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Kalai " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Biuli " ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " (Fried) per seer ...		
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor " ...		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...	0 2 2	
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET Rates quoted on the 28th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 6 0		Flour per seer (Contd.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Onion " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sujee " ...		
Bagda ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish ...		1 0 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer ...		
Hilsa ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" " " ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna " per seer " ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Squash " ...			Banktulsi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Mutton " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	White " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Goat & Kid ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		Do. (Country) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Gelap Soru ...		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	
Fowl " ...	1 2 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar " ...		
Chicken " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb. " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pigeon ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 12 0		Beal each ...			Cocoonut oil ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 12 0		Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES			Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Chana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khasaree " ...		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Cauliflower " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Biuli " ...		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pomegranates per seer ...	1 5 0		Mug (Hari) Katch " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100... ..			Do. (Sona) " ...		
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mattor " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Orange per score ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 2	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	—	Fasil 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Trues S. W. per seer	—	1 0 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	—	0 1 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	0 2 0
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Altgarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur " ...	—	1 12 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples ...	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer ...	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pons per seer ...	1 8 0	—	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. ½ lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	—	1 12 0	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. ¼ lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong ...	—	—	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Flour per seer ...	—	0 8 0
Bagda ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	—	—	Atta " ...	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond " ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bauktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. per box ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Goosbarry per seer ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Jack fruit each ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	—	1 2 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer. ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuza " ...	—	—	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100 ...	—	—	Tea per lb.	—	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 3 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL.		
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Oranges 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer ...	—	0 9 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Pesta per seer ...	8 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	—	0 9 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 0
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	—	0 10 0
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	—
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	—	0 10 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	—	—	Salt " ...	—	0 2 0
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple ...	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	2 0 0	2 8 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.		36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
38	0 8 0 "		35-36 "	0 8 0 "	
38A	0 4 0 "		36 "	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.			Business to be approved by the authority.
32 "	0 5 0 "				
37 "	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 600)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			" 36	0 4 0	Do
New Bldg.			" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	28 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 26-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 390	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.			Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 77	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.			Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 46	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
Potato Range		Potato.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 11-12	0 12 0	Do.	" 57-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 17	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-130	0 8 0	Do.	" 20	0 5 0	Do
" 32	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 22	0 5 0	Do
" 38	0 8 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 39	0 8 0	Do.	" 83-88	2 1 0	Do.			Do
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Do.	" 89-108	1 6 0	Do.	North Range		
" 6	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Hotel
" 7	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 8	0 4 0	Do.	" 115-116	0 8 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 13	—	Rent to be fixed by the Com.	" 117-118	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 14	—	Do.	" 119-120	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.	" 121-122	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 16	0 4 0	Do.	" 123-124	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 17	0 4 0	Do.	" 125-126	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 18	0 4 0	Do.	" 127-128	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 129-130	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 131-132	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 133-134	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 135-136	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 137-138	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 143-144	0 6 0	Do.			Do
			" 145-146	0 10 0	Do.			Do
			" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 149-150	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 151-152	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 153-154	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 157-158	0 14 0	Do.			Do
			" 159-160	0 6 0	Do.			Do
			" 161-162	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 163-164	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 167-168	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 169-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 171-172	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 173-174	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 175-176	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 177-178	0 6 0	Do.			Do
			" 179-180	0 10 0	Do.			Do
			" 181-182	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 183-184	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 185-186	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 187-188	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 189-190	0 6 0	Do.			Do
			" 191-192	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 193-194	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 195-196	0 8 0	Do.			Do
			" 197-198	0 10 0	Do.			Do
			" 199-200	0 10 0	Do.			Do
			" 201-202	0 10 0	Do.			Do
			" 203-204	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 205-206	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 207-208	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 209-210	0 4 0	Do.			Do
			" 211-212	0 10 0	Do.			Do

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-80 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.		Rs. As. P.		29 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-80 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 4 "	Potato
" O. 28B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 3 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 4 "	Milk.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P. per day each.			Rs. As. P. per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 9 to 11	0 5 0 "	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5 Betel-3, 5-8 Onion-2-3	0 5 0 " 0 3 0 " 0 3 0 "	Fruit. Betel leaves. Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



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Chronicle And Comment

THE NEW ALDERMEN

WE offer our sincerest congratulations and warmest welcome to the new Aldermen—Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Haji Muhammad Hossain and Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar.

It is indeed gratifying to note that of the five Aldermen three are old and tried servants of Calcutta, of whom, again, two had occupied the Mayoral chair. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker has been easily the most beloved member of the Corporation for nearly two decades. Since his election as an Alderman in the New Corporation in 1924, he has sat continuously on the City Council with an unbroken record of service. That such a man tops the list of the Aldermen this year, with the largest number of votes is a testimony to his personal qualities no less than to his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Corporation.

The return of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi to the Corporation is a happy event which will give pleasure to all who are capable of appreciating worth and character. Mr. Siddiqi is one of those public men

in India, few in number, who have a large background. He has seen the world as very few in our midst have seen, not, of course, as a sight-seer or globe-trotter, but as an actual participant in some of the "big events" of our time in the East. Perhaps the ablest speaker and the most colourful personality in the House, Mr. Siddiqi's presence in the Corporation council chamber once again may be expected to lend pep and piquancy to the debates. They will never descend to dreary dullness if he is there, and, what is more, the dignity of the House will never be allowed to suffer.

We accord a special welcome to the lady Alderman—Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar. She is the second woman to occupy the position. The first was Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta. Mrs. Majumdar's name is a household word in Bengal. She is known wherever the Indian National Congress is known. The services and sacrifices of her husband, Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar, and herself form a bright chapter in the history of the national movement in Bengal. She comes to the Corporation with a fine record of work, and we have every reason to be delighted.

The chances of the ballot box had played a trick with Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar but the fortunes have turned the scales once again in his favour. It must please him to see himself occupying an Alderman's chair. It will give no less pleasure to his friends both in and outside the Corporation.

Haji Muhammad Hossain belongs to a well-known Muslim family with large business connections in the city and outside. A prominent merchant himself, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, he occupies already not an inconsiderable place in the life of Calcutta. We are sure that in his new position he will add to his experience and reputation and prove in every way worthy of the trust reposed in him.

New Councillors From Special Constituencies

Below we give the names of the new Councillors returned by the Special Constituencies at the last General Election. Some of them had sat on the Corporation before as noted against their names:—

The Anglo-Indian Constituency:—

1. Mr. A. N. Hildreth.
2. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, (from 1941-42).

The Labour Constituency:—

1. Mr. Som Nath Lahiri.
2. Mr. Md. Ismail.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

1. Mr. J. B. Elias.
2. Mr. J. H. Methold, (1936-37 and from 1941-42).
3. Mr. H. S. Gill.
4. Mr. L. E. Hunt.
5. Mr. W. R. Humphrey, (from 1940-41).
6. Mr. J. H. H. Ross.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. MUKERJEE

Late Collector To The Corporation

The entire staff of the Collection Department held a meeting in the office on the 17th April to condole the death of Mr. Haricharan Mukerjee, M.A., late Collector to the Corporation, who retired from service in 1933 and died recently at Benares. Mr. S. C. Chakrabarty, Assistant Collector presided and he as well as others spoke about the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer paid his tribute to the memory of the late Collector, and it was suggested by Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Assessor, that steps should be taken to preserve the memory of Mr. Mukerjee by having a portrait done in oils or some similar means, for which he suggested the formation of a small Committee with the following members:—

President—Mr. S. Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer;
Vice-Presidents—Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I, and Mr. B. Mukerji, Deputy Executive Officer II;
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. A. K. Basak, Collector;
Members (with powers to co-opt.)—Mr. D. N. Ganguli, Assessor, Mr. S. Ghosal, Licenses Officer; Mr. A. K. Mitra, Treasurer; Mr. N. Sarkar, Chief Accountant; Mr. R. Sinha, Chief Valuer and Surveyor; Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer; Mr. T. C. Mitra, Law Officer; and Mr. S. C. Chakrabarty, Assistant Collector.

A resolution of condolence was then passed, all present standing, and it was also resolved to send a copy of it to the surviving members of the family of Mr. Mukerjee.

The Calcutta Trades Association:—

1. Mr. W. I. N. MacEwan.
2. Mr. P. E. Walde.
3. Mr. Mackertich John (from 1937-38).
4. Mr. Alexander Clark, (from 1943-44).

The Port Commissioners:—

1. Mr. W. A. Burns, (from 1932-33).
2. Dr. S. C. Law, (from 1940-41).

Appointed By The Local Government

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Local Government to be members of the Corporation for 1944-45. Some of them had served the city before in the same capacity as noted against their names:—

1. Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., (1933-34 to 1939-40 and from 1943-44).
2. Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, (1931-32 to 1941-42 and from 1943-44).
3. Mr. Mowdudur Rahman.
4. Dr. Kadam Rasul.
5. Mr. Kamal Krishna Das.
6. Mr. Rajani Kanta Das.
7. Mr. Bhaba Sindhu Lashkar.
8. Mr. R. A. Gomes, (from 1943-44).

Those Who Have Ceased To Be Councillors

Below we publish the list of those who were members of the last Corporation but who have now ceased to be Councillors:—

General Constituencies

Ward No.

- 1 Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 2 The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 3 Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 4 Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghosh, (1930-31 to 1932-33 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 5 Mr. Radha Krishna Newatia (1943-44).
- 7 Mr. Debjiban Banerji, (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- Mr. Goculdas Mohata (1936-37 to 1943-44).
- Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingka, (1924-25 to 1926-27—Ward 7, 1927-28 to 1939-40—Ward 8 and 1940-41 to 1943-44—Ward 7).
- 11 Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly (1930-31 to 1932-33 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
12. Mr. Sushil Chandra Sen (1928-29 to 1943-44).
- 13 Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan, 1924-25 to 1943-44).
- 14 Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- 16 Mr. Profulla Kumar Datta (1939-40 to 1943-44).
- 22 Mr. Satish Chandra Bose (1940-41 to 1943-44).
25. Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose, (1936-37 to 1943-44).
- 26 Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerjee, (1933-34 to 1943-44).
- 27 Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
- 28 Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sarker, (1924-25 to 1943-44).
- 29 Mr. Narendra Nath Datta, (1927-28 to 1935-36 and 1938-39 to 1943-44).
- 30 Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar, (1940-41 to 1943-44)—Since elected Alderman.
- 31 Mr. Raj Chandra Ghose, (1940-41 to 1943-44).

Muhammadan**Ward No.**

- 8 Haji Mohammad Hussain, (1940-41 to 1943-44)—*Since elected Alderman.*
 9 Dr. A. Ahsan, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 10 & 11 Mr. Hamoodur Rahman (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 12 & 13 Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, (1940-41 to 1943-44)—*Since elected Alderman.*
 18 & 19 Mr. Syed Badrudduja, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 20 Mr. M. A. Jubbar, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 21 Khan Bahadur Md. Moshin Khan, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 22, 23, and 27 Mr. Mohammed Jalil, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 25 Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 28 Mr. Sk. Baser Ali, (1933-34 to 1935-36 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).
 30 & 31 Mr. Abdul Matin, (1940-41 to 1943-44).
 32 Dr. Sadeque Hossain, (1933-34 to 1935-36 and 1940-41 to 1943-44).

A Correction

We regret very much that due to inadvertence the name of Mr. Abdur Rezak was omitted from the list of sitting Councillors returned at the last General Elections published in our issue of the 8th April last.

Mr. Rezak has been returned from the Muhammadan Constituency of Colootala, Ward No. 8. He represented Wards Nos. 4, 6 and 7 during the last term 1940-41 to 1943-44.

Our Chief's Bereavement

We deeply regret to record the death, which took place on Friday, the 7th instant, at his Calcutta residence, of Mr. Sasipati Chatterjee, brother of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, at the early age of 48. He was suffering from dropsy to which he succumbed. He was a bachelor and stevedore by profession. He used to give largely in charities, his last contribution being Rs. 1,500 to his village girls' school in memory of his deceased mother. He leaves behind him four brothers and numerous friends and relations to mourn his death.

We offer our sincerest condolences to our Chief and the other members of the bereaved family.

Mayor's Famine Relief Fund

An exhibition of Indian art in aid of the Mayor of Calcutta's Famine Relief Fund will be held in London in the first week of June. The patron is Mr. Augustus John and the President of the Executive Committee Sir William Rothenstein.

It is hoped that representative selections of modern Indian paintings will come from India in time to be included.

Rented Premises in Calcutta

According to the *Associated Press* more than 92 per cent. of the total population in Calcutta live in rented premises, it is learnt from enquiries made in connection with the Administration of the Calcutta Rent Control Order. There are in all 74,341 such premises, of which 21,916 are dwelling and 52,425 rented. The number of 'business' premises is 1,000.

Drive Against Venereal Diseases in Calcutta

A review of the working of the Government scheme for the eradication of venereal diseases in Calcutta is contained in a report just issued.

The incidence of the diseases has of late been on the increase and the figures are alarmingly high. To combat the menace the Government have recently launched an anti-venereal disease campaign for the benefit of the civil population. Seven out-patient clinics, five for men and two for women, have been started in different city hospitals. Facilities for scientific diagnosis and modern treatment with costly and specific medicines are given free to all persons irrespective of their social status or economic condition. Privacy and secrecy is maintained as much as possible.

Since the introduction of the scheme, the number of new cases treated in the various clinics (in February and March) totalled 4,182 and old cases 11,909.

Dr. Sourin Ghose, Director, Venereal Diseases Clinics, Bengal Government, the author of the report, suggests for the success of the scheme, among other things educational propaganda, legislation regarding compulsory treatment of infected persons, abolition of brothels and repatriation of prostitutes. To help prostitutes to abandon their way of living and re-enter the normal life of the community, he stresses the need for the establishment of homes for rehabilitated women, vocational training and finding suitable employment for them.

Maharaja Nanda Kumar's Calcutta Residence

Mr. Binoy Jiban Ghosh, Superintendent, Secretary's Department, now detained in the Baksa Special Jail writes:—

"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette of the 18th March, 1944 came to my hand only this evening. I was very pleasantly surprised to find on the first page a number of valuable facts concerning Maharaja Nandakumar, furnished by a much esteemed colleague whose information on all such topics I consider authoritative, and whose statements on this particular subject is all the more so, in view of his being a descendant of the illustrious Indian of historic fame.

"As a humble student of history I have always been eager to lap up avidly any information regarding such historic celebrities that happens to come my way.

"I have been told by a person belonging to an old Calcutta family, resident in that particular locality for generations, that the residential mansion of Maharaja Nandakumar stood on the spot just south of the present Beadon Square. The site is now partially vacant and partly covered with ruined dilapidated fragments of masonry black with age. Some of these tumbling-down, bare blocks of brick might have once formed portions of the splendid palace of the Maharaja. The present Beadon Square once formed part of the private gardens of the Maharaja, and the vast precincts of the magnificent mansion of the Maharaja covered an area roughly bounded by the Upper Chittpore Road on the west, Beadon Street and Raja Gurudas Street on the north and east, and on the south by the narrow lane that now runs from Chittpore to Chittaranjan Avenue, just north of Haren Seals' House.

"My informant assured me that he was quite certain that this was the site of the Maharaja's mansion."

Government Grants For Bengal Municipalities

The Bengal Government have sanctioned the payment from provincial revenues, to the municipalities of Budge Budge, Baranagar, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Serampore a sum equivalent to half the pay of their health officers on duty, for 12 months from December 1, 1943.

A similar grant has also been sanctioned for the District Board of Mymensingh.

A subvention of Rs. 48,000 from the Government of Bengal to enable the Burdwan Municipality to carry on its work during 1944-45 is felt necessary by the Commissioners of the Municipality, who have resolved to approach Government for the purpose. The question as to whether the income of the Burdwan Municipality can be augmented by any fresh levy by way of rates and taxes, was carefully considered by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting.

The New Mayor Of Bombay

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year 1944-45 at a meeting of the Bombay Corporation held on April 10 last. He secured 58 votes against 33 polled by his rival Mr. R. K. Tatnis.

Mr. Master, who has been a member of the Bombay Corporation since 1931, was arrested on August 8, 1942, and kept in detention.

After his election as Mayor Mr. Master has been released by the Government.

Bombay Faces A Great Tragedy

An accidental fire which is reported to have broken out in a ship in the dock area overtook a great part of the city of Bombay on April 14, causing thereby loss of 847 lives, and rendering a few thousands homeless. Attended with violent explosions, the mystery of this fire-tragedy has not so far been explained. The fire is reported to have spread to ammunition dumps.

Above loss of lives and damage to property, 55 thousand tons of foodgrains that have been burnt down have caused a great alarm. This reserve was kept to successfully work the Bombay scheme of rationing. The Government of India have, however, taken prompt action in the matter and arrangements are being made to despatch foodgrains to Bombay. Contributions from the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, the Royal Western India Turf Club and others are flowing in for arrangement of adequate relief to the distressed and the homeless.

The civilian officials, the military personnel, the Fire Brigade, the A. R. P., the hospital authorities and the volunteers of the several non-official organisations are reported to have risen to the occasion and given a good account of themselves.

Our heart goes out in deep sympathy to the families of those citizens of Bombay who have lost their lives and to the hundreds who have been rendered homeless. All praise is due to the Bombay Corporation which has undertaken the bulk of the relief operations in the city. The biggest problem is the problem of housing the people who have lost their health and home. The civil hospitals have arranged

for emergency staffs, drugs and other requisites. Blood centres are known to have been working magnificently.

All praise is due to Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, who has set his head and heart just after his release from detention to the organisation of relief on a large scale. We cannot but remember with a sense of gratitude the assistance which the merchants and citizens rendered only the other day to the famine-stricken in Calcutta and the districts.

May Bombay recoup her loss at an early date.

Death Of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar

The death, at the great age of 92, on Wednesday last of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress removes another great personality from among the country's stalwart fighters for freedom.

The offices of the Calcutta Corporation remained closed upto 11-30 a.m. on Saturday, April 22, out of respect to the memory of this great Indian nationalist.

At the special session of the Congress in Calcutta in September 1920 under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, Gandhiji brought forward his programme of non-co-operation to redress the Punjab and Khilapat wrongs. This did not appeal to Dr. Vijayaraghavachariar, who stressed that non-co-operation should not be launched upon to redress particular wrongs. He urged that the absence of *Swaraj* was the biggest wrong the country was labouring under and the non-co-operation should be launched to redress that wrong.

At the historic session of the Congress at Nagpur in December, 1920, Dr. Vijayaraghavachariar was elected President—the highest honour in the gift of the nation. It was at that session Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das who went to fight Gandhiji became his convert and Gandhiji took full control of the Congress.

Extension Of Madras City

At the instance of the Government, the Madras Corporation have been asked to submit a scheme for the extension of the Madras City whose present area is 33 square miles, which is larger than Calcutta and Bombay. The question was considered at a recent meeting of the City Council which adopted a resolution asking the Commissioners to submit the scheme. If the scheme fructifies, the larger Madras will include the beautiful Adyar in the south and other adjoining Panchayat areas including Saidpet Municipality. Avoidance of congestion and precaution against outbreak of epidemics are the main objects of the scheme which will take at least two years to complete.

Municipal Tax On Theatre Seats

A tax of two cents a day on each theatre seat in the city is proposed for Miami, Florida, U. S. A., in search for new sources of revenue. There are approximately 25,000 theatre seats in the city, and it is anticipated that the tax will raise \$1,25,000 a year. Cost to theatre patrons will be about two-thirds of a cent per show.

Newspapers And Post-War City-Planning

The City Planning Board of Miami, Florida, U. S. A. in co-operation with the city's two newspapers recently conducted a newspaper poll to determine the public's preferential rating of post-war projects.

Sunday editions of the two papers were used to publicize the poll. The first page section of each paper prominently displayed illustrations, drawings, related reading matter and a form of ballot listing 15 projects in alphabetical order. The projects were the principal ones under consideration. Repair of sidewalks and streets was omitted since this is part of the usual routine work of city maintenance. The public was invited to number projects listed on the ballot in order of preference, then post their ballots to the planning office for tabulation. Both newspapers gave continuing publicity through news items and editorials.

LATE PERFORMANCES IN THEATRES
AND CINEMASPERMISSION TO BE GRANTED ONLY ON
FESTIVE OCCASIONS

The following resolutions of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee dated the 28th March, 1944, was confirmed by the Corporation on the 31st March, 1944 :—

That the Committee are of opinion that permission for late performances beyond the prescribed time-limit to any Theatre or Cinema house should not be granted except on festive occasions.

That the fee for granting special permission under Article 86 of the Theatre Bye-laws, to a Theatre or Cinema house to continue performances beyond the prescribed time limit, on festive occasions, be imposed on the following scale :—

*For a house with 500 or more seats
Rs. 100 per night. For a house with seats
less than 500 Rs. 50 per night.*

Considerable public interest was expressed in the poll. Sewage disposal and sewer extensions; a new railroad terminal and related improvements; slum clearance and redevelopment; hospital improvements and additions; and waterworks supply source and extensions were voted highest on the list. In addition to the five most preferred projects, the following were ranked as important; bridges and tunnels; incinerator improvements; parks and playgrounds; library, fire, city administration building, auditorium, stadium enlargement, sidewalks, street widening, bus terminal, harbour improvement, garbage collection, planning and zoning, air transportation, squatters, housing programme, waterfront beautification, and mosquito control.

U. S. Cities Sued For Water Pollution

The State of California, on behalf of the State Board of Health, the Fish and Game Commission and the Division of Parks, has filed an injunction suit against Los Angeles and nine other cities because of sewage pollution of Santa Monica Bay. The other defendant cities are Alhambra, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Culver City, El Segundo, Glendale, Santa Monica, South Pasadena, and Vernon. Two sanitation districts are also named as defendants. The suit declares that the sewage disposal plant is obsolete and inadequate, and seeks the injunction lest further pollution causes an epidemic.

CORPORATION ELECTION

A Crop Of Petition

A number of election petitions arising out of the general election to the Corporation of Calcutta, held in March last was made on Monday last before Mr. Justice Das, when the Calcutta High Court re-opened after Easter holidays.

In one petition petitioner Satinath Sikdar, an elector of general constituency of Beliaghata, Ward No. 28, challenged the validity of the elections of Councillors Abinash C. Banerjee and A. S. Naskar, while petitioner Mohan Lal Ghose of general constituency, Ward No. 12, asked for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Nishit Chandra Sen.

Petitioner Abdul Jabbar Waheedi of the Mahomedan constituency of Colootolla, Ward No. 8, contested the elections of Councillors Abdur Rezak and Mr. Rafique, petitioner Abdul Karim Mistry of Mahomedan constituency of Baniapukur, Ward No. 20, challenged the elections of Councillors Abdus Sattar and two others; Khan Saheb S. M. Solaiman of the Mahomedan constituency of Ekbalpur, Ward No. 25, asked for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Noor Mahammad; petitioner M. Yusuf of the Mahomedan constituency of Watgunj and Hastings, Ward No. 26, contested the election of Councillor S. A. Habib and petitioned Syed Kutubuddin Ahmed of the Mahomedan constituency of Tangra, Ward No. 18, and Entally, Ward No. 19, applied for the setting aside of the election of Councillor Md. Gulzar.

His Lordship fixed the hearing of the applications for Wednesday next and gave the direction in all the applications for the productions of all election papers, including packets of ballot papers, rejected and tendered, and counterfoils, list of challenged votes, and also papers, documents, etc., relating to the above elections.

Besides the above petitions, 4 other election petitions were made which were also fixed for hearing, on Wednesday next.

All the 14 election cases, arising out of the last general election to the Corporation of Calcutta, came up for hearing on Thursday last before Mr. Justice Sen appointed as a special judge for the purpose.

Necessary directions were given and the hearing was adjourned.

It appeared that out of 14 election cases, 6 cases concerned elections from the general constituency, and the other 8 cases concerned elections from the Mahomedan constituency.

Among others, the election of Sir Hari Sanker Paul has been challenged by petitioner Arun Bhattacharya Roy, as also the election of Councillors Bijoy K. Banerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose and others by petitioners Ramesh Chandra and Dharendra N. Banerjee respectively.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN

Composition Of The Corporation Complete

Five Aldermen of the Corporation were elected at the meeting of the elected and appointed Councillors held on Friday, the 21st April, 1944 in the Council Chamber of the Central Municipal Office, thus completing the composition of the Corporation of Calcutta for 1944-45.

The five elected Aldermen are:—

1. MR. HEM CHANDRA NASKER
2. MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAJUMDAR
3. MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI
4. HAJI MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN
5. MR. DHIRENDRA KUMAR MAJUMDER

Altogether forty-nine nomination papers were filed, two of which were rejected after scrutiny. Of the forty-seven candidates thus left in the field, twenty withdrew from the contest, leaving the field open to twenty-seven only.

The names of the candidates whose nomination paper had been accepted were:—

(1) Mr. Bashir Ahmed; (2) Mr. S. Sharfuddin Ahmed; (3) Mr. Mohamed Syed Ali (Alias Ali Saheb); (4) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (5) Mr. Chandi Charan Banerjee; (6) Mr. Krishnendra Narayan Bhowmick; (7) Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas; (8) Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty; (9) Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee; (10) Mr. Birendra Krishna Ghosh; (11) Mr. Haricharan Ghosh; (12) Mr. Bhupendra Nath Guha; (13) Mr. J. C. Gupta; (14) Mr. Pankaj Prasanna Gupta; (15) Mr. Haji Mohammad Hossain; (16) Khan Bahadur S. M. Jan; (17) Mr. H. A. Latif; (18) Mrs. Hemapraava Majumdar; (19) Mr. Abdul Matin; (20) Mr. Dharendra Kumar Majumdar; (21) Mr. A. C. Mitter; (22) Mr. Dharendra Nath Mookherjee; (23) Mr. B. Mukherjee; (24) Mr. Someswar Prasad Mukherjee; (25) Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker; (26) Dr. Panchanan Neogi; (27) Rai Bahadur Girija Nath Pal Chaudhury; (28) Mr. Abdur Rahim; (29) Mr. A. S. M. K. Rahman; (30) Sk. Abdur Rahman; (31) Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chaudhury; (32) Dr. B. C. Roy; (33) Mr. S. C. Roy; (34) Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sircar; (35) Mr. Pulin Behari Sawoo; (36) Mr. Priyanath Sen; (37) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett; (38) Mr. Md. Shafique; (39) Khawaja Shamsuddin; (40) Mr. Arabindo Shaw; (41) Mr. Panchu Kali Shaw; (42) Mr. Babulal Shroff; (43) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi; (44) Sk. Sirajuddin; (45) Rai Bahadur Surendra Narayan

Sinha; (46) Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah; and (47) Mr. T. M. Zarif.

The nomination papers of Shahazada Yusu Mirza and Mr. Deben Dey had been rejected.

When the Councillors met, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury proposed the name of Mr. Anand Lal Poddar, Deputy Mayor, as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar seconded.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherji proposed the name of Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, ex-Mayor, as chairman. Mr. Prabhansu Kumar Sett seconded.

Mr. Poddar was elected Chairman by 51 votes to 29.

All the ninetythree elected and nominated Councillors were present and participated in the election.

The following candidates were announced by the Chairman to have withdrawn from the contest:—

(1) Mr. Mohamed Syed Ali (alias Ali Saheb); (2) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (3) Mr. Chandi Charan Banerjee; (4) Mr. J. C. Gupta; (5) Mr. H. A. Latif; (6) Mr. Abdul Matin; (7) Mr. A. C. Mitter; (8) Mr. Dharendra Nath Mookherjee; (9) Mr. Someswar Prasad Mukherjee; (10) Dr. Panchanan Neogi; (11) Rai Bahadur Girija Nath Pal Chaudhury; (12) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett; (13) Mr. Md. Shafique; (14) Khawaja Shamsuddin; (15) Mr. Arabindo Shaw; (16) Mr. Panchu Kali Shaw; (17) Sk. Sirajuddin; (18) Rai Bahadur Surendra Narayan Sinha; (19) Mr. T. M. Zarif; and (20) Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chaudhury.

Voting was by ballot, Messrs. J. H. Methold and Rupnarain Gogger acting as "Tellers".

The Chairman, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, announced the following voting results:—

1. MR. HEM CHANDRA NASKER—88 Votes.
2. MRS. HEMAPRAVA MAJUMDAR—79 Votes.
3. MR. ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI—57 Votes.
4. HAJI MOHAMMAD HOSSAIN—48 Votes.
5. MR. DHIRENDRA KUMAR MAJUMDAR—39 Votes.

6. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee—37 votes.
7. Khan Bahadur S. M. Jan—28 votes.
8. Mr. Hari Charan Ghosh—27 votes.
9. Dr. B. C. Roy—24 votes.
10. Sk. Abdur Rahman—23 votes.

RECEPTION TO COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. SINHA

The staff of the Bank of Commerce Ltd., gave a reception to Dr. S. N. Sinha, M.S., Director, Bank of Commerce Ltd., on his being elected a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from Ward 27, on Sunday, the 16th April, 1944 at Aleya Cinema, Ballyganj. A variety programme was gone through. The songs of Kumari Mira Chatterjee, Sandhya Mukherjee, Bithika Bose and Manjuri Sen and *Setar* by Kumari Basana Chowdhury were highly enjoyable. Mr. H. C. Dutt gave a comic skit and the programme was concluded with the screening of the Bengali sound cartoon pictures produced by Mandar Films. The guests were treated to tea and light refreshments. Many prominent persons were present.

11. Mr. Priyanath Sen—4 votes.
12. Mr. Pulin Behari Sawoo—8 votes.
13. Mr. Bashir Ahmed—1 vote.
14. Mr. Pankaj Prasanna Gupta—1 vote.
15. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sircar—1 vote.
16. Mr. Babulal Shroff—1 vote, and
17. Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah—1 vote.

The first five candidates were declared as elected.

Candidates who withdrew from the contest but in whose favour one vote each was recorded were:—
(1) Mr. Syed Badrudduja; (2) Mr. Abdul Matin; (8) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Mookherjee, and (4) Mr. Ram Chandra Sett.

One vote was recorded in favour of Shahzada Yousuf Mirza though his nomination paper had been rejected.

Those who neither withdrew nor secured any votes were:—

- (1) Mr. S. Sharfuddin; (2) Mr. Krishnendra Narayan Bhowmick; (8) Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas; (4) Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty; (5) Mr. Birendra Krishna Ghosh; (6) Mr. Bhupendra Nath Guha; (7) Mr. B. Mukherjee; (8) Mr. Abdur Rahim; (9) Mr. A. S. M. K. Rahman; and (10) Mr. S. C. Roy.

The results of the election were received with applause.

BOMBAY FIRE AND AFTER

Reference In The Bombay Corporation

Bombay, April 20.

Thirteen officers and men of the City's Fire Brigade and the Auxiliary fire services have been killed, 53 are missing and believed to be dead and 71 are injured following the recent explosions and fires in the city. This was revealed to-day by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, at a meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Nagindas who occupied the Mayoral chair for the first time to-day after an absence of twenty months from the Corporation paid a tribute to the Municipal staff, especially the Municipal Fire Brigade who rendered immense help and who suffered heavily in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Nagindas said that 10 appliances of the fire brigade were missing and 5 had been damaged, while 23 appliances of the auxiliary fire services were missing and 10 had been damaged. He referred to the death of Lt.-Col. J. R. Sadler, General Manager, docks of the Bombay Port Trust, who was a member of the Corporation for a short period and expressed sympathy to his family.

Referring to relief work the Mayor said that apart from normal relief there were other problems which had to be considered and solved. The most prominent of those was the question of reparation and compensation as regards lives lost and properties damaged or destroyed. Already a feeling of panic had been prevalent among those unfortunate persons whose properties had been destroyed and damaged.

The question of fixing the liability upon proper shoulders was thus one of the foremost questions.

The Mayor urged that the Government of India should promptly come out with a declaration of their intentions on the question of compensation for the loss.

On a motion on behalf of the Muslim League Party the House adjourned as a mark of respect to those who lost their lives and the property who were injured.

CORPORATION ELECTION DISPUTE

Petition To Nullify Results Of Ward No. 7

Before Mr. Justice Sen as the Special Judge appointed to hear the 14 election petitions arising out of the last general election of councillors to the Calcutta Corporation, held on March 29 last, an application was made on Friday last on behalf of the petitioner: Sachindra Nath Paul asking for an order that the records relating to the election of Indra Chand Bhuwalka, Madan Lal Khemka and S. N. Banerjee, three of the respondents, as Councillors from Ward No. 7, general constituency, be produced before this court and for a declaration that the above respondents were not duly elected or returned and their election was null and void. He also asked for setting aside their election and the holding of a fresh election in compliance with the Calcutta Municipal Act and the rules made thereunder.

The petitioner's case was that he was an elector in the above ward and three candidates could be returned therefrom. There were 6 duly nominated candidates, including the above respondents, as also Shew Chand Soni, Ratan Lal Agarwalla and Charu Chandra Chatterjee. On March 29 no polling was held and he learnt that an order had been obtained from this court declaring the above three respondents duly elected from Ward No. 7. That order had been obtained on the allegations that the above respondents were the only candidates standing for election (as Soni was disqualified) and so it was incumbent on the returning officer to report to the Chief Executive Officer accordingly and that they were thus the duly elected councillors from that Ward. By that order the court also declared Soni as a disqualified candidate. The petitioner further alleged that the above respondents knew that Chatterjee had not withdrawn his candidature and the court was thus misled. It was a fraud on the court and thus the petitioner's right to vote had been interfered with. Such a false statement had materially affected the result of the election. In any event, poll should have been taken. A letter of withdrawal had been taken from Chatterjee on the assurance that it was necessary for an arbitration by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, as to who among the candidates should withdraw from the contest. That letter was given to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee on the distinct understanding and assurance that it would not be used and would be returned to Charu Chandra Chatterjee if there was no arbitration as arranged. In fact there was no arbitration but the letter was not returned to Charu. Instead it had been filed by some one with the Chief Executive Officer. So the election was a nullity and void.

The above respondents denied the allegations and charges made against them. Banerjee's case was that he never made over any letter of withdrawal to anyone. There was no interference with the right of the petitioner to vote as alleged. There was nothing which was fraudulent or illegal. Banerjee had no concern with what happened between Charu Chandra Chatterjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. If the petitioner was aggrieved by anything that was done by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who was neither a candidate nor the agent of any of the above respondents, that could not be charged as a corrupt practice against those who had been returned as Councillors from the above ward and it could not vitiate their election. The petition had not disclosed any corrupt practice by the returned candidates. There had been no breach of the election rules and no grounds had been made out for setting aside the election. The petition should also be dismissed for the simple reason that no corrupt practices had been disclosed therein.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

THE EVENTS ON THE INDO-BURMA FRONTIER

Eight Points In The Background

The following background points may be useful when studying the events in Burma:—

(1) The Indo-Burma frontier runs roughly north-east and south-east and is about 690 miles in length. Very crudely, we are across that frontier into Burma at its two extremities while the Japanese are across it into India at its centre.

(2) At the north end of the frontier we have two bases, Ledo and Fort Hertz. Ledo is the railhead on the line from Calcutta. Our forces (Chinese, Gurkhas, Burmese, Chins and Kachins under General Stilwell) based on these two places are advancing south and have penetrated about 80 miles into the area of Jambu

of Ukhrul, although it remains to be seen whether they can keep it cut.

(6) London commentators state that so far the strength of the Japanese columns operating in the centre does not suggest a successful attack on Manipur Road at all likely. Note also General Auchinleck's confident references to Imphal.

(7) In all the Burmese fighting, it should be remembered that distances are very considerable. Also that columns can operate in dense jungle out of sight of air reconnaissance and

EASTERN AIR COMMAND AND U. S. A. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS

TRANSFERRED FROM DELHI TO CALCUTTA AREA

Maj-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer's Eastern Air Command and U. S. A. Air Force Headquarters have been transferred from New Delhi to the Calcutta area, according to a Press Note published on April 18. This change brings the entire operational centre of Allied air warfare in the India-Burma sector almost 1,000 miles nearer to the fighting fronts.

Accompanying Gen. Stratemeyer's staff to their new location are the headquarters of the India-China Wing of the Air Transport Command, under Brig-Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, whose activities Gen. Stratemeyer co-ordinates with other agencies in the theatre, and the headquarters of the China-Burma-India Air Service Command under Brig-Gen. Robert O. Oliver. Both Gen. Hardin and Gen. Oliver serve as Assistant Chiefs of Staff to Gen. Stratemeyer, in addition to being the Commanding Generals of their respective Commands.

THE S. E. ASIA COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED FROM DELHI TO CEYLON

April 16.

Lord Louis Mountbatten has to-day transferred his headquarters from Delhi to Ceylon.

The move is significant of the approaching new phase in the South-east Asia campaign—a change from the preparatory to the operational stage. It also emphasizes that the coming offensive will be predominantly a naval operation, at least in its opening phases.

Bum and Shaduzup. More than 80 miles further south British airborne troops threaten the Japanese-held line to the Myitkyina railhead in which their troops facing Stilwell are based.

(3) At the south-end of the frontier, British, Indian and West African troops of the 14th Army have penetrated into Arakan and the Kaladan areas.

(4) These advances at either end of the front are a part of the strategic whole planned by Mountbatten.

(5) In the centre of our base is Imphal. This is not on a railway but is supplied by road from the railway at Manipur Road (Dimapore about 6 miles in the north). This latter place is on the Calcutta-Ledo line. The Japanese have succeeded temporarily in cutting the road, west

that opportunities for one side to get in the flank or the rear of the other are limitless. The fact that the Japanese have cut the Imphal-Manipur Road highway is not a sign of allied weakness in this area but is simply a result of fighting in a very extensive area covered with thick jungle where the enemy's movements cannot properly be observed. Similarly, if it were not for the cover of the jungle we could not have staged our airborne landings.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that our undoubted air superiority allows us to maintain columns by air in case we need the advantage which is denied to the Japanese.

DAY TO DAY PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS

APRIL 7.

Japanese pressure on the outskirts of Kohima was maintained. A counter-attack against a small initial penetration was successful.

APRIL 8.

There was slightly increased activity on the Arakan front. Indian troops, supported by effective artillery and mortar fire, repelled with heavy casualties a strong counter-attack.

made by the Japanese on one of the Allied positions south of Maungdaw.

It was estimated, about 6,000 casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese on the Assam-Burma front.

At least three thousand had been killed, and while it was usual to estimate at least twice as many had been wounded.

This indicated that the strength of the enemy in the central sector area was considerably larger than that in the Arakan recently when the total Japanese strength engaged was about 15,000. But there was still no sign of any major attack on any of the key points. Only Kohima was imminently threatened, although here no important engagement had been reported.

APRIL 9.

A Japanese counter-attack on the hill feature north of the Imphal plain captured by the Allied troops the day before was repulsed without difficulty. To the south-west patrol activity continued.

Japanese forces attacked Kohima and succeeded in getting to the outskirts of the town. A counter-attack drove them out again.

Japanese pressure in the Kohima area was maintained throughout the 9th April. All parties which penetrated the

THE BRITISH WILL BEAT THE JAPS

COL. KNOX ON IMPHAL OPERATIONS

Washington, April 11.

Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press conference to-day that he was confident that the British forces in India would be able to halt the Japanese drive near Imphal. He said that he did not regard the Japanese thrust as serious, since it involved only a small number of men. He added: "The British are out to beat it and no doubt will."

Replying to questions about reports that Japanese naval units were concentrated at Singapore, Col. Knox admitted that such reports had been received, but said that the units had been dispersed "so far as we know."

Allied defences were eliminated. Fifty dead were counted and prisoners captured.

APRIL 10.

South of the Imphal plain enemy pressure increased along the road from Tiddim. In the foothills, north-east of the plain further losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Small parties of the enemy had been contacted by the Allied troops south of the track leading west from Bishenpore on the Imphal-Tiddim Road. Casualties were inflicted.

There was no sign of an enemy attack on Imphal, although three weeks passed since the enemy had developed his offensive with the evident object of taking that great granary of Assam.

During these three weeks he had certainly covered great distances but at great cost to himself and without achieving anything of great military value. The occupation of Tamu was no gain to him.

In the Arakan enemy resistance stiffened.

APRIL 11.

In the Imphal area the enemy maintained contact from the south with the Allied troops.

Allied offensive patrols from the Imphal plain inflicted casualties on the Japanese in a number of clashes in the foothills to the north-east as well as in the vicinity of the Tiddim Road.

In the Kohima area Japanese pressure against the defended locality and in the hill country both north and south of the Road was maintained.

Fighters, fighter-bombers and dive-bombers of the Tactical Air Force maintained their heavy attacks on communications, supply lines and enemy installations in the Arakan, Kaladan, Mayu, Chin Hills and Chindwin Valley areas.

APRIL 12.

On the Arakan front normal activity continued.

American infantry fighting in difficult terrain in the Kumon range, east of the Mogaung Valley had driven the Japanese from Nhpum with heavy casualties to the enemy.

Allied levies ambushing a party of 40 Japanese in the Fort Hertz area near Maran, killed 9 Japanese.

APRIL 13.

An action developed in the foot-hills to the north-west of the Imphal plain. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting the allied troops captured a position.

In the Kohima area no further developments were reported and the situation shows improvement.

IMPHAL PLAIN PERILOUS FOR THE INVADER

THE "TIMES" ON THE BURMA CAMPAIGN

London, April 15.

"The Times" in a leading article on the Burma campaign says: "The New Guinea and Guadalcanal campaigns have shown that hardy and frugal as the Japanese infantryman is, there are limits to his physical endurance, especially in jungle conditions. The jungle provides no food and foraging in the Imphal Plain will be a perilous affair for the invading forager."

"But the strong probability that the activity of Japanese roving detachments will diminish progressively does not make their destruction or expulsion any the less urgent. As long as they infest the Manipur region they impose a heavy strain on Allied transport and supply services. This applies particularly to mainly U. S. Transport Command which is concerned not only with supplying Chinese needs and those of the Wingate force, but is also supplying our force on the Kaladan river and in the central sector, as well as Gen. Stilwell's troops far in the north."

Allied operations to clear the Road in this vicinity continued.

On the Imphal-Tiddim Road, contact was maintained with the enemy. Operations were confined to patrolling and artillery fire.

Activity on the Arakan front was confined to patrolling. There was some enemy mortar fire on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road between the tunnels.

A small enemy party which had remained in position following their attack on the night 12/13 April was exterminated.

APRIL 14.

Enemy attacks on the night of April 13/14 on Kohima from both east and west were repulsed.

Operations to clear the Kohima-Dimapur Road were progressing satisfactorily. Heavy casualties were inflicted and equipment was captured when enemy positions on the road were cleared north-west of Kohima.

In the neighbourhood of the Tiddim Road several small enemy attacks were repulsed.

There was no important activity south or east of the Imphal plain. Small enemy parties remained in the area of the Bishenpore-Slicher track.

In the Imphal plain area local actions continued in the hill to the north and north-east of the plain.

There was no change in the Kohima area. The offensive operations against enemy road blocks near Kohima on the Kohima-Dimapur Road were progressing.

APRIL 15.

North-east of the Imphal Plain allied troops captured an important hill feature, the possession of which had been strongly contested in the past few days. The Imphal plain was in allied hands.

There was no important change on the Arakan front, where artillery and patrol activity continued.

Fighting was now taking place in the Imphal plain itself, according to a South-east Asia Command communique.

The enemy was cautiously hopping forward from hill to hill in the north and north-east of Imphal plain and gingerly pawing into the plain proper.

At certain points the Jap forces were less than 8 miles from the fringe of the Imphal town. At one point the enemy was perched on a 5000 feet high hill overlooking the plain only 5 miles from its foot. Elsewhere the allied troops and the enemy started at each other across valleys from two hilltops side by side.

The only other activity of importance was towards the south-west of Imphal—the Bishenpore-Silchar road area—where the fighting seemed to be gradually developing as more Jap forces arrived in the south.

In a strike against the Andamans, heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. A. Air Force of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, in daylight bombed enemy shipping at Port Blair.

APRIL 16.

North-east of the Imphal plain the allies improved their positions in the surrounding hills. Mopping-up continued near

the feature captured the day before. In the high ridges near the Palel-Tamu road there was slight increase in enemy pressure supported by artillery fire.

Allied operations to clear the Kohima-Dimapur road had continued effectively with the capture of further important positions from the Japanese. Enemy casualties in these operations were very heavy.

Contact was made with a small enemy party in the hills about 20 miles north-east of Kohima. There was no other material change in the neighbourhood of Kohima.

In the neighbourhood of the Tiddim road allied offensive patrols were active against the enemy. In the Bishenpore area allied troops made contact with a small enemy party.

West of Bishenpore allied troops drove the Japanese from a position they had occupied near the track to Silchar. The enemy counter-attacked and fighting continues.

APRIL 17.

North-east of the Imphal Plain allied infantry, supported by tanks, made further advances. Three small enemy defensive positions were captured.

South of the Imphal Plain, on the Tiddim road, there was little activity.

On the night of April 17-18 allied troops repulsed two Japanese attacks on their position east of Palel. In this area, Spitfires destroyed an enemy air craft and damaged four others of a formation which dropped a few bombs.

APRIL 18.

In the past few days allied troops advanced north-east from the Imphal Plain where they contacted the enemy and made satisfactory progress.

APRIL 19.

West of Bishenpore and south of the track to Silchar, bitter fighting continued for a hill feature, the possession of which had been disputed for two days.

CARELESS POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Censorship To Be Imposed For Military Security

A Press Communique states:—

Military security is vital to any nation at war. Its importance is increased when the enemy is within reach of a country's land and sea frontiers. It becomes even more important when the enemy is thrown on the defensive but is still in contact and expects an attack, for he will then redouble his efforts to obtain information from within the base from which an attack on him can be launched. India has now reached this latter stage as it has become a major base for offensive operations against the Japanese, and in view of its increasing operational importance, the whole problem of security has been reviewed.

Despite widespread propaganda to stop careless talk and careless correspondence, there is still a considerable element, both in official and non-official circle, which fails to understand what extensive harm can result from gossip, especially in correspondence, about matters of military importance. Not only the lives of Indian and Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen but also the security of Indian civilian lives and property are endangered by the leakage of military information.

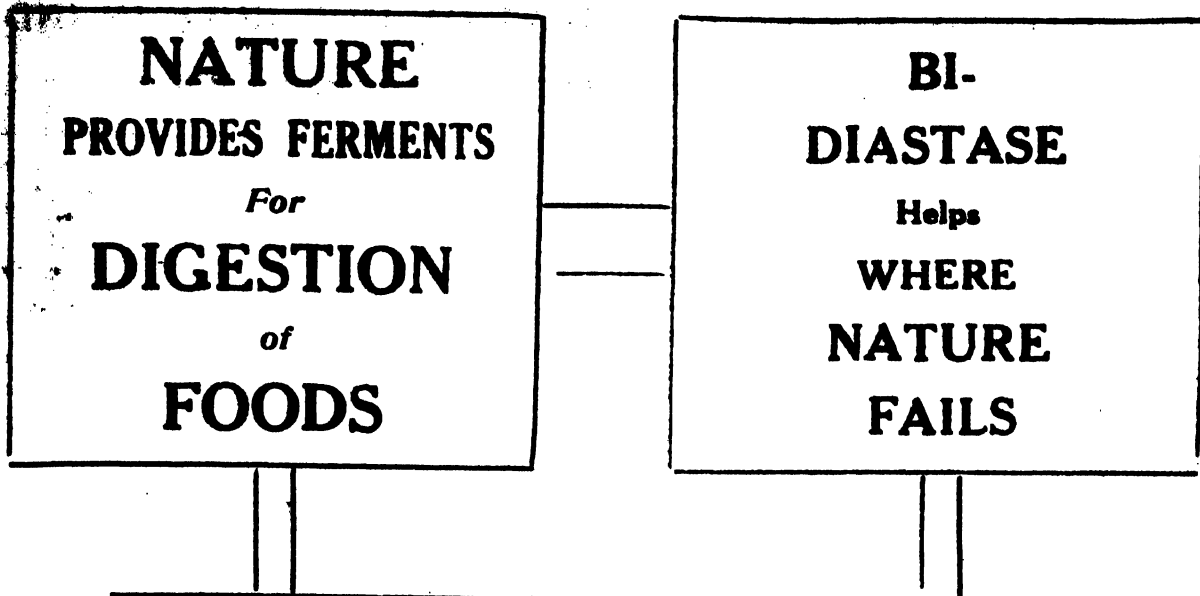
The majority of the public, and the Press in particular, fully appreciate the need for military security, but it is clear that owing to the thoughtlessness and carelessness of a small minority the essential degree of military security has not yet been achieved. Solely in the interest of military security the Government of India, therefore, find it impera-

tive to exercise their powers of censorship in respect of non-official internal postal and telegraphic correspondence, and to issue a warning that any one found guilty of a serious breach of security in the course of correspondence will be severely dealt with.

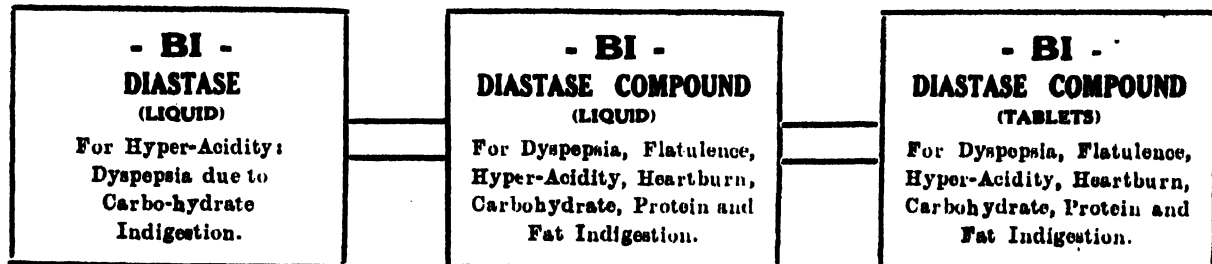
The effect of this decision is to bring India into line with the practice already existing in other countries involved in major military activities such as the United Kingdom itself. Every endeavour will be made to avoid delay to correspondence and inconvenience to the public and it is stressed that the censorship will only be exercised in respect of matters which would be detrimental to the conduct of operations if leakage to the enemy occurred. All correspondence opened in this censorship will be clearly marked "Opened by Examiner," but no notice will be given of the areas in which, and the period for which, the censorship will operate from time to time.

Attention is drawn to some of the more important matters which must not be conveyed in private postal and telegraphic correspondence e.g.—(i) location, numbers of movements—past, present or future—of convoys, or any naval, military or Air Force units, detachments or ships, and the arrival or non-arrival of reinforcements; (ii) Armaments or equipment of any kind; (iii) distinguishing signs for the identification of formations, units and their transport; (iv) communications, such as the construction, use, condition or probable extension of ports, roads, aerodromes, railways or other transportation facilities; (v) details of damage or casualties caused by enemy action in military installations and major public utility concerns.

(Continued on page 644)

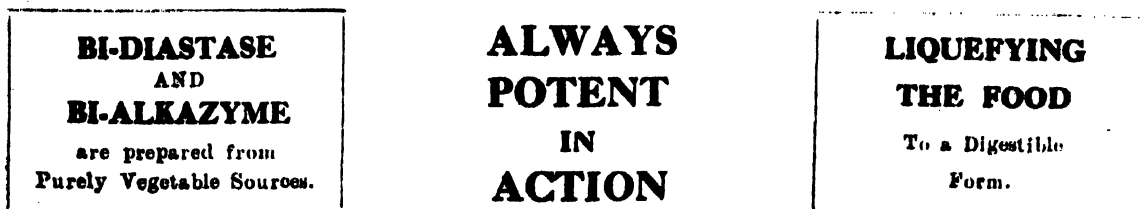


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THE WAR AT OUR DOORS—Contd.**THE FOOD-FRONT****THIS TRAGEDY PASSES JUDGMENT ON OUR RULE IN INDIA****"New Statesman And Nation" On Bengal Famine**

The *New Statesman and Nation* declares it impossible to read the story of famine "without the sense that this tragedy passes judgment on our rule in India. An empire which cannot cite the consent of the governed as its title to rule has only the possible justification in the eyes of history; it must be able to show convincing record of good Government. This in old days we might do so long as men were content with negative conception of Government: we kept peace, maintained internal order and administered clean impartial justice."

The paper comments on Mr. Casey's broadcast, and having just received belatedly the Supplement on Bengal Famine, published by *Calcutta Statesman* gives a long list of incidents revealing graphically the extent of human tragedy caused by Bengal famine.

It adds that only very gradually and very partially the British Raj conceived it responsible for the welfare, mental and physical, of the vast numbers it governed, which remained, therefore, in mass illiterate and backward and prey to superstition. "They remained so impoverished that the rise of food prices can plunge them into such a ghastly famine as this which scourged Bengal". It concludes by saying that bureaucracy though it can maintain law and order "has done a poor job paving the way for its successor, yet nothing remains for it to do save to smooth the path towards self-government."

PRICE OF RICE AND PADDY**FURTHER REDUCTION ANNOUNCED**

The Department of Civil Supplies has issued the following *Press Notes* :—

"In pursuance of the announced policy of Government to lower rice and paddy prices progressively to more economic levels, the maximum controlled wholesale prices of rice and paddy are being further reduced with effect from April 15. The maximum prices at which rice and paddy may now be sold are as follows: In the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Jessore, Khulna, Mymensingh, Bakerganj, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Malda, at Rs. 13-12 per md. for rice sold by wholesale traders other than rice mills and Rs. 13 per md. sold by agriculturists; Rs. 8 per md. for paddy sold by wholesale traders, and Rs. 7-12-0 per md. sold by agriculturists. In the remaining

districts, the prices are, for rice, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-4-0; and for paddy, Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 8-4-0 per md. respectively.

"Government have issued orders lowering these prices with effect from April 15, as follows: In the above-named districts, the maximum prices at which rice may be sold by traders other than rice mills and by agriculturists will remain the same, but the maximum prices for paddy will be Rs. 7-12-0 per md. for traders, and Rs. 7-8-0 for agriculturists. In the remaining districts, Rs. 14-12-0 per md. for rice sold by wholesale dealers other than rice mills, and Rs. 14 for rice sold by agriculturists; Rs. 8-4 per md. for paddy for traders and Rs. 8 for paddy for agriculturists.

FRIENDS' AMBULANCE UNIT**APPEAL FOR FUNDS**

An appeal for funds has been issued on behalf of the Friends' Ambulance Unit which is running 65 canteens in villages in Bengal, providing one cooked meal daily for under-nourished children. At present 6,670 children are being fed at the canteen in the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Howrah and Burdwan districts.

The effects of the famine still remain among many children who require extra nourishment to restore their health, and without outside help they may linger on as pitiful skeletons and ultimately die. Both officials and non-officials in the districts urge the FAU to continue the canteens for six months more. It is estimated that Rs. 300 will be required to feed 100 children for a month on a standard diet of *kichuri*, supplemented with vegetables, fish, meat or eggs. Accordingly Rs. 20,000 per month is needed to maintain the canteens at their present level. There is no lack of willing volunteers, but unless the public can raise Rs. 120,000 for the period from April to September the work of the Unit must be curtailed.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Pamela Bankart, Secretary, FAU, Children's Canteen Committee, 1, Upper Wood St., Calcutta, and cheques made in favour of "The Friends' Ambulance Unit."

The signatories to the appeal are Sir R. R. Hadow (Chairman), Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. K. S. Ray, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. K. W. Mealing, Mr. R. G. Baker, Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Dr. D. N. Maitra, Mr. H. M. Bose, Mr. J. R. Symonds (officer-in-charge, FAU), Lady Esra, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. S. C. Dutt and Miss Pamela Bankart.

COAL SUPPLY TO BENGAL**RATIONED QUOTA IMPOSSIBLE NOW**

Until coal raisings exceed the target figure for distribution, it will be impossible to give Bengal the full supply of 2,600 wagons of coal monthly which the Government of India understand are her essential requirements, says a communication received by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, from the Department of War Transport. These 2,600 include 1,300 wagons of soft coals for Calcutta.

CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS STAGING "BISARJAN"**To Collect Funds For India Relief Committee**

London, April 5.

The British and the Indian students of the Cambridge University will stage Tagore's *Bisarjan*. By this they mean to achieve the two-fold end of refreshing the memory of poet Tagore as well as collecting funds for the India Relief Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr. Krishna Kumar.

'Middle'

Farewell Speech Of The Outgoing Mayor

"I Have Striven To My Capacity To Justify Confidence Reposed In Me"

Acknowledging the tributes paid to him by the different members of the House at the Corporation meeting on the 31st March, 1944, the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, delivered the following address:—

Aldermen and Councillors, only eleven months ago you conferred upon me the highest honour in your gift. Elevated to this exalted office through the suffrage of the modern representatives of the citizens of Calcutta, I hesitated, I faltered, I very often trembled lest I might fall short of your expectations; lest I might not be able to rise to the height of the occasion; lest I might perchance fail to uphold the traditions and dignity of the Chair sanctified as it has been by the touch of some of the most illustrious sons of modern India, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deshpriya Jantindra Mohan Sen Gupta and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

I do not know whether I have been able to fulfil your expectations. At this moment, when I am about to lay down the reins of office, my mind instinctively turns towards great leaders of men, men of colossal heart, mind and brains; men of remarkable talent and genius; men like Deshbandhu who have been occupants of this Chair in the past; men who have left behind priceless legacy and inspiration; men who have risen higher and higher in the estimation of their countrymen by reason of their brilliant achievements, while pigmies like ourselves have sunk lower and lower in the scale. Such men found their greatest solace and reward in the abundant measure of confidence that they enjoyed of their fellow-countrymen. If, therefore, I have enjoyed your confidence in ever so small a measure, I have had my consolation and reward. For, after all, I am a human being subject to all the limitations and shortcomings to which ordinary mortals are subject, and even if at times I have not been able to come up to your expectations, I aver with a clean conscience and with all the sincerity that I can command, that I have striven to the limit of my capacity to justify the confidence reposed in me and to live up to the expectations that you had of me when you elevated me to this Chair in such a generous spirit.

ESSENTIAL CITY SERVICES

As my worthy friend the Deputy Mayor has pointed out, the year 1943-44 has been remarkable for events of far-reaching consequences, events which have had a serious repercussion upon the entire civilized world. In the city of Calcutta itself, the normal economic life was practically dislocated for a time. We had to grapple with certain problems of a very serious nature, e.g., the problem of food and coal shortage; the problem of maintaining the essential city services like conservancy and water supply; the problem presented by the huge influx of destitutes into the city of Calcutta from outside which made our task all the more difficult and formidable. And although with your sympathy and co-operation, your support and assistance in the most trying times we have passed through, we have survived the storm, yet it has left its trace, its after-effect in its trail. Thousands have perished, leaving nothing but memories which even now pro-

duce a penumbra of mournful twilight all around. Even to-day the sobs and groans of the dead and the dying not merely in the streets of Calcutta but far away in the Mofussils warn us against the dangers ahead.

One friend referred to the fact that I have striven to maintain the stand that I have taken. There can be nothing more inspiring to me. If I have, according to my own lights, endeavoured to maintain the stand I have taken, I think my task has been accomplished. I may not come back to the Corporation. But if I carry the impression in my mind, that I have tried to justify the confidence of friends through whose suffrage I had been elevated to this high office, that I have earned the love, affection and regard that they have lavished on me, then I shall have ample reason to feel that I have justified your choice and have done my duty.

INTER-COMMUNAL HARMONY

Muslims and Hindus have to live in this country in amity and concord. I have always believed in inter-communal harmony. It may be a dream and may not materialize. But nonetheless I have always believed that amid the gloom of distrust and despair; amidst the deafening clash of Forces of Reaction, and Progress, we shall, at no distant date, attain the goal of inter-communal harmony. I firmly believe that in joint and combined efforts, in inter-communal harmony and peace, lies the real solution of the manifold problems which have been exercising the minds of the much-distracted people of this unhappy land. One day while I was discussing the burning problems of the day with one of the great leaders of the Hindu community, the latter threw out a challenge. I said, "I do not accept a challenge from a brother to a brother, from a friend to a friend, from a child of the soil to another, from a colleague to another colleague disturbed with the same thoughts, distracted with the same sorrows, plagued and tortured with the same sufferings, the same miseries, the same misfortunes, the same trials and ordeals as are the common lot of my country men. I plead for a better understanding between Hindus and Mussalmans; I yearn for a brighter and more prosperous India, in which all classes and communities will be adequately represented on the Government of the land and afford equal opportuni-

ties to shape and mould the destinies of the common Motherland."

My esteemed friend, Mr. Israil, has been good enough to express his cordial and warm feelings towards me and I am glad that he has struck an agreeable note in the midst of empty benches on that side of the House. I am as much a Mussalman as any of my Muslim League friends. I worship the same God as my friends do and believe in the same lofty ideals of the Prophet and have the same burning aspirations of the Islamic heart that inspire every fellow-Moslem in this country. I have always believed in the lofty ideals of Islam. It is not in a spirit of hatred towards any other community but in a spirit of amity and friendship that the cause of the country can be advanced. I am of those who, while believing in the highest ideals of Islam, accept all that is grandest and sublimest, all that is noblest and purest in other cultures.

CONSERVANCY SERVICE TAXED

The Deputy Mayor has referred to the various difficulties that we have been beset with. As I stated sometime ago, our main difficulty in regard to conservancy has been due to petrol rationing and insufficiency of lorries. The Government of Bengal reduced our quota of petrol. Originally it was 18,000 gallons. It was reduced to 10,000 gallons and now it has been increased to 15,000 gallons. Even so, it falls far short of the requirements. With the influx of destitutes from outside and with the tremendous increase in the city's population, both civil and military, our conservancy service had been severely taxed. It must be said to the credit of the Department concerned that, in spite of the various handicaps and difficulties that they have had to labour under; in spite of the trying times they have had to pass through, they have succeeded in maintaining the conservancy at par. As regards water supply, we have arranged for chlorination of water at a prohibitive cost to the Corporation. The question of water supply engaged our most anxious attention during the year which is about to close and the measures that we took and the manner in which we handled the situation yielded the desired results. We are not yet out of the wood. Times are abnormal and problems big with the fate of the city are demanding solution at our hands. About Rs. 17 lakhs has been spent in paying dearness allowance to the staff and in spite of the subvention we have received from Government, the financial outlook is still gloomy. We have to meet heavy extra expenditure for reasons arising out of the war. Soaring prices of goods and materials have added to our liabilities. Besides, the sudden increase in the city's population has thrown upon us a very heavy additional burden. We have two achievements to our credit—first, the Corporation have devised a Scheme worth Rs. 1 crore for the supply of 800 million gallons of filtered water per day and designed to do away with unfiltered water supply which breeds germs of many a fell disease. The second is the opening of the Pruss Sedimentation Tank which is a magnificent feat of modern engineering conceived planned and executed by Bengalee genius and skill—something of which the Corporation of Calcutta may well be proud.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

My friends, Mr. A. C. Mitter and Mr. Barman have very kindly referred to the Mayor's Relief Fund and the part I played in connection with the bringing of relief and succour to the hungry and the destitute. I tried in my humble way to rouse Government from the stupor into which they had fallen. But not till Mr. Churchill, not till the British Government, not till all the nations of the world had been thoroughly roused to the gravity of the situation, did the Bengal Government rise from their slumber and come to the rescue of the luckless victims of famine. The Government of India by their masterly inactivity and singular lack of vision and imagination and the Government of Bengal by their deliberate and persistent bungling, did contribute to that disaster which caused the death of thousands of men, women and children who, if protected and preserved from that awful fate, would have become useful citizens. They have perished not for any fault of theirs, not because of any visitation of Nature, but because of positive and deliberate bungling in responsible quarters. Even now Mr. Amery declares in a spirit of smug complacency that deaths in Bengal due to famine have not exceeded one million. If in a country like England half a dozen deaths due to starvation had occurred, that would have provoked a first-class crisis and the people of England would have razed the Government to the dust. Such a state of things is possible only in Bengal under a barbarous system of administration. Criminal apathy and neglect both here and at the Centre; deliberate bungling on the part of the Provincial Government; and promulgation of autocratic measures one after another in quick succession accentuated the crisis, while the reckless purchases by industrial concerns, by the Port Trust and last but not the least, reckless purchases by the Railways and Government and private agents alike, have had the result of sucking the country dry and bleeding it white. A famine of similar dimensions and character occurred in Bengal in 1866 when Government, in spite of the definite writings on the wall and repeated warnings from responsible quarters, disregarded the advice given to them and landed Bengal in disaster resulting in one million deaths. In 1873-74, however, although two crores of people were in the grip of famine, the Government of the day under the wise guidance of the then Lieutenant Governor adopted ameliorative measures betimes and thereby averted the disaster. Then there was no bungling, no bribery, no corruption, no filth, no abomination as is the case now and the result was that Bengal was saved. I quote from the Quoran, "Whoever kills a soul except for the requirement of Justice, kills all humanity; whoever saves a soul saves all humanity". The responsibility for the appalling loss of lives caused by the man-made famine in Bengal lies principally at the door of the Government and I have no doubt whatever that the persons who enacted this tragedy will be called to account by a Higher and Mightier Power before Whose Majesty all are humbled to the dust! Nemesis will overtake the tin gods of the Secretariat and they will disappear like mist before the rising sun!

Service of Humanity is service of God and if I have in my humble way tried to serve the citizens,

I think I have tried to follow in the footsteps of some of the previous occupants of this Chair who by their positive contributions have reached the highest pinnacle of glory and fame.

TRAGEDY OF PUBLIC LIFE

Before I sit down I shall be failing in my duty if I did not refer to the fact that it is not only a misfortune but a tragedy of public life in Bengal that some of the Corporation officials interfered in election affairs and thus vitiate and corrupt the whole atmosphere. If the Councillors of this Corporation present a solid and united front it would not be possible for any man to pull the strings from behind the scene and interfere with our schemes for the welfare of the citizens. I appeal to my friends to take concerted action and to try and make it impossible for any interfering official to checkmate our plans. Let us be animated by a team spirit and let us work in close collaboration for the betterment of this great city, undeterred by any extraneous influence.

I would also like to refer to some friends who have not been returned to the Corporation and whom we shall all miss. I would begin with Mr. Siddiqi. Whatever may be my political differences with him, that does not deter me from paying my tribute to

him. He has been an asset to this House and a force to reckon with. Both as a Councillor and Leader of the Muslim League Group he acquitted himself admirably and I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my personal tribute to him. With regard to Mr. Bidhu Bhushan Sarcar, Mr. Amulya Ch. Mitter, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and other friends with whom I have the privilege of working during the last four years, I make hold to say that there has never been any occasion when the sweet relations subsisting between us have been marred. Day in and out Mr. Mitter and myself worked together in close co-operation in order to bring speedy relief to the people in affected areas and the service which he rendered in that connection will always remain fresh in my memory. I am also grateful to individual Councillors for the help, guidance and co-operation that they extended to me in the discharge of my duties. I offer my special thanks to the members of the House for lending me that support and extending to me that latitude which is a special privilege attaching to the office of Mayor.

I am also grateful to the Press for giving publicity to our affairs including the activities of the Mayor's Relief Organization in spite of the fact that they are so much pressed for space.

Ninth Annual Conference Of The Bengal Municipalities

Abolition Of Nominations Urged

THE Ninth Annual Conference of the Bengal Municipalities opened at Gaibandha (Rangpur) on April 8 last. Fifty-one Municipalities sent delegates to the Conference.

On behalf of the Gaibandha Municipality and on behalf of the Reception Committee, the Chairman Mr. S. N. Chakravarty welcomed the Hon. Minister Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, the President Mr. Biren Roy and the delegates.

Inaugurating the Conference the Hon. Mr. Tarak Nath Mukherjee, Minister of Revenue and Relief, Bengal, said:—

"We are passing through a critical time in the history of our land. The great distress that swept over this happy land of ours last year with the consequent heavy toll of lives and property and a disruption of many a poor home must not be allowed to recur. As the Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation I appeal for your full co-operation, best help and active support in giving effect to the schemes for the establishment of destitutes camps, work-houses, orphanages and relief centres all over the province.

"You have the guidance of experts in this line. The question of abolition of nomination, the implications of the proposed Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Bill, the problem of providing better facilities for maternity and child welfare works, improved arrangements for medical relief and various other matters require your immediate consideration."

TO DEVELOP MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION ON THE LINES OF MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

Mr. Biren Roy, M.L.C., President of the Conference, stated that the experience attained by the administrators of civic affairs prepares them for service in the larger sphere of national administration and here we should all think in terms of a free India. While managing the civic affairs in every local area, we must be able to improve our capacity to administer and thereby make ourselves capable of and responsible for the proper running of the Government of our country. In these days of democracy and progress we should try to make our urban areas modern and able to provide all the amenities of life and endeavour to develop municipal administration on the lines of municipal socialism.

Viewed against such a background of all-pervading national ideal the first requisite of our

local self-government administrators should be a missionary earnestness. Education, Sanitation, the necessary amenities of civilised life by which progress is inevitably conditioned and the crusade against preventable diseases which carry away millions of our promising lives should not be tackled in a spirit of peacetime lethargy and slovenliness but with wartime feverishness and thoroughness if we are to steal a march over our chief enemies.—(I mean)—illiteracy, epidemics, grinding poverty, widespread unemployment, inertia and despondency consequent upon them.

Talking of unemployment he recalled that in September, 1936, he placed a plan for the compilation of the statistics of unemployment in Bengal, so that the basis of an elaborate scheme to fight this menace may be prepared. He mentioned

that only a fraction of the population in European countries is in the grip of unemployment but the herculean effort that the State and Municipalities are jointly putting in, to relieve and wipe out unemployment is something which cannot be easily comprehensible in this country of Princes and Paupers. The State contributes liberally to the Municipalities for the relief of the unemployed and in one such country in Europe, such relief was worth over 70 crores of rupees through the Municipalities in one year and that was about 12 years ago.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Mr. Roy pointed out that the success or otherwise of Municipal administration must depend on the interest which the people may take in the affairs of their Municipality and for this they should be equipped with a minimum amount of intelligence which is born of education alone. Representative democracy may founder on the rock of popular ignorance and selfishness. Hence universal education must precede universal enfranchisement. This is a matter which the Municipal administrators must also take up seriously, i.e., they must provide for free primary education for not only the school-going children in their area but also for the general education and upliftment of the adult uneducated.

In his latest broadcast a few days ago, at the close of the last financial year, Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain gave vent to hopes of a magnificent re-building, re-planning and re-housing of the whole of the Great Britain and stated that the British people had better make a clean sweep of all those areas of which their civilisation should be ashamed. Now can't we the representatives of the urban areas of this province prevail upon our Government and the Chief Minister of our province to give us schemes of modest housing, in sanitary surroundings, economic and old age security for all, based on a 5-year or a 10-year plan so that after the war nobody may take the view that we are a nation of poverty-stricken slum dwellers with no future.

INCREASED STATE HELP

Mr. Roy said: "We are already the most heavily taxed people in the world, yet we must find means to carry on the functions which are so vital to the community. We must think of additions or deductions from direct State taxes. We must think of receiving increased State contributions and find out the means or schemes of profitable public utility services.

Mr. Roy concluded by saying, "I am a firm believer in the dynamic force and strong common sense of our women and I would strongly urge my friends and co-workers to take every possible step to facilitate increasing participation of our women-folk in the affairs of our local bodies. You will not find them wanting in shouldering and sharing the responsibilities with you. Your work will be pleasanter, lighter and better done. Once this is tried as an experiment the results are sure to convince all."

The Conference at its sitting on April 10 last concluded after electing Mr. P. K. Guha, Chairman of the South Dum Dum Municipality, President of the Association for 1944-45.

Resolutions were passed, recommending the abolition of nomination in the Municipalities, inclusion of the Municipalities as units in the proposed Relief and Rehabilitation scheme of the Government of Bengal and subsidising the Municipal authorities in the matter of opening Emergency hospitals, Orphanages and 'Homes' for destitutes.

The following office-bearers were also elected:

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Hasan Ali Chowdhury and Mr. S. N. Chakravarty, General Secretary—Mr. H. K. Banerjee, Jt. Secretary—Mr. Saila Mookerjee, Editor of the Bengal Municipal Gazette—Mr. Biren Roy.

—The Food Front

(Continued from page 644)

The War Transport Department's communication adds that owing to the unprecedented fall in coal output which set in soon after the introduction of the rationing scheme, the total target for All-India distribution was not reached, with the result that allotments for railways and public utilities must have been cut by varying amounts in accordance with their stock position and essentiality. Regarding Bengal's provincial quota, an increase in the allotment by 100 wagons has recently been made after careful examination of the requirements.

FOUNTAIN PENS, ELECTRIC BULBS, ETC.

PRICES FIXED BY DELHI

The maximum prices of the main classes of fountain pens and boot polishes have been revised and maximum retail prices for electric bulbs have been fixed, says a *Press Note* issued in New Delhi.

Dealers, wholesalers and retailers, in fountain pens, fountainpen nibs and inks and boot polishes, should exhibit a price list at a prominent place in their shops showing clearly the retail selling prices as fixed by the Central Government.

Fountain Pens—The maximum retail selling prices, for each fountain pen fixed for the different makes range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 for Parker, from Rs. 11-11 to Rs. 66 for Sheaffer's, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 for Waterman, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 60 for Eversharp, Rs. 6-6-0 for Blackbird (Standard), Rs. 15-10-0 for Swan (self-filler No. 200), from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 for Conway Stewart and from Rs. 11 to Rs. 26-4-0 for Relief (gold nib) pen, Montmore Platignum pen are priced between Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

The maximum retail selling prices of the standard makes of fountain inks are as follows per bottle of two ounces. Quink and Scrip Rs. 1-8-0, Swan, Waterman and Onoto Re. 1.

Boot-Polish—The maximum retail selling prices per small tin for boot polishes are Kiwi 4s. 6p., Cobra 3s. 6p. and Cherry Blossom 5s. 6p.

Electric Bulbs—Dealers in electric bulbs should mark, within seven days bulbs exposed or intended for sale with the sale price or where the marking is not feasible, exhibit on the premises a price-list showing correct controlled selling prices.

The maximum selling prices per bulb of the specified varieties, imported and locally produced, are as follows:—

Imported bulbs 15 and 30 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-4-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-5-0 elsewhere; 40 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-6-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-7-0 elsewhere. The prices of gas-filled bulbs ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 for 40 Watt bulb to Rs. 8-7-0 for 300 Watt bulb at Calcutta and from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 8-14-0 elsewhere.

Locally produced ELM1 bulbs: 15 and 30 Watt vacuum bulb Re. 1 at Calcutta and Re. 1-1-0 elsewhere; 40 Watt vacuum bulb Rs. 1-2-0 at Calcutta and Rs. 1-3-0 elsewhere. Prices of gas-filled bulbs range from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 at Calcutta and from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 7 elsewhere.

Other locally produced bulbs, anywhere in India; from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0 for vacuum bulbs up to 60 Watt. Prices of gas-filled bulbs range from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 from 40 Watt to 300 Watt respectively. The price of a 30 Watt gas-filled bulb has been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0.

Torch Battery—The price of Torch Battery has tentatively been fixed at As. 5 (Annas five) each, and distributors and shop-keepers are warned not to charge a higher price. A further reduction in the price is also under consideration.

*Special Article***Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943**

[By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

ESTIMATES of famine deaths in Bengal have now become common. When the terrible famine began its work, there were all sorts of rumour about the number of deaths occurring throughout the province. Kumar Bimal Chandra Sinha of Paikpara asked the writer to hold a sample survey of famine deaths in the Kandi Sub-division to get a reliable estimate. Due to want of time and ill health the writer could not take advantage of the offer. Fortunately, he met Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya, who was conducting his great survey work and put him in touch with the Kumar Bahadur, who readily gave Mr. Chattopadhyaya all help required to carry out the survey work of Kandi. This has been included in his published paper. And though the Kumar Bahadur is still willing to help me to conduct more detailed survey work, I do not think it would serve any useful purpose in view of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's work covering the same area. We would like to approach the problem from an altogether different angle.

The question of ascertaining or estimating the total number of deaths in Bengal due to famine is very important both from the administrative and sociological points of view. But what is death due to famine? If a semi-starved man suffers from bowel complaints after taking *Khichuri* containing *Bajri* at the official free kitchens and dies, to what category is his death to be relegated? Will he die of bowel complaints or starvation? "Even if there are no deaths from actual starvation, the weaker members of the population are bound to succumb in large numbers to the fever; which is always present, and to the special diseases, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, which the abnormal conditions tend to produce." [Census of India Report, 1901, p. 58]. The safer thing in our humble opinion would be to find out the total number of deaths from all causes in 1943, and compare it with some suitable base. The excess number would be due to the direct and indirect effects of malnutrition and famine.

Unfortunately an unnecessary amount of heat has been introduced into the question. Public men of Bengal and of India bent upon relieving distress and preventing death and destitution complain of the lack of foresight and sympathy on the part of the Government, the Ministry and the officials serving under them. The Government is equally bent upon minimising the magnitude of the disaster that has fallen upon Bengal. Even when they speak the truth, their statements are taken with more than the usual proverbial dose of salt because of their past behaviour and conduct.

The Bengal Government has issued the following Press Note (see the *Bengal Weekly* of March 18, 1944):—

VITAL STATISTICS

"From the beginning of January, 1944, Government have been making strenuous efforts to collect through the District Board health staff the vital statistics for 1943 recorded by the Presidents of

Union Boards who were the Statutory Registrars of Births and Deaths throughout that year. Most of the districts had sent in their full returns to the Director of Public Health by the middle of February, but until the last unit's report was received on March 8, 1944, the provincial returns could not be compiled. The figures are now complete and are published below for general information.

"The total mortality rate of the province in 1943 from all causes shows an increase of 58 per cent. over the average of last five years. The average number of deaths per year is 11,84,908 and in 1943, the actual number amounted to 18,78,749, the excess over the average being 6,88,846.

Deaths from Cholera numbered 2,14,175 or 1,60,900 above the average.

Deaths from Malaria numbered 6,74,880 or 2,85,792 above the average.

Deaths from Small-pox numbered 22,005 or 14,075 above the average.

Figures by districts will be published in a few days.

"In Bengal the vital statistics, both births and deaths, are recorded for the entire Province excepting the Chittagong Hill Tracts. "Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all the District Board and municipal areas, as the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1878 have been extended to all municipal towns in 1897 and to the district board areas in 1926. The agency employed to report vital occurrences is ordinarily the village *Chaukidar*. The registering authorities in rural areas are the Presidents of Union Boards and the Panchayets in the Union Boards and the Panchayet areas respectively and the Station Masters in Railway areas. In other cases the thana officers are the registrars. In municipal towns registration is a function of the municipal authorities." (See *Bengal Public Health Report 1940*, p.4).

That vital occurrences are not properly registered in Bengal is admitted by all concerned. The Public Health authorities admit it; the local officials admit it; the Union Boards admit it. "Most of the people are ignorant of the statutory obligation to report the vital events to the registrars and this is one of the reasons why a large number of births and deaths are not registered. The provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act should be made known to the masses by means of incessant propaganda. This will go a long way in improving the registration of births and deaths." (*Ibid.* p. 5).

During their tours through villages the health staff is directed to find out unregistered births and deaths. The number of unregistered births and deaths during the five years 1936-1940 is as follows.—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Births ...	8,587	10,115	7,979	8,080	8,471	48,232
Deaths ...	3,624	4,644	3,210	3,800	3,178	18,456
Grand Total ...						66,688

The number of defaulters who were prosecuted under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act in the several years; and the number who were convicted were as follows respectively:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
Prosecuted	848	647	714	461	595	3,265
Convicted	425	359	371	316	426	1,897

Of the admitted number of offenders about 5 per cent. were prosecuted; and of these nearly *two-fifths* escaped all punishment. It shows that the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act are not earnestly enforced in all these districts and municipalities. The penalty for neglect is a fine of Rs. 5. "A few more prosecutions of defaulters will have a salutary effect on the registration" of vital occurrences is the opinion of the Director of Public Health. The consequence of this neglect to prosecute admitted offenders is to encourage non-registration of vital occurrences.

The question is by how much the vital statistics fall short of truth? Assuming that the decennial census returns are accurate, at least far more accurate than the vital statistics collected by the village chaukidar, we find that the population of Bengal for the area for which vital statistics are recorded has changed as follows:—

Census	Population	Inter-censal increase.
1901	42,027,392	
1911	45,387,226	38,09,834
1921	46,530,459	11,93,233
1931	49,902,626	33,72,167
1941	60,059,472	101,56,842

Of the recorded inter-censal increases only a portion was accounted for by the registered vital statistics. Their percentage during the different decades have been as follows:—

Decade.	Inter censal increase in 000's.	Increase as recorded by vital statistics in 000's.	Percentage accounted for by registered vital statistics.
1901—11	33.10	20.69	63.5
1911—21	11.93	7.59	63.6
1921—31	33.72	14.63	44.4
1931—41	101.57	33.47	37.9

The progressive failure of the registered vital statistics to account for the increase in population is due to the variety of miscellaneous duties imposed upon the village chaukidars and their lax supervision, mostly by inefficient Presidents of Union Boards and Panchayets. Mr. Zakir Husain, Superintendent of Police, in his note before the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee complains that "until Union Boards came into being the Police had more or less a monopoly over the services of the rural police. And although the Union Boards have since made considerable inroads into this monopoly, they have with few exceptions done nothing to discharge their obligations under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act in matters of Police administration" (see p. 259). The Sub-divisional Officer of the 24 Parganas who was examined before the Committee "estimated that of the increase in the chaukidars' work in the last

15 years about 25 per cent. was on account of miscellaneous jobs for Government." The District Magistrate of Howrah "believed that 50 per cent. of the increase in chaukidari work in recent years was entirely due to Government activities" The District Magistrate of Hooghly added "that about one-fourth of the increase in the work of the chaukidars was due to Government activities."

Not only there has been enormous increase in the volume of work imposed upon the chaukidars, but on account of the dual control by the Police and the Union Board, supervision over them has deteriorated. The collection of vital statistics was formerly a police duty; it is now a Board duty. The enforcement of a duty is easier for the Thana Officer than for the local Union Board President. No wonder that the standard of accuracy has fallen still lower. According to the Bengal Government Press Note, the total number of registered deaths in Bengal during 1943, is 18,73,749. Assuming the efficiency or inefficiency of the village chaukidars to have remained the same as during the decade 1931-1941, although there are reasons to suppose that they have deteriorated, the recorded death numbering 18,74,000 means that $18,74,000 \times 100/87.9 = 49,21,000$ deaths must have taken place during 1943.

But really a much larger number of deaths have taken place; and the chaukidari system of collecting vital statistics have failed—failed utterly to record them. Before we try to estimate the magnitude of the failure, it would be useful to have it compared with the statistics collected during the Influenza epidemic of 1918-19. According to our above estimate 49 lakhs of death took place in Bengal in a population of 600 lakhs, i.e., the death rate was over 81 per mille. During the Influenza epidemic of 1918-19 for a population of about 241 millions 71 lakhs of death took place from influenza in 1918 (see the India Sanitary Report of 1918); and another $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1919. The death-rate was about 29 per mille in 1918 and 5.5 per mille in 1919.

"The Vital Statistics of India are well known to be defective" says the Census Commissioner for India in 1931. The position could not have been better during the decade 1911-21. But even such defective vital statistics showed an increase of population for British India by 67,85,261. The variation during the decade according to the census was an increase of 28,24,507. Thus there must have been an under-registration of at least 67,85,261—28,24,507 = 39,10,754 deaths, most of which took place during the Influenza epidemic. The Census Commissioner for India in 1921 writes thus (see p. 17):—

"We have seen that there is no reason to suppose that the recent census was less accurate than that of 1911 in point of the actual numbers included. In any case there is nothing in the circumstances of 1921, which should account for the larger loss in the female population relatively to males. The deficiency must then be due to inaccuracy in the Vital Statistics, and, since we can hardly suppose that the number of births has been overstated, it must be assumed that the inaccuracy has taken the form of the omission of deaths and that this defect has been almost twice as great in the case of females as in the case of males. . . . It must suffice here to say that there is a general

concentrated of opinion, founded on actual experience, as well as Statistical evidence, that the registration organisation completely broke down during the worst period of the Influenza epidemic, when there was often neither the village staff to make the reports nor the official staff to receive them. In the reconstruction of the registers some months afterwards it is natural that a large number of deaths should be omitted, and in such circumstances deaths of females are more likely to escape recollection than deaths of males". (Italics are ours).

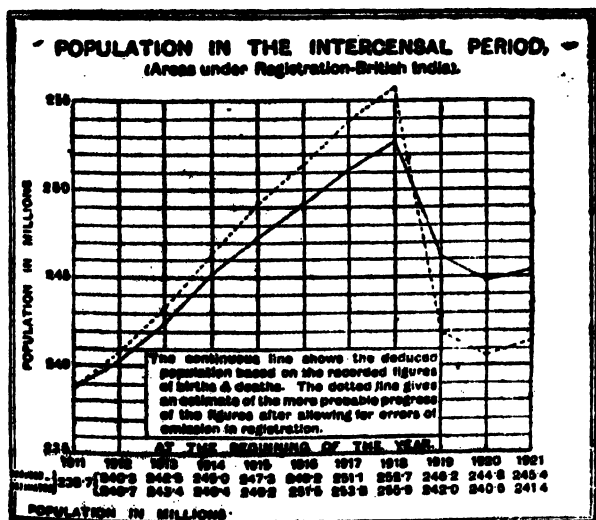
The absolute number of deaths registered in British India during 1918 was 148,95,801; and the death-rate was 62.5 per mille. The estimated minimum of under-registration is 89 lakhs or 26 per cent. of the recorded deaths in 1918.

The Census Commissioner for India tried to reconstruct the figures of the population of British India in the intercensal period. His figures for the deduced population based on the recorded figures of births and deaths; and the estimated population after allowing for (a) deficiency in the registration of births in ordinary years and (b) a substantial deficiency in the registration of deaths in the year 1918 are given below :—

Population of British India in millions at the beginning of the year as :—

		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Deduced	...	238.7	{	240.3	242.5	245.0	247.3
Estimated	...			240.7	243.4	246.4	249.2
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Deduced	...	242.2	251	253.7	246.2	244.8	245.4
Estimated	...	251.5	253	255.9	243.0	247.6	241.4

His Diagram is also reproduced below.



It will be noticed that in ordinary years the estimated population is greater than the deduced population; but after the catastrophic Influenza epidemic of 1918-19 the estimated population is considerably below the deduced population.

Of the 71 lakh Influenza deaths, which took place in 1918, 20,84,267 took place in the United Provinces alone. The registered Vital Statistics show an increase of population by 9,57,269; while the census figures for 1911 and 1921 show a decrease

of 14,81,703. Thus there must have been an under-registration of at least 23,88,962 deaths. The absolute number of recorded deaths in 1918 for the United Provinces is 88,56,762. Thus for every 100 recorded deaths 62 deaths escaped registration.

The percentage of deaths which escaped registration is 26 for British India; while the corresponding figure for the United Province is 62. The reason for the difference is that the standard of accuracy of registered Vital Statistics is not the same for all the Provinces. Thus during the next decade 1921-31, the registered Vital Statistics failed to account for 19 per cent. of the census increase of British India taken as a whole; while in Bengal it failed to account for 57 per cent. of the increase. In the United Provinces, the registered Vital Statistics showed an increase of 89,28,000, while the census shows an increase of only 80,84,000—which means that even if all the births have been properly registered (a very big assumption) 8,94,000 deaths have been under-registered.

The normal under-registration for the U. P. is 8,94,000; while during the abnormal period of the Influenza epidemic it was 28,89,000 or about 2.7 times the normal under-registration. The normal failure of Vital Statistics for British India taken as a whole is 19 per cent.; while during the abnormal period it was 26 per cent. or 1.4 times the normal.

The normal failure of the Vital Statistics of Bengal to account for the change of population is 62.1 per cent. (100—37.9). We think, we shall not be very wrong—of course we do not want to be dogmatic—if we assume that the magnitude of the failure during the recent abnormal times of famine and the diseases which accompany famine, has been of the order of 2.0 times the normal—the mean between the U. P. and the British India figure. In that case $49,21,000 \times 2.0 = 98,42,000$ deaths must have taken place during the year. The average number of recorded deaths during the last 5 years has been 11,85,000. This means that annually $11,85,000 \times 2.6 = 30,81,000$ deaths take place. The number of 'famine' deaths or extra deaths during the year is, therefore, anything between $43.89 = 19$ lakhs and 98.80 lakhs = 68 lakhs.

(To be continued)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

The annual conference of the Bengal Provincial Friends of the Soviet Union will be held at the Indian Association Hall and the Calcutta University Institute on April 21st and 22nd respectively. On the 21st, the Delegates' Conference and Subjects Committee Meeting will be held at the Indian Association Hall at 6 p.m. On the 22nd the General Conference will be held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall at 6 p.m. On this occasion a poster exhibition will be organised and it will remain open on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April at F. S. U. Office, 46, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

A presidium has been formed with the following prominent persons of Calcutta :—Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay, Mr. Abul Hasam, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Tarasankar Banerjee and Mrs. Indira Debi Chaudharni. Dr. Narendranath Datta has been elected President of the Reception Committee.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Social Diseases And Public Health Service

[BY SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

IN America public health service has directed its efforts in seven major objectives: improved sanitation and health services in military and industrial areas, safeguarding of the health of the industrial workers, development of emergency medical services in an air raid, training of medical men and nurses in public health services, determination of the different local needs for health and sanitary facilities, intensified research in wartime problems of local sanitation, and lastly, control of venereal diseases.

A civilised country is endeavouring hard to uproot epidemics and endemics, and it is a pity if it fails to see the ills of venereal diseases. People suffer from epidemics and endemics and perhaps they even die, but these diseases do not run from one generation to the other. Whereas venereal diseases are hereditary in character and have spread all over the world. Their prevalence in a country can be noted from the ever-towering statistics.

Being a typically contact infection, venereal diseases have spread from a man to another, from a family to the other, from a society to a different society, from a nation to a foreign nation. And, all the contacts, personal, social and national, have been made easier by the modern means of transport by land, sea and air. Then, the war is another reason contributing to the spread of venereal infection. A typical mood which a war begets is an indomitable sex hunger; and the civilians joining the military people, who are such by class, venereal diseases find an easy communication into society.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Different plans for post-war reconstruction are now rife in every country in the world. Fighting against the venereal nuisance should be one among other items on a national programme of post-war improvement. In the United States of America, 3,245 venereal disease clinics are affording treatment to an average monthly number of 411,000 venereal patients. Laboratories have performed several million serologic tests. Still, necessity is being felt for expanding the present venereal disease control programme by at least two-thirds the present establishment to meet and safeguard the causes of the soldiers, sailors and industrial workers, and also of the people in general.

SICK DESTITUATES IN CALCUTTA AND DISTRICTS

24,104 DEATHS IN SIX MONTHS

24,104 sick destitutes died in hospitals in Calcutta and adjoining districts during the five and a half months ending March 31, it is officially stated. During this period the number of sick destitutes admitted in hospitals totalled 28,556, of whom 61,511 were discharged after treatment.

In Great Britain schemes for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases were instituted in 1916. The local authorities, the County Councils and the County Borough Councils, have established centres for diagnosis and treatment of the venereal patients; and, facilities have been provided to the general practitioners to have laboratory specimens examined and to obtain materials for treatment. The schemes, it may be said as a whole, have worked admirably and the privacy with which treatment is obtained has encouraged the attendance of sufferers with the result that the incidence of venereal diseases of all kinds has fallen very considerably.

IN INDIA

Though very difficult in this country to obtain the actual statistics of the patients suffering from the venereal diseases, it is said that the proportion of persons suffering from syphilis taint as shown by blood in Wassermann test of all grades of society in India is about one person in every five of the general population. Report of the Public Health Commissioner to the Government of India for the year 1936

SMALL-POX PREVALENT IN CALCUTTA

MASS VACCINATION IS STARTED

In view of the alarming small-pox epidemic prevalent now in Calcutta the Bengal Civil Protection Committee, Medical Section, has begun the work of mass vaccination of the citizens, primarily of bustee areas.

The work has begun on Saturday, the 1st April. The Lymph is being supplied by the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation.

More youngmen specially students are urged to volunteer in the services of the citizens. They will be given short training. supplied with lymph and lancet and the services of the ambulance car by the Bengal Civil Protection Committee.

pointed out that per thousand of population 1.2 to 1.6 has been the average number of venereal patients, and the numbers of cases were as follows:—Syphilis 886,981; Gonorrhoea 816,191; other venereal diseases 124,514. The annual report of the hospitals in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 revealed that the venereal disease held the fourth place among other diseases in consideration of the numbers of cases examined and treated in the hospitals, and that the deaths due to these particular diseases accounted for a number as big as 53 thousand. Thirty per cent of the patients admitted in the hospitals were found infected with syphilis.

Several venereal clinics have been opened recently by the Government of Bengal with the intention of providing free treatment to the civil population. These clinics, says a Bengal Government Press Note, are not meant for the military personnel. The opening of these clinics supplements a scheme which was drawn up by the Surgeon-General before the war and which could not be put into operation till now. All the more, with the onrush of the military people into the city of Calcutta the progress of these diseases has surely been accelerated many times.

In a recent review of the working of the Government Scheme for the eradication of venereal diseases in Calcutta it is stated that since the introduction of the scheme the number of cases treated in different clinics during the months of February and March totalled 4,182, and old cases 11,909. Further success of the scheme is expected to result from educational propaganda.

Bengal's lead in combating venereal nuisance is really laudable.

HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS TO UNDERTAKE TOUR IN PROVINCES

New Delhi, April 10.

The Health Survey and Development Committee presided over by Sir Joseph Bhore has reached a stage in its work when preliminaries such as the issue of questionnaires have been completed and members are about to undertake a tour of the country to make local inspections and take evidence in the provinces.

The Committee, he suggested, could not undertake such a prolonged enquiry as the one being conducted by the Good-enough Committee in England, which, according to Prof. Hill, had already taken two years on a much more restricted type of investigation, namely, medical relief and medical education.

His Committee, said Sir Joseph, had received much material in reply to the detailed questionnaires issued by the Advisory Committees constituted from among members of the full Committee. Provincial Governments had sent in replies but the response from private individuals and bodies had been comparatively meagre so far. From members of the public and public associations, the Committee had received about 40 memoranda. Thirty witnesses had already been examined, while 157 memoranda had been prepared from material and literature so far available, for the Committee's examination and consideration. A number of *ad hoc* Committees had been formed, some of which had made progress with their work.

The Committee was now breaking up into four groups for the purpose of touring. One group would tour in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the Central Provinces. A second would go to Madras and later visit Mysore and Hyderabad States. A third would now visit Bombay, Sind, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Provinces and later the United Provinces and the Delhi Province. The fourth which would investigate the question of industrial health would see as many industrial centres as possible throughout the country.

Sir Joseph pointed out: "The tours will be completed by about the end of May. After the material received by that date has been digested and properly collated it is hoped to hold a meeting of the main Committee about the middle of July."

Engineering & Architecture

Road Plan For India

[By J. N. SINHA, Divisional Forest Officer, Chaibasa, AND

RAI SAHIB SUBODH KUMAR GHOSH, B.C.E.,
A.M.I.E. (IND.), Executive Engineer,
Singhbhum Division, Bihar.]

THE history of human progress in all the countries of the world has proved beyond all doubts the role of the road in the development of trade and commerce. It would be a mad world indeed, if all the roads could be wiped off the face of the earth, but the very absurdity of the supposition will help us to realize the importance of roads in the economic life of a nation. In fact the condition of the roads in any country gives a correct index of the stage of civilization of the inhabitants of that country. Judged from this simple standard it is no exaggeration of imagination to state that India's position is very low indeed in the comity of nations. An efficient network of roads with an organized system of transport would revolutionize the present state of stagnation in trade and commerce in India due to the complete failure of the railways to cope with the civil traffic. Such a road system could have given a tremendous aid to the railways, and in the event of any possible break-down in the railway system stepped into the breach, and maintained the communications, as was partially demonstrated throughout India during the August disturbances in 1942. Like the good samaritan a good road system is a real servant of the poor and the needy; it is the poorman's railway where no fares are charged, and one can travel as far and as long as the legs can carry him, in search of employment beyond the village.

Since the days of Asoka, roads have been instrumental in carrying the message of faith and hope by Buddhist and later-day missionaries throughout the length and breadth of India. As the pilgrims progressed along the roads to Brindaban, Benares or Puri (Jagannath), the free exchange of thoughts and ideas and cultural contacts led to the propagation of the philosophies of life like Vaishnavism, and other religious cults. If we look back upon the pages of history we find that Julius Caesar perpetuated the cultural conquest of Britain by building the famous Roman roads which exist till to-day. The same could be said in favour of the British rule in India, when the construction of the railways in this land served to unify the country. But to unify the forty crores of people of diverse race and religion into one Indian nation, we still stand in need of more roads and good roads and that throughout India to propagate the benefits of modern science and art for the uplift of the masses who live in the seclusion of 75,000 villages. Given good roads, the literacy of the people would improve immediately and the general ignorance of the people about things that matter would be dispelled by the light of knowledge and education. For lack of approach roads, thousands of villages in India are cut off from the educative and cultural influence of the Post Office.

(Continued on page 655)

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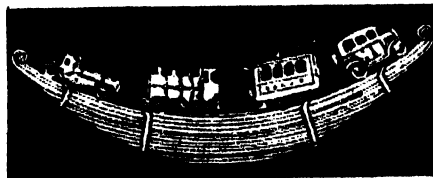
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A little serious thinking will suggest to the same man that the present-day separatist movements in the country which have led to the propounding of so many Ulsters in India, like Pakisthan, Sikhisthan and "Nomansthans" can really be ultimately traced to the lack of proper understanding of the people in different parts of the country, which again has been caused by the absence of good roads to link up the provinces and the states. An examination of the word "India" will show 'I' and 'I' are separated, and the eventual unification of Hindusthan as the abode of one nation can only be made possible by linking up the different parts of the body politic by good roads. The vicissitudes of the present World War has clearly demonstrated the extreme importance of adequate roads in national defence, and with the complete mechanization of the Army, the absence of roads was keenly felt, for example, in connecting Burma, China, and India. The recapture of Burma will be effected in the near future taking the fullest advantage of the roads under construction through regions which can only be divulged after the War.

The high rate of disease and death in India staggers the imagination of the "cold weather" visitor to this unfortunate country; but he soon realizes that medical relief and hygienic living conditions are not possible in the dust-laden atmosphere of the towns and villages, which have sprung up in the natural process of "ribbon development," where every passing car raises choking clouds of dust from the roads, disseminating disease germs by the millions. If cholera breaks out in a village, perhaps the nearest doctor living in the neighbouring town five miles off could come and save the lives of the dying; but the wretched road, (two deep ruts rambling through dust, mud and slush) effectively prevents such medical aid from reaching in time. Where roads exist connecting villages to towns, the villagers flock to the town hospitals and are fortunate in getting the benefits of medical science, which is denied to so many others. Putting it tersely, where bad roads are perpetuating disease and death, good roads have brought health and happiness to the people.

Motor transport has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years, and the cessation of the present war will mean the release of many thousands of road vehicles for use on India's highways and bye-ways. The question that immediately strikes the man-in-the-street is, "where are the roads"? Although the railway system in India has been developed to the limiting stage, the road "system" is not even a bare skeleton of the actual and potential requirement of the country. There is at present no evidence of planning and no system even in the main trunk roads of India. Not many people know that there are several unbridged gaps even in the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar. A Master Plan has to be drawn up for the whole of India in which the trunk roads, the inter-district, district, and rural roads (connecting

up with the existing railways and canals) should be marked in order of importance, so that execution of the actual construction of the roads may be continued according to a national programme, looking to the traffic needs and potential growth of different zones. Whether the roads will be built with cement concrete, or asphalt or waterbound macadam will depend on the engineering considerations of each individual project, but it is abundantly clear that the present policy of allowing slow and fast traffic symbolised by the bullock-cart and the motor car, to use all roads simultaneously is extremely dangerous and ruinous to the life of the roads. As in all other progressive countries, there must be segregation of different types of traffic, each following its own lane on the wide road of the future instead of allowing them to mix up freely and help to keep up India's record of road accidents as the highest in the world.

The Road Plan for India must satisfactorily solve the primary problem of roads to connect rural and urban areas. The principle of channelization and segregation of traffic, the need for corner visibility and generous curves, and the keeping of ample roadside lands to prevent ribbon development will have to be kept in mind. It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the construction of "trackways" (two parallel hard strips to carry the wheel loads) is the most economical and satisfactory method of developing rural roads. It has been tested in the Punjab, Assam and Hyderabad, and also in Africa and Australia, and not much skill is required in constructing such magical twin ribbons which should link the villages of India.

The benefits of good roads are so real but elusive, that it is indeed difficult to describe it in so many words. Adequate roads in Singbhum would transform it into the Eldorado for tourists and shikaris from all parts of India, who could enjoy the scenic beauty of the hill roads, the pools and waterfalls in the forests, and bag tigers, deer, and all the animals that would gladden the hearts of any shikari. Good roads will lead to the creation of more metallurgical and chemical factories like the Tata Iron and Steel Co., or the Indian Copper Corporation, as the minerals are all lying to be exploited by the industrialist with initiative and imagination. Labour is cheap and so would be power by harnessing the falls, and it is sad to think about all the loss of potential wealth for lack of roads.

When the 'Road Plan for India' is drawn up, there will be really no difficulty about the finance as it has been found so easy to raise Road Loans and Road Bonds in other progressive countries. By capitalization of the income from roads and other sources, all the money needed for India's roads will be forthcoming and these could be paid back with profits within ten to fifteen years. What is wanted now is the Master Plan, drawn up by the best talents in India, and the rest will follow as night follows day.

—Indian Concrete Journal.



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Calcutta News & Views

THE POET'S LAST JOURNEY TO CALCUTTA

Memorial Tablet Installed In The E. I. R. Saloon

The Bolpur Railway Station (E. I. R. Loop Line) was the venue of a unique function in the morning of April 9 last, when Acharya Abanindra Nath Tagore placed a memorial tablet in the railway saloon in which Poet Rabindranath made his last railway journey. Mr. N. C. Ghosh of the E. I. R. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Mahalanobis, Mr. Amal Home, Dr. D. N. Maitra and others had arrived at Santiniketan the night before with the saloon.

At 9 a.m., April 9, inmates of the Santiniketan and the townspeople of Bolpur assembled under the railway shed where the function took place in front of the saloon. After the opening song by Sangeet Bhavana boys and girls, Pandit Kshiti-mohan Sen recited Vedic hymns befitting the occasion followed by Mr. Ghosh, who narrated in poignant words his reminiscences of Poet's last journey to Calcutta and explained the significance of the function.

Acharya Abanindra Nath, requested by Mr. Ghosh entered the saloon, unveiled the bronze plaque which was thus inscribed with a portrait of the Poet:—

THE LAST JOURNEY OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE
FROM SANTINIKETAN TO CALCUTTA
ON JULY 25, 1941
WAS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS SALOON
ACCOMPANIED BY N. C. GHOSH,
CHIEF OPERATING SUPERINTENDENT.

*"I start on my journey with empty hands
and expectant heart.....and though there
are dangers on the way I have no fear in my
mind".—GITANJALI, Verse 94.*

The inscription was drafted by Mr. Amal Home.

After Acharyadeva's address the function closed with the singing of the Poet's national song *Jana Gana Mana Ahhinayaka* sung by all present.

Owing to his indifferent health, Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore could not unfortunately attend the function.

Among those present were Mrs. Indira Debi Chaudhurani, Mrs. Pratima Tagore, Mr. Nandalal Bose, Mr. Tan Yunshan and Mr. A. K. Chanda.

RAI BAHADUR N. C. GHOSH

Sir Robert Marriott, General Manager of the East Indian Railway, has been appointed Director-General of Railways, Calcutta area, and will take up his new appointment on the 17th April, says a press communiqué. Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, o.s.e., Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as General Manager, East Indian Railway, in succession to Sir Robert Marriott.

THE LATE MR. SASISEKHAR BANERJEE

The death took place on Wednesday, the 12th April, at his Calcutta residence, 21, Jeliatola Street, of Mr. Sasisekhar Banerjee, one of the oldest and leading Solicitors of Calcutta. The late Mr. Banerjee, who was a highly esteemed member of the legal profession, was also a well-known Mason who had attained a very prominent rank in the Masonic hierarchy. He was deservedly popular with all sections of the community, for his urbanity and suavity, his brilliant conversational gifts, his wit and keen sense of humour drawing round him a large circle of friends and admirers in all walks of life. The hospitality that he extended at his favourite retreat at Jagdishpore in Sonthal Parganas had come to be almost a byword to his friends. In him Calcutta has lost a most popular social figure and the Incorporated Society of Law a member of unassailable integrity whose loss will be deeply mourned by all those who came into contact with him.

The late Mr. Banerjee, who was 77 years old at the time of his death, leaves behind him several daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom is Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee of the License Department of the Corporation of Calcutta. His second son is Mr. Saral Kumar Banerjee, Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta High Court.

BENGAL AND ASSAM LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was urged by Dr. N. C. Sen-Gupta presiding at the Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Conference in Calcutta on April 8 last. The Conference passed a resolution to the effect. About 50 delegates attended the Conference.

The evil resulting from the union of judicial and executive functions in magistrates, Dr. Sen-Gupta said, was recognized by Government in pre-reform days and a separation had been decided upon years ago. But it had not yet taken effect.

Referring to the appointment of lawyer-magistrates, he said that recently this step had been taken with some promise, as a war measure. Now Government should stick to it, and also take the next logical step to give all the judicial work to lawyer-magistrates and thus completely separate the Executive from the Judiciary. Many executive offices, concerned with politics and Constitutional law and practice, at present held by Civil Service men, would be better filled by lawyers.

One of the most disquieting features of present-day administration was the increasing suppression of law by executive action. Laws, Ordinances, rules and orders had been passed in quick succession and in nine cases out of ten the remedy for abuse of even these arbitrary laws was put out of the bounds of courts of justice. Recently, High Courts and the Federal Court had to deal with several such cases but not unfortunately, so as to stop the mischief altogether.

He did not question the importance of the war effort and the need for vesting large executive powers in those responsible for the conduct of the war, to secure the maximum of war efficiency. But it was also important that the abuse of these drastic powers should be immediately checked. Shutting out legal remedies altogether was surely not the most efficient way of stopping such abuse or of maintaining public confidence. A judicial remedy, publicly awarded gave a sense of satisfaction and security to the public; a departmental remedy in the privacy of the office did not have the same effect. Public satisfaction, a thing of great value, was of still greater importance in war time.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy-Chowdhury, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the

operation of the Defence of India Act and the rules made under it. He advised vigilance for protection of their legitimate rights.

The conference passed several resolutions. One of these urged that the Hindu Intestate Succession Bill in its present form should be dropped, because the present time was inopportune for a legislative measure of such a controversial nature and with far reaching effects on the structure of Hindu society. The same attitude was taken in respect of the Hindu Marriage Bill.

A Committee of eight with Dr. Sen Gupta as Chairman, Mr. P. Brahma as Secretary and Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Mr. H. N. Roy, Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Mr. Narayan Ch. Ganguly and Mr. Sudhir Kumar Basu as members, was formed to study and examine the legislative and executive orders which in any manner curtailed or restricted the rights and civil liberties of the people and to take effective steps for their prevention. The Conference also asked each Bar Association to form a committee of its own members for the purpose of safeguarding civil liberties.

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S BIRTHDAY

A resolution felicitating Maharaja Joodha Shamsere Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, on the occasion of his 70th birthday was adopted at a crowded public meeting held at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, on April 12 last.

The meeting recalled with pride and admiration the great progress attained by Nepal under his enlightened leadership and wished for his further achievements to the eternal glory of Nepal and India.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who presided, said that they could justly be proud of Nepal which was the only independent Hindu kingdom on the face of the earth. He hoped that in future years the relations between Nepal and India would grow from more to more to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

Dr. Kalidas Nag said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to them that the makers of modern Nepal were products of their *alma matre*, the Calcutta University.

Dr. Sunity Kumar Chatterjee said that the present Prime Minister of Nepal was a wise man who believed in introducing reforms at a slow pace.

Prof. Animesh Chandra Roy Chaudhury and Mr. Nihir Chand Dheeman, among others also spoke.

Presiding at a social gathering held in observance of the occasion in the afternoon, Lord Sinha of Raipur said that His Highness was a link between the old world and the new. He fulfilled the ideal of a real Indian constitutional monarch.

In the morning, Puja was offered at the Kali temple at Kalighat and the poor were fed in celebration of the Jayanti.

KASTURBA GANDHI MEMORIAL

Outlines of a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Women's Service Corps with a view to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba Gandhi were given by Mrs. Nirupama Devi, a well known Bengali novelist, at a public meeting convened at Commercial Museum on April 12 last to consider the steps that might be taken to commemorate her memory.

She said that her scheme envisaged the organisation of social service in villages. The Corps, she added, would comprise two sections—health and education. The women workers would receive practical training and be conversant with child psychology and basic education.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, pointed out the possibilities of collection of funds in Calcutta by organising small "whipping committees" in different areas of the city. He hoped that despite the present economic situation in Bengal, Cal-

cutta would respond liberally in contributing to the fund to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba Gandhi.

Sreejukta Labanyalata Chanda, who presided said that they could make an earnest effort to raise suitable funds to perpetuate the memory of Kasturba. They should chalk out a well-laid plan for utilization of the fund.

The collections in Calcutta for Kasturba Memorial Fund totalled Rs. 4½ lakhs till April 11.

DEATH OF MR. PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

The death occurred on April 13 last at his Calcutta residence of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and a director of that journal and the *Hindustan Standard*. He had been ill for about two months. He was 61 years old. A brilliant student of Calcutta University Mr. Sarkar began life as a lawyer and was later appointed Dewan of Dhenkanal State, Orissa. During the non-co-operation movement he left State service and entered journalism and was largely responsible for starting the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. He was president of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, for 1942-43.

He was a leading member of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and in that capacity worked hard for the advancement of Bengali literature and culture. He was the author of several Bengali books, including "Kahaienu Hindu" (Decadent Hindus), which revealed original thinking of a high order and was greatly appreciated in literary circles.

Mr. Sarkar was a man of charming manners and quiet disposition. His death will be widely mourned.

His widow, Mrs. Nirjharini Sarkar, is a prominent Congress worker. He is also survived by a son and two daughters.

The cremation took place at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat and was largely attended.

* * *

Calcutta journalists mourned the death of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar at an extraordinary meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held at the Indian Association Hall on April 15 last. Mr. B. Sen Gupta, President of the Association, was in the chair.

Referring to the death of Mr. Sarkar as a "great loss to the country and to the profession of journalism", a resolution unanimously adopted, recorded the deep sense of sorrow of his fellow journalists at his untimely death and stated: "His literary and journalistic activities directed for the service of the country for about a quarter of a century had earned for him a high place in the public life of the country, as his personal charm, high character and devotion to duty had endeared him to all who knew him".

The meeting also passed another resolution asking the Executive Committee of the Association to take steps for perpetuating his memory.

A NOVEL FORM OF CHEATING

A novel form of cheating has come to the notice of the Calcutta Police.

A police bulletin states that orders for repairs of articles are forwarded to engineering firms on forms purporting to be those of local bodies such as municipalities and district boards, with directions to take delivery from railway stations. Soon after another letter follows asking the firm to pay the freight to the person presenting the railway receipt so that he can arrange to have the articles delivered to them. A third person then appears with railway receipts and take the freight money and disappears. Inquiries later have revealed that the letters and the railway receipts have all been forged.

The bulletin asks firms receiving such orders to inform the detective department of the Calcutta Police.

ALL-INDIA PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

The attention of both the Central and Provincial Governments to the appalling scarcity of drugs in India was drawn by the Fourth All-India Pharmaceutical Conference which concluded a two-day session on April 9 last under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Guha. The Conference urged the Government to take all necessary steps to make India self-sufficient with regard to all essential drugs and medicaments for both cure and prevention of diseases.

The policy of the Government of restricting facilities for Indian industries and importing finished goods also was criticised by another resolution which urged the Indian pharmaceutical organisations to present a fully documented memorandum on this question. The Government was urged to grant all facilities for accelerated development of Indian pharmaceutical industries and of basic chemical industries.

Other resolutions were adopted requesting the Government to establish a college of pharmacy in Bengal to increase the grade of salaries of compounders, to take up the question of pharmaceutical education in this country at all stages, to put the Drugs Act into immediate operation and as a complementary measure to pass a Pharmacy Act.

AMERICAN SOLDIER STABS CALCUTTA TAXI DRIVER

Taxis ceased plying in Calcutta on April 13 last as a protest against a fatal attack on a driver of a taxi the day before.

The United States Army authorities launched an intensive investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident, which occurred at Howrah Station. The U. S. Military Police took an American soldier into custody immediately after the stabbing affray. He will be held by Army officials pending outcome of their investigation.

Brig-Gen. Gilbert X. Cheves, Commanding General, Services of Supply in Calcutta, offered the fullest co-operation of his officers with local investigating authorities.

Gen. Cheves stated: "It is a most regrettable incident involving a U. S. soldier, and I have ordered a full investigation with a view to meeting out justice under the Articles of War. The American soldier involved is not of permanent garrison but is a transient passing through Calcutta."

The Commissioner of Police met representatives of the taxi-drivers and discussed the situation.

After three days' absence from the streets of Calcutta taxi cabs in the city resumed plying on Sunday last, April 16.

The decision to call off the strike was taken at a meeting of the taxi-owners and drivers on Sunday morning "in view of the assurance given by the Commissioner of Police and American Army authorities to redress their grievances."

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending on 8th April, 1944

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1191 against 1266 and 1333 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year 749. The general death-rate of the week was 29.32 per mill

Town (Wards 1—27.)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 8th April, 1944 was 1004 and 1040 and 1092 in the two preceding weeks. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 333 deaths from small-pox during the week against 348 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 100 respectively against 63 and 93 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28.26 per mille per annum.

There were 19 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 27.73.

There were 112 deaths from respiratory diseases against 114 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 50 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32.)

The number of deaths registered was 187 against 226 and 241 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 4 were from cholera, 74 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 8 from fevers, 7 from bowel-complaints and 27 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 37.09 per mille.

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 36.30.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra, (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, Surat and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka

Mr. Gaganvihar L. Mehta, Mr. K. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla

General Banking Business Transacted.

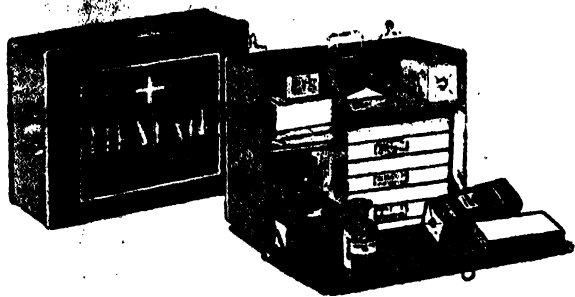
T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 86-3	1 1 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	Business to be approved by the Committee.	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 269-270	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 280-281	1 0 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	Business to be approved by the Committee.	1 8 0	Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 63	1 4 0	Mutton.	" 107	2 8 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.			Mudikhana	" 108-109	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0	Do.			Do.	" 110	2 5 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.			Do.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.			Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN,
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS

This compact, convenient & complete
FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE
TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

For particulars please write to

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice, ½ Hour—One anna, 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying basar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6-10	2 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
Baghda ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sugar ...	0 7 8	
Bhanguar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 2 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilaa ...	0 12 0	1 8 0				Gur per seer	0 8 0	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.					
Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangoes ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	DAL.		
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Arahar per seer (medium)	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Alubokhora per seer ...			Chana ...	0 10 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	2 8 0	3 0 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Bhanga ..		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bael each ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Khasaree ..	0 8 0	
			Dates per seer ...	3 0 0	6 0 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond ..	1 0 0		Biuli ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
Fowl's eggs ..	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12			" (Sona) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar ..	0 10 0	0 11 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & OUAL		
Spinjal ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate ...			Coal ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Brand per bottle		
Spinger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras ..			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ..	4 0 0	4 8 0	Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Green Chilly ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ..			Do.		
Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ..	4 8 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl 1 ..		
Pana (Dargamang) ..			Pure Cow Ghee per seer			Do.		
Do. ..			Milk ..			Corn Flower 1 ..		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer ...	0 6 0		Golden Best Pollard	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Atta White No. 1 ..	0 5 0		Jelly ..		
			Atta Brown per seer					

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not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL. (s)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 8	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder ..	0 14 0	-	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round ..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin ..	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter ..	2 8 0			
Do. Salted peer seer					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Malted ..					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump ..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
					Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Breast ..	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
					Leg per sr.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Kidneys each	0 3 0	0 4 0		
					Heart ..	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Liver ..	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Brain ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tongue ..	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Trotters ..	0 1 0			
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			brain) each	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0	3 0 0		



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ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 10 0	Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 8 0
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0		Pomfrets per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee ..	0 12 0	1 8 0
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	Maldine ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0	China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. large per ..	6 0 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 8 0
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	3 0 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 6 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CHINA CLAY

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY CO.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 2 0	1 4 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 14 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Capon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	2 0 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	2 8 0	
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 2 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Cashmere		
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 0 0	2 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 12 0	3 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	20 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	2 8 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 6
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	5 0 0	6 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
EGGS.			Lettuce each	0 1 0	1 1 6	Cocconut each	0 2 0	0 2
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 8 0	Country Apples		
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 12 0	2 2 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10
GAME.			Do. Do. (Large)			Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Dove each			Onions, (New) per seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 8 0	2 0
Guinea fowl "			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 12 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Partridge "			Do. " white "	0 8 0		Do. Black per lb.		
Pheasant "			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Peacock "			Parasip each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Partridge "			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0
Pheasant "			Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 0 0	4 0
Plover "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Hazaribagh "			Anar per seer	2 0 0	2 4
Quail each	0 12 0		Do. Ranchi per seer			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 8 0	2 0
Rabbit "	6 0 0	0 6 0	Do. Kagbanga "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0
Snippets per each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Country "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Snipes "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per			Khurbane	1 8 0	
Teal (large) "	0 14 0	1 0 0	seer			Do. (large) per lb.		
Teal (cotton) "			Do. Country do.			Kesur China per seer		
Wild Duck each	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	1 0 0	2 0
Sand Grouse each			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)			Lemon (English) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0
BIRDS.			Do. (Old) Nainital			Lichees per 100 (Mossaffer-		
Canary (Cook) each	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do. (New)	0 5 0	0 6 0	pur)		
Do. (Hen) "			Do. Madras	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Country)	1 8 0	
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0	Do. (Small) (Round)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12
VEGETABLES.			Do. Shillong			Monkey Lichees per 100		
Artichoke Darjeeling each			Rhubarb each	0 8 0	0 12 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 6 0	0 8
Do. Ground per seer			Fulbu, (Patil) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon per seer		
Artichoke per seer			Radish English per bundle			Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Beetroot Darjeeling per			(large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	12 0 0	18 0
seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Country per bundle	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	5 0 0	6 0
Do. Country per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Spinach per lot of 20			Do. Do. (Madras)	2 0 0	3 0
Bean Country per seer			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
Do. French (Darjeeling)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 6	Do. Sipra		
Do. Butter per score			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 8 0	0 8 6	Do. Fasle		
Brijal " seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Kissan Bhog		
Cabbage each			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Green per score		
Do. (Murshidabad) per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	Do. Golapkhosh	3 0 0	3 8
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Country	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Himsagore		
Do. each	0 12 0	1 8 0	Do. Ranchi			Do. Green per score	0 10 0	1 0
Carrots Darjeeling per			Do. Shillong	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Kanchan		
bundle			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Bombay		
Do. per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	bundle			Do. Madras		
Do. (Country)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
White Pumpkins each			Vegetable marrow Country	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mangosteen per doz.		
Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Darjeeling each			Mulberry per score		
Tarai per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0
			Red " per each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Poona " "	2 12 0	3 4
				0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay " "	3 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoos per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 18 0	1 4 0			
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...			Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do Country per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	8 0 0	Burdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 3 6	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balhar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		3 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	22 0 0					Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Libby do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		2 0 0
Galasia do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 28 C. (old)	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*B. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 22	...	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 5 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0				
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 671)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	2 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) " ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Algarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay " ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Control	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...		Price	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaudashi)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
			Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
								to
FISH.			*RICE			Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control		to	
Do. (out pieces) " ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price		0 8 0	
Do. (salt-water) " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	Medium per seer ...			Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Ontia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Crab per lot of 4 ...			Kabul rice per seer			Slab Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			packet ...		
Do. without roe 8-10 ...	1 0 0		Kamini rice " ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
seer ...						lb. ...		4 0 0
Mullet per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	*SUGAR		Control	Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Price	English Sweet, Assorted		
Pomfret per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 8 6	per lb. ...		
Prawns per seer (small) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Orystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Do. (Large) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	white) ...			" "		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.		Control	PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0	Price	Glaxo ...		
Do. (allot) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Arahar " ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chola " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
			Khari Masoor " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Khasari " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Mung (Bhaja) " ...	0 10 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
3 lb. each ...	0 10 0		*Salt ...	0 2 9	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0				0 8 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 2 6					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0					per tin ...		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0					HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6				Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Doona per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0				Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0				Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...						BRITANNIA		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0					Cheese ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
Do. unmixed, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Sugar, Stall No. 42-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 3 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
etiti Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 12 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 16 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red	1 12 0		C. & B. Assorted Jams		
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		os. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 4 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Broken			King George Chocolate,	2 8 0	2 8 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 6 0		Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Redgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 os. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...						con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (A u s t r a l i a n)		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
			Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		DUST TEA				Controlled	
Dorcas per packet	Price		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish, ...	Small	Large
Selmer per pkt.	0 2 6	0 2 0	Dust per lb.			Chamois Leather large ...	0 4 0	
Capestan Navyout per Pk.			Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
(magnum)	0 2 6		Cococa 1 lb. packet			Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	1 0 0
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Quaker Oats 30 os. ...	2 4 0		Bisulphate Magnesia, large		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.	2 0 0		Elmer's Embrocation...		
Do. "Planters" per			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Zam-Buk		
50		1 14 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Amrutanjai Pain Balm	0 12 0	
State Express 555 Oiga-			Ohutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Oriental Balm	1 1 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Sloan's Liniment		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
per packet		0 2 6	Do. 1/2 lb.					
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	1 12 0		Do. (Japanese) "		
			Saled Oil (India)	2 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 os.					

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 2001) Rangoon Branch: 229, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1281) 155-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Sudder's Bn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butter 7	0 2 0 each.	Butter.
			Fruit 2 & 7	0 2 0 "	Fruit.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (As controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkhar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	2 0 0
Dadkhalma			Cocconut Oil					
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bupsal			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
			Suji			Bhetki		
			Gur (Sugar Cane)		0 14 0	Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 3 0
			" Khajura	0 10 0		Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
DAL.			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...			Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Do. (Krishna)								
Arahar Dal		0 8 0						
Kalai Dal		0 8 0						
Khasari Dal	0 8 0							
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0						
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal		0 8 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		2 8 0			
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk		0 8 0	EGGS		
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			" (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
			Milk Maid			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			OIL.			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Yellow per tin		
Ranohi "		5 0 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Coccos Hornby		
Sree (Mark)		4 4 0	FRUITS.			Coffee Poison's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	Apples			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		H. & P. Do.		
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Pesta "		4 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	Rice		0 6 6
Do. (Bata)			Grapes per seer			CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Mango			State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 5 0	" (Country)			rettes, 555		
Do. B			" (Langra)			Passing Show Ciga-		
Gur			VEGETABLES			rettes 1 tin.		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Ginger		0 8 0	(glass) each		
			Onion	0 3 0	0 10 0	Jam		
			Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 5 0	Jelly		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			FISH			Quickwhite (White)		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			Pona	1 4 0	1 8 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Do. (Out pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. per bottle		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Shing Sun		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 6	Do. per bottle		
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 8 0			
			Hilsa Fish	1 4 0	1 8 0			

*Controlled by the Government—

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose, Block "H" 2, M/s Pure Food Supply Company, Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market, Calcutta 20, to 11 a.m. daily from 2-40 to 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12-16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		2 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatori Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 6-12	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 3 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Totapuri	1 0 0		Chamormoni		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Sapeda 10-16			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger "	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Golapkhaz			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Fatt Lemon each		0 5 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer		0 5 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kaghi Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 2 4	Kharbuz per seer			per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 8 0	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay "		0 5 0	Do. Sylhet			per maund		
Do. Country "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 4 0	Do. Nagpur 8-16			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi	0 2 6	0 2 6	Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata "		
Do. Madras "			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati "			Do. Multan			Coarse "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	1 0 0		Medium "	0 6 6	Ration-shop
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears 8-25					
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do.
Do. Hilly "			Do. Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Peaches	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocconut Oil		
Onionflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil	1 4 0	1 5 0
Peas Ranchoi per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Martaban per score	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling "			Musket per seer			Flour "	0 6 0	Ration-shop
Do. Deshi "			Pomegranate per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Atta "	0 5 0	shop
Beans "	0 12 0		Do. Multan per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	Suje "		
Squash "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Kandahar		1 12 0	Atta fresh per seer		
Tomato "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bedana (Kabul)		2 0 0	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Bad) per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Til Oil per seer		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Almond shelled	2 8 0	6 0 0	DAL		
Apple Cashmere			Do. without shell			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
Do. Kulu			Do. do. large			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Peshwari			Surdah Quaman per seer			Arhar	0 11 0	
Do. Nainital 4 to 6			Water melon Goalando			Kalai		0 7 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0		Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 8 0	Khesari	0 10 0	0 7 0
Apricot "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mosoor (split)	0 10 0	
Batavia each			Do. Quetta			Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 8 0	Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Matar	0 8 0	
Bedana (green)			Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)			Chana Dal		0 12 0
Cocanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	8-12	1 0 0			0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. dry per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Walnut per seer	2 0 0		TEA.		
Ohilghosa "	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Dates Arab "	1 8 0		Nut Ground "			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Bagdad		1 12 0	Sharifa			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Nona (each)			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Do. Nasik		2 0 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Do. Quetta			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Chaman			Bombay "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. Australia			Aligarh "			Darjeeling Autumn		
Khorma	1 8 0		Jessore " per seer	2 8 0		Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kesur Deshi	2 0 0	2 0 0	Dinapur "	2 8 0		Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 8 0
Khobani			Pabna "	2 0 0	2 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Darbhanga "	2 0 0	2 8 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Lichis Country per 100			Masafarpur "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Do. Masafarpur per 100			Cow's Ghee	4 8 0	5 0 0	In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Black Raisins per seer			Do. Milk	0 7 0	0 8 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Papaya Country each	0 8 0	0 8 0	Bhains Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Plums per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0	FISH			In bulk, per 25 oz. bottle		
Jamrul per 100			Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Golapjam " score	0 12 0	1 0 0	Bhetkee per Sr.			" " Bulk		
Panital per seer			Do. (cut pieces) p. a.			Owl & Swan per tin		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Prawns (Gaida)	1 12 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
Score			Hilsa	1 8 0	1 12 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rohi			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	(White)	0 3 6	Controlled shop
			Small fish			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal	1 4 0	1 8 0	(Red)		
			Crab per pair			Snowflake per tin		
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0			
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 8 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 "	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer ...		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 "	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 "	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Crab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...		2 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Mutton " ...		2 0 0	Dates per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 5 0
EGGS.			Almond " ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 8 0	DAL.		
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Orange 12 to 24 ...	1 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
VEGETABLES.			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ohana " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Bhanga " ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree " ...		
Caulliflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai " ...		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Apples 4 to 8 ...			Biuli " ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer ...		
Garlic " ...		0 10 0	Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 2 9	
Green Chilly " ...		0 14 0	Madras " ...			Salt " ...		
Onion " ...		0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee " ...			COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Do. Bhadwa " ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Sree " ...			Coal " ...	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel " ...	2 0 0	
			Milk " ...		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 11th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contld.) ...		
Do. (out pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer ...		
Silong ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Atta white No. 1 ...		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujee ...		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0		Atta Brown ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) " ...	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled) ...		
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...		1 4 0	Pulbul " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	" Patnai per seer " ...		
Parsey ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Crab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Kora) " ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. (Atap) " ...		
Beef per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	White " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Mutton " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato. Darjeeling per seer ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Goat & Kid ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Country) ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Suet ...	1 8 0		FRUITS.			G. lap Sora ...		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Alubokra " ...			Sugar " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Tea per lb. ...		
Chicken " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Gur per seer ...		
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bael each ...			Cocconut oil " ...		
VEGETABLES			Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	1 14 0		Grapes " ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ohana " ...		
Fowl's Eggs " ...	1 14 0		Lime per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor " ...		
VEGETABLES			Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree " ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai " ...		
Brinjal ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli " ...	0 10 0	
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pomegranates per seer ...			Mug (Hari) Katcha " ...	0 12 0	
Caulliflower " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100... ..	0 2 0	0 8 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	0 8 0	
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor " ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Orange per score ...			Salt (fine) " ...	0 2 9	
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
Ginger per seer ...	0 7 0		Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee " ...			Robinson's Barley ...	0 14 0	1 6 0
			Do. Bhadwa " ...			Jelly ...		
			Do. Sree " ...			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk " ...					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 18th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	—	0 2 0	Fash 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 2 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	2 8 0
Pigeon	—	0 8 0				Dinapur "	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowl's "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Pona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Figs per seer	—	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 0
Do. (Out places)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate "	—	—	Atta "	—	0 6 0
Bhanga	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee "	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grape "	—	—	Chiniakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—	SUNDRINS.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuz	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	0 5 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	—	—	Gur	0 4 8	—
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Lokote	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0	—	Arhar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Ohana	0 9 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor "	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 8 0	0 2 0	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khasaree	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple "	0 8 0	0 8 0	Mung. (Hati)	—	0 10 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 4 0	0 12 0	Do. (Sona)	—	0 12 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Baisins	0 3 0	2 8 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Salt	—	0 2 9
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 3 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 2 0	0 12 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
28	0 8 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
33A	0 4 0 "		36	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "				
35	0 8 0 "				
37	0 1 8 "				

H. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 664)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
U. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 8	0 4 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 9	0 3 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 10	0 3 0	Do.	" 6	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 11	0 3 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 12	0 3 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	" 13	0 3 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 14	0 3 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33	0 12 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 35	0 8 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 18 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	N. 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 24-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 25-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 45	23 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 27-1	1 12 0		" 46	23 0 0	Do.			Do
" 28-1	1 12 0		" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0		" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 30-1	1 12 0		" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 31-1	1 12 0		" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 32-1	1 12 0		" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 33-1	1 12 0		" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 5 0	Do
" 34-1	1 12 0					" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 35-1	1 12 0					" 79	0 5 0	Do
" 36-1	1 12 0					" 80	0 5 0	Do
" 37-1	1 12 0					" 81	0 5 0	Do
" 38-1	1 12 0					" 82	0 5 0	Do
" 39-1	1 12 0					" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 40-1	1 12 0					" 84	0 5 0	Do
" 41-1	1 12 0					" 85	0 5 0	Do
" 42-1	1 12 0					" 86	0 5 0	Do
" 43-1	1 12 0					" 87	0 5 0	Do
" 44-1	1 12 0					" 88	0 5 0	Do
" 45-1	1 12 0					" 89	0 5 0	Do
" 46-1	1 12 0					" 90	0 5 0	Do
" 47-1	1 12 0					" 91	0 5 0	Do
" 48-1	1 12 0					" 92	0 5 0	Do
" 49-1	1 12 0					" 93	0 5 0	Do
" 50-1	1 12 0					" 94	0 5 0	Do
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ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				20 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		20 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	22 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	22 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.	22 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruit.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
			5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

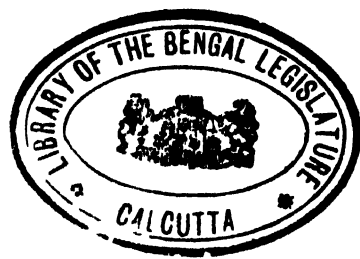
Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.		Per day.	To be approved by the Committee.
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	As. 4 each	Potato
2, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 3 "	Do.
O. 25B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Milk.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Betel leaves.
O. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.		Betel-2, 3 & 4		

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4,	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-3 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
9 to 11	"		Betel-3-5-6	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-3-5	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic.

7





THE NEW MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Right—MR. ANANDI LAL PODDAR

Left—MR. MOHAMMAD RAFIQUE

*From a flashlight photo taken
in the Councillors' Club Room
immediately after the elections.*

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 29th April, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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Announcement

THE MAYORAL ELECTIONS

At the first meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta in 1944-45 after the 7th General Election held on Wednesday, the 28th April, 1944, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar and Mr. Mohammad Rafique were elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively, until the first meeting of the Corporation in 1945-46.

After the new members had taken the Oath of Allegiance, the name of Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar was proposed by Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen and seconded by Mr. A. S. Nasker, while the name of Mr. Mohammad Rafique was proposed by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and seconded by Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.

The other candidate for the Mayoral honour was Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul, whose name was proposed by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee and seconded by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.

The voting, which was by show of hands, was as follows:—

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar : 49; Mr. Nalin Chandra Paul : 41.

Mr. Mohammad Rafique was elected Deputy Mayor, defeating his rival, Mr. J. H. Methold, by 43 votes against 35 votes secured by the latter. Mr. Methold's name was proposed and seconded by Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and Mr. Mackertich John respectively.

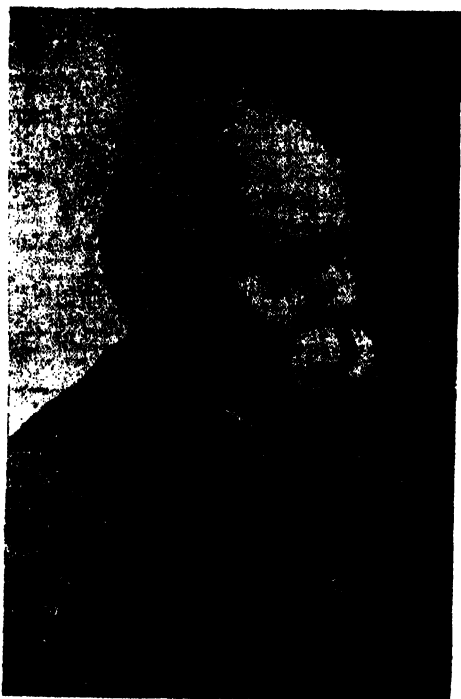
A third proposal came from Mr. M. Gough Govia, who put forward the name of Mr. Mackertich John, Mr. A. Clark seconding. Mr. Mackertich John, however, withdrew from the contest.

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma presided over the meeting for the transaction of the business enumerated above.

As the day following the Mayoral Elections was a holiday in the Corporation Offices and as we go to Press on Friday afternoon, we regret our inability to include in this issue a verbatim report of the proceedings of the First Meeting of the Corporation. This will appear in our next issue with the usual editorial welcome to the new occupants of the Mayor's and Deputy Mayor's chairs and their features and portraits as in previous years.—Editor.

Chronicle And Comment**Dwarkanath Ganguli**

Quietly and unobtrusively, a couple of hundred people, or a little more, gathered in Calcutta on Saturday last, in the hall of the Mahabodhi Society on College Square, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Dwarkanath Ganguli. To the present generation the name means little or nothing. A forgetful people have cast it into oblivion. But if any name deserves to be rescued from the obscurity into which, unfortunately, some of the pioneers of our progress have been allowed to sink, it is that of Dwarkanath Ganguli. He was ever a fighter. He fought and fought hard and fought till he won, so that his fellow countrymen might cease to suffer from the many evils that an alien rule, economic serfdom, ignorance and prejudice had imposed upon them. One



DWARAKANATH GANGULI

of the founders—along with Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose and Sivanath Sastri—of the Indian Association (1876), he played a most prominent part in the organization of this pioneer political body, the predecessor of the Indian National Congress, for the unification of Indian races and people upon the basis of common political interests and aspirations. Dwarkanath's great colleague in his autobiography, "A Nation In Making," has paid him a tribute which deserves to be quoted in this context. Writes Surendranath:

"Associated with us in our efforts to organize a new association upon popular lines was a devoted worker, comparatively unknown then, and, I fear, even now, whose memory deserves to be rescued from oblivion. Dwarkanath Ganguli began life as teacher.....An ardent lover of what he believed to be the truth, when he took up a cause, he threw his whole soul into it. His co-operation in the organization of the new Association was of great value to us, and so long as health

and strength were spared to him he worked in the cause of the Indian Association with an energy and devotion, the memory of which now that he is dead, his friends cherish with affectionate gratitude."

The work for the Indian Association was not, however, the only work which entitles Dwarkanath Ganguli to our gratitude. In fact, it was one of his minor occupations. His greatest work lay in the amelioration of the condition of Hindu women. As founder-editor of *Abala-Bandhab* ('The Friend of the Weaker Sex'), founded in the sixties of the last century and published from his village-home in Dacca, he made himself a power as a champion of their rights. Along with Durga Mohan Das, an uncle of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and Ananda Mohan Bose, President of the Indian National Congress in 1898, he founded, shortly after he had come to Calcutta in 1870 and had joined hands with the political and social progressivists in this city, the Banga Mohila Vidyalaya (Bengali Women's School). This school, which was described in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal for the year 1876-77 as "in every sense the most advanced school in Bengal", was later amalgamated, at the instance of Sir Richard Garth, with Bethune School. Some years after Dwarkanath founded the Brahmo Girls' School, which, until recently, was one of the leading institutions for the education of young girls in Calcutta. He wrote books and tracts for women. He fought, and fought successfully, the authorities of the University of Calcutta to allow women to sit for its examinations and to permit women to enter the Medical College. And the hundreds of women in Bengal to-day who pass through the University every year, teach in our schools or colleges, practise medicine, owe Dwarkanath Ganguli a debt of gratitude which they owe to none else. Well has Bipin Chandra Pal described Dwarkanath in his 'Memories' as 'the pioneer of liberal female education in Bengal.'

Dwarkanath was a pioneer in the field of labour movement also. The horrors of indentured labour in the tea gardens of Assam were revealed through one of the most daring exploits known in our country and undertaken by him. Disguised as a cooly he went to Assam, going from one tea plantation to another and noting what he saw of the tyrannies practised on the poor labourers, condemned to slavery by the greed of their alien owners. The planters of Assam scented his track. His life was in danger. But he eluded them and returned to Calcutta with his tale of woe and agony. When it saw the light of day in the columns of the Bengalee weekly, *Sanjivani*, of which he was one of the founders and the first editor, and those of *Brahmo Public Opinion*, the English weekly edited by Bhuban Mohan Das, father of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, it shocked the entire country. The Indian National Congress took up the cause. A great agitation was set on foot and the system under which coolies were indentured to slave in the tea gardens of Assam was abolished though not without the strongest opposition from the white planters.

Calcutta has at least one special reason to remember Dwarkanath. When plague first broke

out here in 1898 and hundreds of people fell victims to it every day, and thousands ran away from the city in terror, he organized a band of volunteers who visited the stricken households rendering all possible aid in co-operation with the health authorities of the city. Not only that. When not a single soul in Calcutta dared to get inoculated against plague, the only measure that could offer immunity against the terrible disease, he was the first man to come forward with his wife—Kadambini Ganguli, the first Indian lady to practise medicine in Bengal—and his children to set an example to his fellow citizens. Others followed, and hundreds of lives were thus saved. Dwarkanath practised what he preached and when he died on July 3, 1898, he left for posterity a legacy of passionate patriotism, high ideals and a courage that never flinched.

Two Calcutta Journalists

Calcutta has lost two well-known journalists in the course of the last two weeks—Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar and Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee. The first was one of the founders of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, unquestionably the leading Bengalee daily newspaper and one of the foremost organs of public opinion in India. Mr. Sarkar was the first editor of the paper that he helped in founding. After his imprisonment almost at the beginning of his editorship, he vacated that chair for one of his colleagues, Mr. Satyendra Nath Mazumdar, remaining behind it as a steadying influence, as a counsellor and advisor, and, of course, also as one of the chief leader-writers. He came back again to the editorial chair of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* four years ago when Mr. Mazumdar resigned the post he had held for more than a decade and a half. Sobriety and suavity equally marked both the man and the writer Prafulla Kumar. He never struck but lightly. He did not know how to hurt. He was meekness itself. It was difficult even to pick a quarrel with him. We had known him for upwards of twenty-five years, and we had the highest regard for his character and amiability. We shall never cease to regret his loss.

Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee was a pioneer in the field of Bengali journalism. He gave a new orientation to it. The *Basumati*, founded by his father, the late Upendra Nath Mukherjee, became the leading Bengalee paper and remained such till its predominance was challenged by the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. Much of the credit that in the last few days has been placed elsewhere for modernizing Bengalee journalism must go to Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee. That he could not

maintain the supremacy of his paper was due to various reasons into which we need not enter here.

We offer our sincerest condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

The Fall Of A Minister

A Minister in the Punjab has fallen. And fallen, strangely enough, not on a political issue but a civic muddle. The Governor of the Province has dismissed him for "a serious case of injustice". The Governor has not told the world either in what lay this "injustice" or how arose its "seriousness." It is, however, understood that it involved the dismissal by the Minister of the Lady Superintendent of the Lahore Corporation Girls' School.

The aggrieved lady has taken the Press into her confidence and given the world a view of her side of the shield. Briefly her case is this in her own words:

"Early in April last year I was asked by the Chief Officer of the Lahore Corporation to investigate a case against a Muslim lady teacher. The date was fixed for April 9 but, strangely enough, only a day before, the Chief Officer told me orally that I had been suspended by the Punjab Government. No reason had been given. The Chief Officer himself admitted that my suspension was a great surprise to him. After a lapse of four months a charge-sheet was handed to me detailing many charges of illegal gratification. An inquiry was held, which lasted five months.

"In January this year I was dismissed by the Chief Officer on the basis of an order of the Punjab Government. I filed an appeal before the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, who pointed out that I had been exonerated as a result of a departmental inquiry of all the charges against me. The Commissioner, however, did not reverse the Government order on technical grounds. He advised me to file an appeal to the Governor."

We have yet to be presented with a view of the other side of the shield.

Rebuilding The City Of London

A master plan for rebuilding the city of London has been prepared by the Modern Architectural Research Group. It is believed to be the first detailed proposal for the planned decentralization of a great metropolitan city.

Instead of rebuilding on old foundations again, the new master plan proposes to substitute for the network of small street and the city's inner suburban arrangement a series of parallel self-contained urban units, extending north and south from the Thames. Business sections and industries would be grouped in a pleasant and convenient relationship to the residential districts of the city. Each residential-business section is to be about half a mile wide and 15 miles long.

Spaces between each of these units would be half a mile wide, traversed by traffic arteries and parks.

SIR M. AZIZUL HAQUE

Sir M. Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, Government of India, presided over a meeting of the Insurance Advisory Committee in Calcutta on Saturday last and later lunched with the Governor of Bengal.

In the afternoon he visited the Bengal Assembly and met the Ministers, the President of the Council, the Speaker of the Assembly and several members of the Legislature.

He left on Sunday on a tour of the East Bengal districts.

Reports indicate that the basic purpose of the plan is to decrease the population density of the area within a 15-mile radius of the centre of London. In this area, 900,000 houses were built in the twenty years preceding the war.

Ruined buildings in the centre of the city are planned to be cleared so as to make room for a central airport—a terminal for airlines to nearby European capitals and feeders to large outlying air terminals. Engineers have reported that a sufficient area is available near the centre of the city, if a safe approach for aircraft can be assured by proper building restrictions in the area immediately surrounding the proposed site."

For Improving Calcutta's Milk Supply

Suggestions to improve Calcutta's milk supply, both in quantity and quality, after the war were made by Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, addressing the weekly Rotary Club meeting on Tuesday last (April 25).

Arrangements, he suggested, should be made for special non-stop milk trains daily from places such as Goalundo, Serajganj, Natore, Santahar and near Murshidabad where in normal times milk was cheap and plentiful. With rail transport facilities available milk centres could be established in those areas for collection of milk, pasteurization and despatch to Calcutta in refrigerated vans.

A co-operative milk supply system should be developed on the lines of that started by the Corporation in 1925. This, however, need not be the only system. Proper rail transport facilities would

encourage the growth of private dairy farms after the war.

Next, the Corporation should set up a central milk mart with suitable refrigerating arrangements where milk arriving from the mofussil would be stored for distribution in the city. A laboratory should be attached with experts to check the quality of the milk. Storing and handling of milk in bulk other than at the central mart would have to be prohibited.

Roughly, the city's present milk requirements were 28,000 mds. daily, according to population. Supply, however, was far below demand. In 1936 consumption of milk was estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 mds. daily half of it coming from the mofussil and suburbs and half from the city itself. Since then there had been no reason to presume that supply had increased; on the other hand it had probably declined. Even assuming that supply was now about the same, it was clear that citizens were receiving only a quarter or a fifth of what could be termed adequate supply.

Referring to adulteration of milk, Dr. Ahmad said that in 1942-43, out of 1,721 samples of milk tested, 1,120 were found adulterated—65 per cent. Unless supply was adequate adulteration could never be checked. The only remedy for the present milk shortage was prohibition of supply for luxury foods like ice-cream and Indian sweetmeats.

City's Coal Supply Problem

The problem of coal supply to Bengal was discussed last week with Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, Government of India, by the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member referred *inter alia* to the difficulty in coal raising and assured assistance provided the Civil Supplies Department of the Bengal Government intimated their requirements.

A Civil Supplies Department *Press Note* states that in view of the irregular arrival of soft coke wagons at the different railway sidings in Calcutta, the existing scheme under which holders of Large Consumers' Licenses are attached to particular Railway sidings cannot be rigidly adhered to. Holders of Large Consumers' Licenses may, therefore, obtain their supplies of coke from Ultadanga and Sealdah Railway sidings, in case they fail to obtain supplies from the sidings to which they are attached.

It may not be possible to supply the full quota mentioned in the Licenses, but every effort will be made to supply a reasonable proportion on the basis of daily arrivals at these sidings, adds the *Note*.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Forthcoming Discussion Meetings

The following discussion meetings have been arranged to be held in April in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

Thursday, 4th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Colind Cleghorn, Esq., F.R.G.S., 4, Rainey Park, Calcutta.—Subject : Indian Life. (The talk will be illustrated by Cinematograph colour films).

Thursday, 11th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., B.Litt., General Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Subject : Early History of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Thursday, 18th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : Lt.-Col. M. O'Hara, U. S. A. Air Forces. Subject : A Military Surgeon in Burma.

Thursday, 25th May, 1944, at 6-30 p.m. :—Opener : T. N. Ramachandran, Esq., M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta. Subject : Recent Archaeological Excavations in S. India.

Members are requested to be present and to take part in the discussion. Officers of the Allied Forces, British, Indian, American and Chinese, who are now stationed in Calcutta or its vicinity, are invited to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and men will also be welcome.

N.B.—Tea will be served at the discussion meetings from 6 p.m. at a charge of As. 8 per head provided that those persons requiring tea notify the Superintendent of the Society at least two days before the date of the

BROTHELS IN DELHI

The Society for the Prevention of Anti-Social Diseases, Delhi, has invited the attention of the local Municipal authorities to the existence of brothels in the city and has requested their immediate removal. Some of these are situated in respectable localities. The resolution states that there are about 500 such brothels and hardly any locality without one or two. The municipal staff, which is expected to take action against the brothel-keepers, under the Punjab Municipal Act is doing practically nothing. The resolution

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE ENEMY RECEIVED A COSTLY LESSON IN THE ARAKAN"

A Review Of Assam-Burma Front

THE Japanese offensive in the Imphal-Kohima area has really made no progress. In fact, if anything, it can be said to have lost ground. Our control of the situation on the Tiddim Road has not been seriously challenged although the Japanese in the area have shown a marked tendency to move the weight of their forces slightly to the west, so far without achieving any result.

"It is true that they have succeeded in cutting the track leading west from Bishenpur towards Silchar, but of all the roads in the area, this was certainly the least important and the cut was made so late as to be ineffectual. Meanwhile along the Tamu-Palel road our troops, after severe fighting, were successful in clearing the main Japanese block in the Tengnoupal area; the Japanese are now showing some indication of attempting to advance from the South."

Thus said Lt. Col. A. R. G. M. Edwards in the course of a broadcast talk from All India Radio, Calcutta Station on Tuesday last.

He added:

"The 14th Army forces in Central Burma have increased their strangle-holds upon Japanese lines of communication: in North Burma Allied troops continue steadily to advance; in the Arakan further satisfactory gains have been made; and in the Imphal-Kohima area the Japanese continue to suffer heavy losses whilst they have improved their position not at all and are already showing indications of switching troops from previously selected objectives to assist other columns for whom the battle is not going according to plan.

"North of Imphal our troops have maintained a steady pressure against the Japanese and after hard fighting have driven them from the commanding hill feature Nungshigum, immediately north of the Imphal plain, and from other positions in the locality. On the 10th of April Japanese propagandists were predicting the fall of Imphal in a few days, and claimed that there was no effective allied air support of our ground troops operating against their offensive owing to all our aircraft being employed in supplying our troops in Central Burma. Yet the Imphal plain, let alone Imphal itself, has not really known the presence of a Jap, and it is interesting that by the 14th of April the same propagandists were having to assure their home listeners that the morale of the troops taking part in the Japanese offensive in the Imphal-

Kohima area was very high in spite of day and night Allied air attacks. Comment is unnecessary!

"On the Kohima front relieving forces have fought through the road-blocks along the Dimapur-Kohima Road and linked hands with our troops fighting in the Kohima area. Stiff and almost continual fighting has continued in this area throughout the period under review. To the north-east of Kohima another enemy column is reported to be digging in amidst the hills—still some distance from the Manipur Valley, however.

EASTERN AIR COMMANDS

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS MOVE FROM DELHI TO CALCUTTA

Asked about the significance of the move into Calcutta of the Eastern Air Command and whether a new and mightier air offensive was in the offing, Major-General George E. Stratmeyer told a press-reporter:—"We are 1,000 miles closer to the enemy. Now I can get to my furthest station in North Burma within two hours. As for heavier blow?—of course." Calcutta, he added, would not remain his permanent headquarter. It was a temporary affair. It would keep moving along with developments in this war sector.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL

A Press Note states that the Allied Services Hygiene Committee have placed the Great Eastern Hotel Ltd., Calcutta, temporarily out of bounds to all Allied military personnel, except resident officers from April 17.

Resident officers are forbidden to use the hotel dining room or to consume meals in the hotel. Arrangements have been made for them to dine elsewhere.

At the beginning of this offensive, although we had very good ideas as to what the Japanese objectives would be, we began to look around for other possible aims underlying the Japanese advance. From experience we have learnt that the Japanese command conceives confidently and plans boldly; but we accepted the fact that the enemy, in the person of General Sakurai had received such a costly lesson in the Arakan that they would not again make a similar mistake.

"Whatever the contributory factors, there can be no doubt that the Japanese plan for their offensive has gone away and it is by no means an over-statement to say that we have, at least temporarily, regained the initiative in all the fighting north of Imphal.

"In the Arakan we have continued to make gains south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road. On this front the enemy continue to offer stiff resistance and seem prepared to accept extremely heavy casualties rather than to give ground in any shape of tactical withdrawal. During the period under review we have improved our positions on the Mayu range in the Tunnels area and to the south; whilst to the east we have carried out further consolidation to the south and south-west of Buthidaung. To the north-east, however, the enemy still manage to maintain a pocket of resistance which is probably fed from the east of the Kalapanzin where the position remains more fluid. This fluidity east of the Kalapanzin is nothing alarming and is, in fact, the state of affairs which is likely to continue until such time as the Saingdin Chaund, a considerable distance to the south, has been reached and consolidated at some future date. It may be said, therefore, that this flank is the one upon which any operational movement is most likely to take place between now and the monsoon."

DAY-TO-DAY PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS ON THE ASSAM-BURMA FRONT

APRIL 18.

In the Manipur Hills, Allied troops advancing from Dimapur made contact with those defending the Kohima area. North-east of the Imphal Plain Allied troops made progress. Two Japanese attacks near the Bishenpore track were repulsed.

In the Arakan a battalion of the 1st Punjab Regiment, supported by tanks, successfully attacked a Japanese position on the Kalapanzin River. Elsewhere there was normal patrol activity.

APRIL 19.

In the Manipur Hills, Allied troops made contact with those defending the Kohima area.

BENGAL MEAT CONTROL ORDER

WHEN SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS PERMISSIBLE

The Bengal Meat Control order has been amended to provide that no slaughter will take place for 24 hours commencing at sunset of the day preceeding the prohibited day says a *Press Note*. Slaughter of animals will now be permissible after sunset on Mondays and Thursdays so that meat may be available on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The sale of meat till midnight of Mondays and Thursdays will, however, continue to remain unlawful.

Representations have been received by Government that the prohibition of slaughter of animals on Mondays and Thursdays has resulted in a scarcity of meat on Tuesdays and Fridays because of the practice of slaughtering animals in the evening for supply of meat the following day. It has not been Government's intention to place any restriction on the sale of meat on any but the prohibited days.

THE BATTLE FOR IMPHAL PLAIN

No Easy Walkover for Either Side

Mr. T. G. Narayan, War Correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with the 14th Army writes from Imphal under date April 27:—

The battle for the Imphal Plain, therefore, will be no easy walkover for either side. There is yet no clear indication that he has abandoned his objective of taking Imphal. Indeed the Tokyo Radio has been saying during the last few days that the fall of Imphal and Dimapur is imminent and to make his statements true which at present are certainly premature the enemy may go all-out to attack Kohima and pursue vigorously a three-directional drive into the Imphal Plain up the Tamu and Tiddim roads and down Manipur Road into Imphal.

The factors in our favour are that the enemy's forces have been dispersed in a wide circle around the vast Imphal Plain and they have two objectives to attack, namely, Kohima and Imphal, his timetable has been completely upset, his lines of communication are unduly long and difficult, his losses are completely out of proportion to his achievements and our enormous air superiority. Besides we can throw in at any point more men and material than he can and the monsoon when it breaks out at the end of May will make his task more difficult than it will be ours.

APRIL 20/21.

Reports indicated an increase in enemy concentrations near Kohima but Allied forces made further progress. Recent fighting around Kohima, it was reported, cost the Japanese at least 400 killed.

North-east of the Imphal plain Allies occupied positions 30 miles from Imphal town and then advance continued. On the Palel Road a Japanese attack supported by tanks was repulsed.

APRIL 22.

"In the Kohima area, Allied troops were consolidating the positions captured in the past few days and the situation continued to develop favourably. The Allies also improved their positions north-east of Imphal, in the neighbourhood of Bishenpore, where the Japanese had sustained heavy losses.

"Fighting continues in the Bishenpore area. A Japanese attack on the evening of April 22 was repulsed. Heavy fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kungpi.

MR. HENRY STIMSON ON IMPHAL FIGHTING

Mr. Henry Stimson, the United States Secretary for War said at Washington on April 20: "There is no mystery about the border fighting in India." British and Indian troops had distinct superiority on the Imphal plain which is firmly held, he declared.

The Prime objective of the Japanese offensive had probably been Imphal. "Unless the Japanese have the power to sit down on what they have damaged the situation will not become critical."

APRIL 23

North-east of Imphal, Allied troops were operating on the fierce fighting for hill position on the Palel-Tamu road since April 21. On April 23, the enemy succeeded in occupying two small hill positions.

With the notorious Assam monsoon only three weeks away, Japanese forces precariously perched on the cloud-capped, rain-wet 8,000-ft. high mountain tracts round the Imphal Plain and northwards in the Naga Hills territory will soon have to make their choice", wrote the *Associated Press War Correspondent* with the 14th Army.

"Shall they stand and wait there through five long and very wet months of the Assam rains or step out and clinch the issue by a frontal attack on the Imphal Plain?"

"When the Japanese started their Assam offensive at the end of the first week of March, they expected to take Imphal in three weeks' time. Yet they are nowhere near attaining their goal.

"Their first and biggest defeat was their failure to cut off and tie up the Allied forces in our two advanced outposts Tiddim and Tamu respectively. With this failure, their dreams of once walking into Imphal vanished. These forces hacked their way back towards Imphal to strengthen the defence of this strategically most important Plain.

"Thus having failed in his first and major objective, the enemy took up a new venture. He concentrated his forces north of Imphal with a view to getting at Kohima, 90 miles from Imphal on the Monipur Road. However, after milling round Kohima for nearly a month now, he has failed here too. The small gallant garrison at Kohima successfully kept the enemy at arm's length all this time until reinforcements forced their way into Kohima from the north and relieved them.

"Now only three weeks from the heavy Assam monsoon, the enemy may be desperately in a hurry to produce results and 'save face' for this much boasted major offensive of his on the Assam front."

The A. P. I. Correspondent from Ceylon wrote:—

"The Japanese have turned their main effort during the past week against the Kohima area which, they seem to have decided, must be captured before they embark on any move against our line of communications in Assam. Bitter fighting has ensued at heavy cost to the enemy and until the present threat has dissipated the situation cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. But our forces are operating both in and around Kohima and the final result should remove not only

the local threat but any further threat to Dimapur and General Stilwell's line of communication.

APRIL 24

The road from Kohima to Dimapur, though still threatened in places, was open and the relief of the original garrison of Kohima which had withstood all attempts to capture the town, was completed.

APRIL 25

There was no material change in the Kohima area where mopping up continued.

North of the Imphal Plain on the Kohima road an English County Regiment cleared a road block and a battalion of the 8th Jata overran Japanese forward positions capturing an anti-tank gun, after which they repulsed two counter-attacks.

Allied advance continued along the Ukhrul Road. West of Bishenpore allied troops were in close contact with the enemy.

APRIL 27.

A communique issued by South-East Asia Command Headquarters from Ceylon says: "On April 25 we captured the Mapao hill feature just north of the Imphal Plain. Enemy casualties were severe and much equipment was taken.

"Around Kohima our patrols have been active. Our advance on the Ukhrul Road continues.

"In North Burma Chinese troops have made limited gains in face of stubborn Japanese resistance. Chinese infantry captured a hill north-west of Injangahtung."

DOCTORS' PAY INCREASED

To stimulate the recruitment of doctors for the Famine Relief Emergency Hospitals in the province the Bengal Government have decided that from April 1, all doctors who are now working or who may be engaged for work on a whole-time basis in these hospitals, including those which may be established to replace military relief hospitals, will get increased pay. Graduates will get Rs. 250 and licentiates Rs. 150 per month, while doctors (graduates or licentiates) who are in charge of a Famine Relief Emergency Hospital, will receive an additional allowance of Rs. 25 per month.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

THE FOOD-FRONT

FAMINE DEATHS IN BENGAL EXCEED SIX LAKHS AND EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND

A Revealing Reply In Bengal Assembly

THE admission that the mortality figures quoted as official figures by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons did not give the total number of deaths due to starvation in last year's famine in Bengal was made by Khan Saheb Hamiduddin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health, in reply to a question by Mr. Advaita Kumar Maji in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Monday, April 24.

The Parliamentary Secretary told Mr. Maji that it was not possible to give the number of deaths due to starvation in last year's famine as there was no such column in the death register.

A large number of supplementaries were asked.

Mr. Abul Hossain Ahmed—(Ministerialist Party)—Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how the Government publish figures of death due to starvation in the 'Bengal Weekly'?

Parliamentary Secretary—There were some reports of deaths due to starvation; I think only those cases were reported in the Bengal Weekly.

Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal—Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the police of the present Government provides for the ascertainment of deaths due to starvation?

Answer—What has been done in the past is passed but for the present and future Government have issued instructions to officers concerned to see that deaths due to starvation may be duly registered.

Mr. Sanyal—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what were the difficulties in the past in the matter of recording deaths described as deaths due to starvation and how these difficulties have been removed?

SIR ALFRED WATSON'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES"

Sir Alfred Watson in a letter to the "Times" of April 22 last quotes a statement by Lord Leverhulme at a meeting in London on April 19 that it was estimated that last year over two million men, women and children died in Bengal alone from starvation.

Sir Alfred said that the figure is actually well in excess of the total deaths from all causes in Bengal during the year. The figures given in the House of Commons by Mr. Amery and therefore presumably known to Lord Leverhulme were "recorded deaths from all causes total 18,78,749. This exceeds the average recorded mortality during the previous five years by 6,88,846."

Sir Alfred adds: "Those totals represent, as Mr. Amery said, an appalling calamity, but there is no warrant whatever for crippling them as Lord Leverhulme is reported to have done."

Answer—There were some statutory forms in which the deaths were registered and these forms were filled in by illiterate chowkidars. There being no such column as 'deaths due to starvation', the illiterate chowkidars could not fill in those deaths that were due to starvation in the register. When this fact was brought to the notice of Government, they issued instructions to Circle Officers and Presidents and, as a matter of fact to chowkidars that such kind of deaths should be entered in a special column.

Mr. Sanyal—What are the instructions that have been given by Government to union boards and municipal authorities for guiding them in the matter of determination of deaths as deaths due to starvation?

Answer—It is a very difficult question, of course. It is under the consideration of Government because only medical men can give an authoritative judgment whether a death is due to starvation or not.

Mr. A. F. Stark (Secretary, European Group)—Is it not a fact that official figures have been published by the Department of Public Health showing the number of deaths due to starvation?

Answer—Yes, Sir, figures have been published but these cannot be said to be accurate.

Mr. Sanyal—In view of the wide-spread agitation caused by countless deaths in Bengal, will Government consider the desirability of getting at accurate facts and figures in relation to the last one year so that in future they may be guided in their policy to a better purpose?

Answer—I have already said that it is not at all possible to get such figures very accurately.

Mr. Atul Chandra Sen—Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether Government have at any time supplied figures of deaths due to starvation to any authority in India or outside?

Answer—I have already stated that Government cannot supply accurate figures of starvation.

Mr. A. F. Stark—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that figures—I think they were 6,88,000—of deaths due to starvation have been quoted in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State as official figures?

Answer—Yes, but that may be for a particular period and not for the whole of the period.

Mr. Stark—1943.

Answer—Not for the whole period.

Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal—What was the basis of the statement that was made by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons?

Answer—I have already stated that some figures were obtained from the reports of the local officials, but those figures do not cover the total number of deaths due to starvation.

Mr. Stark—Will the Hon'ble Minister consider the desirability of correcting the communiqué publishing the official figures?

Answer—Government will certainly consider that.

PRICES OF FOOD AND VEGETABLES

Government Inquiry Has Started

The Government of Bengal have according to a 'Press Note', ordered an immediate inquiry into the prices of fish and vegetables at sources from which supplies are brought to Calcutta and into prices of these commodities in Calcutta markets, to ascertain what the producers actually get and the margin of profit made by sellers in Calcutta. It has been directed that the information should be collected with the utmost expedition, so that any action that may be called for can be taken without the least possible delay.

It is understood that an inquiry has been started through the Government marketing Department into the prices charged for poultry, eggs and milk, in addition to vegetables and fish. The inquiry is expected to be completed within a fortnight.

QUININE SUPPLY TO BENGAL

The Government of India have, it is learnt, allotted to Bengal for the current year (1944-45) 80,000 lbs. of quinine sulphate and cinchona febrifuge. In addition 50 million mepacrine tablets, equivalent to 44,000 lbs. of quinine, have also been allotted.

Further allotments have been promised, if required, it is also stated.

Special Article

Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943—II

Inefficiency Of The Chaukidars

[BY JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

(Continued from the issue of April 22, 1944)

Old Age.—The village Chaukidar is the ultimate source of all Government statistics. A few words of explanation are necessary to show why he is so inefficient normally. The chaukidari force as a whole have too many old and decrepit men on its staff. Their age-distribution as found by the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee 1938-40 presided over by Mr. E. N. Blandy, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., lately the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is as follows:

Percentage of Chaukidars Aged				
Below 40,	40—50,	50—60,	over 60.	
37.24	44.76	14.24	3.76.	

The Committee found "that while in many districts the Chaukidars on the whole were of a satisfactory calibre, in many others, e.g., Dinajpur, Malda and Burdwan, some of the members were literally unable to walk properly (*italics ours*), not to speak of their ability to patrol during nights or to chase a thief." [See p. 62.]

"Various factors contribute to the retention of so great a percentage of old and decrepit chaukidars. There is no doubt that a good deal is due to the apathy of the controlling authorities but probably more to their kindness. The post of Chaukidar is not pensionable and after a man has served as such for the best part of his life the (Union) Boards are reluctant to recommend and the controlling officers to insist that he shall be put out of employment and deprived of the only income on which he depends for his subsistence. We were also told in some places that men are made Chaukidars when too old for any other work—a kind of old age pension. We did not however come across any actual instance and regard this as a mild exaggeration," observes the Committee. "Chaukidars who have long ceased to be fit for their posts are thus suffered to remain year after year". (See p. 63). The proportion of the old and decrepit varies from district to district. The percentage of those who are above 50 varies from 9 in Murshidabad and 10 in Khulna to 30 in Darjeeling and 33 in Dinajpur.

Small Pay.—"The statistics obtained show that the average rate of pay of the chaukidar in Bengal is about Rs. 6 per month." (See p. 63). By Regulation VII of 1917 the pay of Chaukidars of the Police was raised to Rs. 4 per mensem. So during a century and a quarter their pay has been raised by Rs. 2 only. Even this pittance is not paid regularly. In the greater part of the Province the nominal practice is to pay them quarterly. "Anything like regular payment seems to be exceptional and confined to a small percentage of Union Boards with conscientious, Presidents" (See p. 86). In 1938 9,990 Chaukidars or quite 14 per cent. of the force remained unpaid at the close of the year. "Short payments too were not unknown" (see p. 87). "The earnings of Chaukidars from serving processes is for all practical purposes nil. The number of literate Chaukidars is very small (*italics ours*) and though in some places

quite a large number (e.g., in Dacca as many as 80 to 40 per cent.) claim to be literate, there is little doubt that but few are capable of making out returns." (See p. 64).

Class and Caste.—Now a few words as to the class from which the village Chaukidars are drawn. They are drawn mostly from the menials caste; over 66 per cent. of the total according to the information collected by the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee. The theory underlying the existing system is that the Chaukidar should be a resident of the village in which he works and be in a position to be acquainted with all that goes on there. Many of them are connected with land. The nature of their connection with land will be clear from the following table:—

Chaukidars.	Per cent.
Cultivators of their own land	... 30
Cultivators of the land of others	... 47
Non-cultivators	... 23

[See Chaukidari Enquiry Committee's Report, p. 61.]

These percentages do not pretend to be exact but are approximate estimates. Generally speaking, the Chaukidar in the south and east of the province owns more land than his colleague in the north and west. For instance, the percentage of land-owning Chaukidars in Bakarganj, Faridpore and Dacca is 80, 47 and 39 respectively while in the western districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Birbhum it is from 2 to 5 only; conversely the percentage of Chaukidars who work as labourers on other peoples' land is higher in the western districts than in the south and the east.

Status and Duties.—The post of a Chaukidar is in general disrepute and unpopular. The reasons in the words of the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee are: "The chaukidar is, so to say, everybody's servant but nobody's child. He is required to do all kinds of menial work. He may be seen carrying the loads of Police Officers, of the President or a member of his Union Board, of the Public Health Officer or the Vaccinator. He may have to sweep the Thana or Dak-hunglow. In Burdwan, where most of the Chaukidars belong to the Dome caste, he has to collect fuel for burning the dead bodies of the village." (P. 63.)

"This practice seems to have become more or less universal in the province and the rule in the [Union Board] Manual has been honoured more in breach than in observance. In fact, it is more difficult to say who did not break it than to differentiate between those who did and to pick out the chief offenders. The Police, the Union Board, the District Board employees and public functionaries of all sorts have regarded themselves as entitled to commandeer the Chaukidars. Carrying loads and haggages is still common. In some places the Presidents and members, the Committees were told, use the Chaukidars for rowing boats and for bringing their friends and relatives from distant villages. Subordinate Police Officers use

them for grooming their ponies and changing their stables. Even the sweeping of the thana is said to be a common occurrence in several districts." (See p. 68).

Besides the above extra-lawful duties, the normal duties of a *Chaukidar* are of various kinds. Let us give one more quotation from the Report of the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee. It says:—

"He [the village *chaukidar*] does keep some sort of watch on local suspects and if he is not too dull often succeeds in exercising a wholesome check on their criminality. As soon as a serious crime occurs he goes to the thana to inform the Police. During the night he does do some kind of patrol, though the common view is that his performance of this particular duty is irregular or perfunctory or both. All the same more often than not he does go round his *mahalla* and in spite of all that may be said against the efficacy of these patrols, it is interesting to note that no one seems prepared to do away entirely with either the *chaukidar* or his night patrol.

"At the thana, which he attends more or less regularly once a month, he is a source of valuable information. That the police realise its value is shown by the importance which many attach to weekly as opposed to monthly parades. His duties to the Union Board are equally heavy and responsible and, provided that the Boards themselves take interest in what their *chaukidars* do, the latter we understand rarely fail to respond. The real fact seems to be that, the average *chaukidar* is very humble and not very clever, he is willing to do anything that he is told but is prone to misunderstand instructions and requires frequent reminding and instruction. The better the supervision by the Boards and the Police the better the work of the *chaukidars*." (See p. 56).

Inefficiency.—The total number of *Chaukidars* in Bengal is 67,948 (in 1938). How inefficient in the discharge of their normal duties they are will be

realised from the fact that according to the Administration Report for 1938, the last year when there was no political disturbance, districts with a *chaukidari* force of 22,769 as 9,918, or some 44 per cent. were fined, not an exceptional year; and there has been improvement in recent years.

Upon this inefficient force falls the task of collecting vital statistics for a population of 543 lakhs, or of 80 sons per *Chaukidar*. Usually the beat of a *dar* or *mahalla* as it is technically called varies from one to two square miles; and the average of houses which each *Chaukidar* is required to patrol and look after varies from 100 to 250. On this aspect of his work the Committee made the following observation:—

"The births and deaths in the beat are supposed to be reported by the *chaukidar* fortnight at the Union Board parade. The monthly figures for the whole Union are dated at the Board's office and one copy is sent to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the other to the Sanitary Inspector. This system is criticised on various grounds. The chief is that among *chaukidars* approximately three out of four are illiterate and cannot keep the record correct. The facts which they collect are incomplete; they often forget dates and that they make mistakes in finding out the causes of death.

and Antiques are ours) (see p. 58 of the Report). This is the normal state of affairs. Under-registration of vital events to the extent of 62 per cent. in normal times. We have seen above that under the stress of abnormal conditions produced by famine and from the diseases which accompany famine and the continued high prices, the failure to register has been of the order of 2.0 times the normal. We shall see hereafter how far we are justified in making the supposition

(To be continued.)

The Public Amenities Of A City

[By SANTOSH KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.]

ROADS, lighting, sewerage, water-supply constitute the city amenities in the main. Much has been said and done in respect of improving these conveniences, and it is needless to reiterate their advantages. But the provision of public latrines, urinal stands, bus-stations, tree planting on road sides, supply of pure milk and fresh vegetables to the citizens and health drives for eradication of community diseases are now considered to come within the legitimate category of civic amenities.

In the United States of America the public latrines and urinals are usually known as the public comfort stations or better public toilets. Sometime ago the *American City* published an ideal working plan for public comfort stations in a city. In an area of about 1,400 square feet, the design of the station provided for men and women respectively, four pay toilets with individual wash bowls and separate shower bath in the pay compartment, and four free toilets, with a wash bowl in the entry. The

free compartment for men also contained five urinals. No town is too small to have such a station and no city is too large to develop an adequate system. As the *American City* magazine, very rightly wrote the magazine.

COMFORT STATIONS

In this city of Calcutta before such ideal public comfort stations are scattered about in proportion to the distances between any two stations, or to the extent of congestion in the different parts of the city, the preliminary work may easily be started by increasing the existing facilities of the public latrines, baths, latrines and vehicles stands as also improving upon the deteriorated condition of the public structures. For, only a few of the public urinal stands are to be seen in order. Either the corroded pipes are misbehaving with their leaks or there is no water at all in the washing tanks. Not to speak of disinfection of those places from time to time.

The number of bus stands which Calcutta possesses is much below the requirement of the passengers; such stands may be said to be

excess for the city having similar facilities like others in this country and abroad.

Then tree-planting on road-side is only being attended to in respect of the newly built areas in the city or those that have been improved only sometime ago. About tree-planting one important suggestion may be given: a tree preeminently suitable for street planting should be upright in growth and it must not obstruct road traffic with its low spreading branches.

PURE MILK AND VEGETABLES

Supply of pure milk and fresh vegetables to a city is a matter of great importance. And this supply is satisfactory so far as the public is assured of an adequate amount of clean and wholesome products, high in food value, pleasing to taste, with good keeping qualities and reasonable in price. Each and every city in India has its complaint against inadequacy of supply of those two products, milk and vegetables; and, according to eminent public health people, this state of things is at the root of the gradually falling vital statistics. Any public health programme is closely interwoven with a satisfactory milk supply. For this purpose a municipality may profitably undertake dairy arrangements. Though the undertaking undoubtedly calls for a big capital outlay at the outset, in the long run this expenditure is surely to be repaid with compound interest. On the one hand, it will form a lucrative business of the city council; on the other, this will certainly minimise the anxieties of the public health department of the civic corporation.

PUBLIC HEALTH DRIVES

The last but not the least discouraging gap in the public amenity services is the lack of time-to-time health drives for the purpose of fighting several community diseases which are everyday weakening the public health of the city, even eating away the

very foundation on which the civic community is based. The recent drive of the Government of Bengal against venereal diseases of the province has started with the city of Calcutta, where the venereal pestilence has been accounted to have caused terrible misery and rising death rate. It is no doubt a laudable endeavour on the part of the Government, but should not the city corporation offer its assistance to the proper and extensive execution of the programme?

However, if the Corporation finds itself unable to co-operate with the Government without being invited in the affair, it may take up its independent drive for the benefit of the city population. The Corporation may start arrangements to fight the venereal nuisance, just as it offers medical advice and medicine to the poor citizens of the metropolis in the dispensaries of the Corporation.

Now-a-days when it is very difficult to buy medicines—either the prices of the medicines are rising to great heights or the medicines are not available at the controlled rates, or their stocks are daily depleting—any move of the Corporation in this direction will be highly appreciated by the public. In case of non-availability or sky-rocketing prices of the allopathic medicines, it may be found possible to prepare such drugs in collaboration with the existing drug factories in and about the city.

The new City Fathers must be aware of their responsibilities and their duties towards the citizens. They should always remember that the public have voted them to their positions for making the city beautiful, for providing the best medical facilities to the public, to clear away the slums, to bring down its death rate, to foster good relations among the different communities and to complete the work that the retiring City Fathers have left behind them incomplete. Welcome to you, the new Fathers of the City.

Health & Hygiene

Some Public Health Problems In India*

[By Rai Sahib Dr. S. N. Kaul, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.]

THE question of medical relief is interwoven with Public Health. In other countries medical problems of the community have become the field of social activity. In England, America and Russia during the last twenty years persistent efforts have been made by their individual governments to apply the knowledge gained from the discoveries of medical science and by continuous State action to educate the population in matters concerning health, environments and the medical services. We cannot say that no efforts have been made in India but the success achieved has not been in proportion to the costs. It can be argued that India is a vast country and that the perfection of various schemes with their wonderful results takes a lot of time but there should always be a limit to such a reasoning. Most of the capital cities in the various provinces are still without their sewerage and the sanitation in these towns is at its lowest level even with a top-heavy administration in the Public Health Department.

Malaria alone is responsible for the loss of thousands of valuable lives and yet the country

has been going without its proper and adequate supply of quinine for the last two years.

In provinces like Bengal, Assam and the Punjab, which experience regular epidemics of malaria, "quinine is as essential as food and drink." The problem of the supply of quinine has, as you all know, "assumed gigantic proportions practically all over the country ever since the outbreak of the present war." It is admitted that "it is largely due to the removal of Java from its lists of supplier countries and partly due to hoarding and profiteering". And at one time its price was as much as about Rs. 300 per lb. as compared to its pre-war price which was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 9 per lb.

Moreover, improvement in the methods of cultivation and expansion of acreage under cinchona has taken a practical shape. We should strongly advise and recommend that the cultivation of cinchona should be developed on sounder lines so that in future if such a condition arises we should be self-sufficient with regard to this drug at least. The present situation requires that the stocks of

quinine be made available on liberal methods to the profession and the consumer on easier conditions and at nominal price. It is gratifying to note that after all the Government has realised the gravity of the quinine problem in India and at certain places. Government has released the supply of quinine through official and a few private agencies on certain conditions which are not without flaws and require modification.

This is just one of the many miserable plights to which the country has been reduced. The lower economic level of the population may be argued as a cause for the bad sanitation and the epidemics. But the public cannot be blamed for the lack of supply of drugs and the inadequate allocation of revenue by the Government, to the Public Health reforms as well as the existence of a top-heavy administration. But we cannot throw the onus of responsibility entirely on the Government and in the absence of its help and co-operation, it is our duty to organise child welfare societies, health bureaus, maternity centres, issue short pamphlets about daily laws of sanitation and health, and do what little good we can to the community realising our duty as good citizens.

Russia was some twenty and odd years ago as backward in sanitation and child welfare as India of to-day. Soviet Russia has achieved remarkable success in its nation-building plan, simply because the Soviet Government took the Medical Profession into confidence and, secondly, the people at the top had an ideal and profound love for their country. Let me, for instance, say that Soviet Russia is trying to cope with the tuberculosis problem on a gigantic scale by opening hospitals, dispensaries and clinics with a view to check this vile disease at its very early stages. Yet the Government of this country is least concerned with this problem though it is having a large death roll every year. The nation cannot be expected to combat this disease by the opening of a few odd hospitals or by issuing public appeals for subscriptions and donation. Delay in combating it, will prove suicidal to the interest of the nation. Hence measures must be taken on a far wider scale by the Government, the medical profession and the public in the eradication of this menace.

CHILD WELFARE

The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow. It is, therefore, right and correct that in order to have a strong, healthy and useful citizen, the physical and intellectual development of the growing babe should be looked after. The prevention of disease in this country is still in its initial stages, the child welfare societies and their programme are very inadequate when the population of the country is taken into consideration. The work done by the child welfare centres is like a drop in the ocean. Thousands of children are blinded, maimed and die for want of knowledge of elementary rules and principles of hygiene and sanitation on the part of their parents.

"Experience all over the world has shown that the provision made for the health of the school child, by periodical examination and correction of

defects has proved to be a sound investment in respect of betterment of the health of the nation." These examinations are either entirely lacking in certain parts of the country or if they happen to be in vogue are not given the fullest government attention.

I have a personal knowledge of schools and colleges where the number of doctors responsible to conduct physicomedical tests has no relation to the numerical strength of the students on rolls. These tests are completed in a haphazard manner and in the shortest period. The physically defective boys are not properly followed up by the authorities as well as by the guardians.

FOOD PROBLEM

The pangs of hunger due to the shortage of food-stuffs are still over a large part of the country. For the want of food, people have died in thousands to our disgust, shame and utter helplessness. But the material help it has evoked from the side of the Government has been so little and tardy, that it has looked like a 'lip sympathy'. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, gave us its main reason that we practise prodigality of production and were multiplying in geometrical ratio, while in free countries Governments encourage addition to the population and provide necessary shelter. It is sad to learn from the highest officer of the Crown that the increase in population is one of the reasons for the shortage of the food-stuffs in India at present. One is forced to admit from this that human life has very little value in India. Mr. Amery again admitted on the floor of the House of Commons the other day that deaths in Calcutta alone for the fortnight ending on October 28, 1943, totalled 3,132. This is Calcutta alone, and what about the mortality in the whole of the Province of Bengal and other parts of India—you can well imagine for yourself. It is calculated that before the war, Great Britain had to import more than 50 per cent. of the food-stuffs for its consumption from abroad, and during the last four years of war by proper rationing and controlling the prices of food-stuffs of all kinds, prices have not risen higher than 25 per cent. over the pre-war prices. How is it that we in India have to suffer from a very heavy inflation and have to pay from 400 per cent. to 500 per cent. or even more over the pre-war prices? Not only this but in many instances we are unable to secure many of the articles of daily requirement. If the control is imposed on an article of diet, that article totally disappears from the open market, and cannot be procured till the control order is withdrawn.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk is one of the most essential articles of diet in this country, not only for the growing baby, the expectant mother and the infirm but also for the vast population of whom majority are strict vegetarians throughout the life. Milk is the only food from which they can get their necessary animal proteins and fats and thus safeguard against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. It is sad to say that the price has risen so exorbitantly that it is beyond the capacity even of a middle class man to buy it.

And I am very despondent regarding the future supply of milk with the price still on the

* From the Presidential Address delivered by Rai Sahib Dr. S. N. Kaul at the twentieth All-India Medical Conference held at Ahmedabad.

rise. I must, therefore, impress upon the Government the necessity of controlling the price of milk not only in individual cities and provinces but all over the country by a special ordinance so that milk could be supplied at a reasonable price and should be within the approach of every poor man. At the same time, I say that slaughter of cattle should cease. If the slaughter is not checked, ghee and other products of milk will also rise to an abnormal price and finally disappear from the daily menu of even an average Indian and affect the health of the nation and greatly jeopardize the growth of youth. Milk and ghee supply can, therefore, only be secured if this suggestion is carried out. Some of my professional brethren, who hold positions of authority in the medical world are strongly of opinion that if milk is the foundation of health in India, its supply is the keystone to that foundation.

India has had only the repercussions of the war, yet the actual war has not touched the borders of this country, and still for months past not only has there been great difficulty in securing milk for ordinary rations but in most of the large towns in India, milk has been an unprocurable commodity. The same milk supply, when controlled and rationed all over the country in England, has produced results more encouraging and the poor and the middle class have been regularly getting their daily quota without difficulty. Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food Supplies in the British Cabinet, said "The Ministry of Food had diverted the milk to areas, where the public interests required it. In the northern half of England in December, 1941, 1,250,000 more gallons were imported, than in the corresponding month of the previous year, while the production was up in the South of England, the consumption was forced down, for only by such means, could the government be certain, that the children and invalids would have milk food in winter." He further added that the government had used this vital food to preserve the nation's interests and vitality. Is it not an irony of fate, while Tuberculin testing of the herds was in us on a small or large scale even before the last Great War, and while they are now proposing and arranging for a compulsory pasteurisation of milk on a country-wide scale, we are yet considering the measures for securing a proper quota of milk for our children and the old?

There are two phases of the same picture, one rosy and fine, the other dark and dismal. India, known proverbially as the land of milk and honey from times immemorial, has now reached a stage, when even babies cannot secure their daily ration of these. While in England they are arranging for a pint of milk per man for his daily requirement, we are crying for its actual supply. The problem of the health of India, therefore, primarily depends upon the adequate supply of fresh and good milk.

EPIDEMICS

The old observation that starvation and malnutrition are factors which produce a suitable

soil for tuberculosis and epidemic diseases comes true once again.

The food problem does not look to have been solved though it is more than six months when the death roll began to pile up, and the conditions are sure to deteriorate further. Epidemics of cholera, malaria, dysentery and other infectious diseases have already made their appearance in different parts of the country. To add to the misery of food shortage, another disturbing factor has appeared on the scene in the form of shortage of drugs and doctors and other necessities that are required to combat the epidemic diseases which have now started taking a further toll of human life. Already, we have begun to hear appeals for more drugs, dressing and doctors for the relief of these diseases. S. O. S's are being transmitted for these requirements.

The present situation in Bengal should be taken as a warning for immediate handling of the food problems in other provinces, lest it may be a prelude to a greater tragedy all over the country.

MALNUTRITION

Unless this ugly situation is improved upon, as early as possible, the health of millions of us would be sapped, there will be an enormous toll of life arising out of this malnutrition. As a body of medical men, it should be our first and foremost duty to see that a more nutritious and well-balanced diet is provided for if we are to save our nation from a terrible catastrophe which appears to be looming in the horizon. The Government of India and the All-India Village Uplift Association have issued short pamphlets on the food question, but it seems to me that they are not well advertised. The Indian Medical Association should, therefore, take upon itself the task of issuing every now and then proper information to the public on matters of food and nutrition. It would be more constructive, if periodically pamphlets are issued and popular lectures are arranged to bring home these facts to the public at large.

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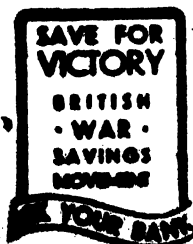
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Engineering & Architecture

Utilization Of City Sewage Waste

DURING the last eighty years various Royal Commissions and Select Committees have been appointed from time to time by the British Government to consider methods of treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents with the objects of improving the sanitation of towns, preventing the pollution of rivers and streams, and utilizing the manurial value of the sewage for agricultural purposes.

The most comprehensive inquiry so far carried out into methods of treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents was that begun in 1898 by the Royal Commission on sewage disposal. This inquiry, which covered a period of nearly seventeen years, consisted not merely of receiving and considering evidence from experts and others, but included experimental investigation in the laboratory and on a large scale at sewage disposal works and factories, and observations of the effects of polluting discharges on rivers. For the purpose of these inquiries the Commission had the full-time services of chemists, engineers and bacteriologists. The results were published in nine voluminous reports and the main conclusions and recommendations appeared in an additional final report issued in 1915. Four reports dealt with purification of domestic sewage for discharge into rivers and streams.

During the past thirty years much progress has been made in methods of treatment and disposal of sewage not only in Great Britain but also in other countries, particularly in America and Germany. Much work lies ahead, however, before many of the problems will be adequately solved.

In big cities like Cawnpore, Bombay and Calcutta there is usually a system of underground pipes or sewers whereby waste matters are carried away at least from houses, and in smaller towns provision is made for carrying away liquid waste by means of open channels. The liquid flowing along these channels consists mainly of wash water and urine, and is known as sullage. Solid excreta is generally removed by hand. Sewers carry in them liquid waste and solid excreta. The liquid discharged from closed sewers and which includes solid excreta is known as sewage. The object of sewage purification is concerned with the conversion of these liquids and the impurities carried by them into inoffensive products. To bring the latter again into the cycle of life is an important problem in nitrogen conservation, writes Mr. I. D. Dharni in *The Citizen* (Cawnpore).

In U. S. A. and in many of the European countries, utilization of city sewage waste has given rise to several important products such as dried sludge as a fertilizer, methane gas for operating internal combustion engines, liquid effluent for irrigation and industrial water, grease, nitrogen and several by-products hitherto neglected.

In India and the East the more general practice is to send sullage drains into sullage farms, and the night soil is disposed of by means of trenching or otherwise.

To carry out efficient sanitary method for the disposal of sewage it is of very great importance that the working of the system be thoroughly understood by those responsible for their construction and operation. Engineers, chemists and bacteriologists should work in collaboration. The most modern processes in addition to the purification of the sewage, have also their aim to recover a large proportion of nitrogen present therein for the use in Agriculture.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS NEAR ABOUT CALCUTTA

Post-War Industrial Development

Electrification of Railways near about Calcutta from power generated at Bihar and Bengal collieries from low-grade coals; and a revision of the specification for special steels required by railways as tool steel or for structural steel for bridges, etc., with a view to utilising the special alloy steel that can be made in the country mostly from materials available in India are among the suggestions made to the Government of India in a representation made by the Engineering Association of India on post-war industrial development.

The Association also suggests that since, after the war the various nonferrous industries started during the war will find that the cost of transport will be very material factor in their economy, Government should consider how far they can by their transport policy ease the difficult situation in which these industries will find themselves. Government should let the public know what help the workshops of the railways, telegraphs, telephone, Survey of India, and mint organisations can render to our engineering industries for special repairs to machineries and for the finer work for which they are specially equipped.

The steel industry should be encouraged to build, if it wants to do, its own wagons for traffic carried in which a very low rate should be quoted.

It suggests considering of the possibility of generating coal gas and producer gas in the coalfields to be pumped from there to industrial areas in order to save traffic in wagons; an alternative navigable water route between Jamshedpur area and Calcutta in order to ease rail traffic congestion and building lighter wagons from alloy steel sections already made in India in order to increase the payload of wagons.

Technical education, now a provincial subject, should be treated as a Central subject and a Labour College for the training of Trade Union officials should be started. There should be a suitable administrative machinery for concentrated industrial and mining areas and demarcation out of Bihar of a separate unit called industrial and mining province under an Engineer-Governor.

The steel industry should further encourage the manufacture of containers so that Indian oilseeds, instead of being exported as such, are pressed into oil locally and the oil is exported in suitable containers instead of oilseeds.

The Association thinks that since aluminium is now made in the country and will be made in larger quantities in the near future India-made aluminium cables should substitute imported copper cables for hydro-electric transmission lines, etc.

Government should consider incorporation of engineering and technical subjects as optional in the I.C.S., and other higher grade examinations.



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the statements made and view expressed by the correspondents.]

RAM GOPAL GHOSE

TO THE EDITOR, CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

Sir,

It is really gratifying to find that the Calcutta Corporation has been perpetuating the memory of such memorable men as Romesh Chander Dutt, W. C. Banerjee, Rev. Kali Charan Banerji, Keshab Chandra Sen, Swami Vivekananda, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Chittaranjan Das and others by naming streets and roads after them in North Calcutta.

There is one name perhaps which is well-nigh relegated to the limbo of oblivion, which is that of Ram Gopal Ghose, the orator and Demosthenes of Bengal of the early sixties of the 19th Century who did yeoman's service by espousing the cause of Hindu religious rites and customs in the cremation of dead bodies by the Hindus. His residence was situated at Machuabazar Street in front of 'Capital Cinema'. This portion of Machuabazar Street has been rightly named Keshub Chandra Sen. The remaining portion up to Chitpur Road may be named after Ram Gopal Ghose. He was next to Hurrish Chandra Mukherji whose memory has been perpetuated in Bhowanipur. They were like John the Baptist of Indian Nationalism and pioneers of the Congress movement.—Yours, etc.,

KRISHNA LALL BONERJI,

President,

Rate-payers Union, Ward III.

INDIAN POST-WAR ROAD PLAN

Will New Taxes Be Levied To Finance The Scheme?

Speaking at the meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), New Delhi, on April 13 last, Sir Kenneth Mitchell, Controller of Road Transport, Government of India, stated that in the Post-war Road Development Plan, nearly 160,000 miles would be added to the existing roads in India.

"The scope of the Plan put forward by the Committee of Chief Engineers," he said, "is comprehensive. It embraces not only an immense system of national highways throughout the whole of India, from the borders of Afghanistan to Cape Comorin and from the borders of Burma to Persia, but also the improvement of rural roads, right down to the village lane upon which all primary transport of agricultural produce and all primary travelling of the rural population depend." The most important part of this plan must be the attempt to revolutionise the rural transport by a combination of road improvement and the improvement of the cart."

Adverting to the financing of the Road Plan, Sir Kenneth said: "There will have to be large expenditure of capital and some adjustment of taxation to spread the cost of roads over those strata of society best suited to bear it. Something can be done by taxation of betterment values, and something may be possible in the direction of floating loans by locally-raised road bonds where the people concerned accept a very low rate of interest in exchange for the very great improvement in their local communications."

Calcutta News & Views

DWARKANATH GANGULI CENTENARY

At a public meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta on April 22 last in celebration of his birth centenary respectful homage was offered to the memory of the late Dwarkanath Ganguli, a leader who figured prominently in public affairs towards the closing part of the nineteenth century. He was a dauntless champion of the people's cause who fought valiantly against all forms of injustice and oppression. Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided.

In paying him tribute of respect, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee recalled Dwarkanath's life-long efforts in the cause of woman's education and their uplift. In his young age he conducted a journal. His sympathy for the oppressed and the suppressed knew no bounds. The agitation he started for the improvement of the lot of tea plantation labour demonstrated this. In the garb of a coolie he went to Assam to see for himself the condition of tea garden labour and in this attempt he even risked his life. He was the first to focus public attention on the hard lot of tea plantation labour. In the work of social and religious reforms he was closely associated with the Brahmo Samaj. He was the right-hand man of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in the matter of founding the Indian Association, of which he was the Assistant Secretary from 1876 to 1898, i.e., till the last day of his life.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

There was a fall of 31 in Calcutta's mortality in the week ended April 22, compared with the previous week:—

Total deaths	...	1,175
Small-pox (decrease, 67)	...	340
Cholera (increase, 39)	...	58
Malaria (increase, 9)	...	55
Paupers (decrease, 3)	...	221

For the first time, it is believed, during two years, two plague cases were reported in the city during the week. Both cases were imported from outside and proved fatal.

Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh pointed out that Dwarkanath was a pioneer in the field of publishing national songs. He wrote a book for children and also wrote a novel. Many of his writings were published in the newspapers of the time. He was pioneer in inaugurating a movement for the improvement of the lot of workers. A fearless champion of the people's cause the nation could ill afford to forget his services to his people.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose held that it had been indubitably proved that the labour movement originated not in Bombay as had been maintained in some quarters but in this province. Dwarkanath first started an agitation to save the tea garden labourers from the inhuman treatment meted out to them. Indeed, he was the father of the labour movement in India. For many months he had lived in a tea garden disguised as a coolie so that he might thoroughly study their condition.

A Special Memorial Service in connection with the Centenary was held in the Sudharan Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall on Sunday last (April 23), and a portrait of Dwarkanath Ganguli was unveiled in the Sivanath Memorial Hall on Monday last (April 24).

DEATH OF MR. SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJI

The death occurred in Calcutta on Wednesday last (April 26) after a long illness of Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherji (53), proprietor of the "Basumati" concerns and editor of the monthly "Basumati."

Son of the late Mr. Upendra Nath Mukherji, founder of the "Basumati" and the associated concerns, Mr. Mukherji joined at an early age his father's business which developed into one of the biggest Bengali literary publication centres in the province.

The "Basumati" has rendered invaluable service to Bengali literature by popularizing the writings of well-known Bengali authors, by publishing cheap editions of their works and bringing out a number of books on a variety of subjects.

Mr. Mukherji was the first to introduce the Rotary Press for the publication of a Bengali daily. He leaves behind him his mother, wife and four daughters.

THE LATE MR. PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

The services of Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor and one of the founders of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," as a journalist, author and nationalist, were recalled by various speakers, representing different Calcutta newspapers, Indian and European, and members of the public, at a meeting held in his memory at the University Institute Hall, on Tuesday last, the Mayor, Mr. Syed Badruddin presiding.

The meeting was largely attended which was described by several speakers as bearing eloquent testimony to the popularity of Mr. Sarkar, who had devoted himself to the welfare of his fellowmen.

Messages from Sir P. C. Ray, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Maharnajdhiraj of Burdwan and Mr. B. P. Pain, paying tribute to his life and work, were read.

A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Sarkar whose "services to the cause of Indian journalism, Bengali literature and Indian independence have been great and varied."

"His death at the present critical period of the nation's history", it was stated, "is a distinct loss not only to the profession of journalism but also to the country at large."

Those who addressed the meeting included Mr. Satyendra Nath Mojumdar, Mr. A. M. Reid, Mr. Moolchand Agarwalla, Maulana Ahmed Ali, Mr. Vivekananda Mukerji, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, Mr. Ninkar, Prof. Benoy Sarkar, Mr. Atul Sen, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and Mr. Narendra Deb.

COMMUNAL RATIO IN UNIVERSITY POSTS

A resolution demanding the introduction of communal ratio in all appointments under Calcutta University was discussed at the meeting of the Senate on last Saturday. Dr. Radhabenode Pal, Vice-Chancellor presiding. The resolution was rejected by 31 votes to 13.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Md. Ahbab Choudhury raised the question in the form of a resolution which stated "that immediate steps be taken to introduce communal ratio in services, as adopted by the Government of Bengal, in all administrative, teaching and ministerial departments of Calcutta University, and that no appointments henceforth should go to any over-represented community till the under-represented communities reached their respective quotas."

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET POSTERS

Opening the exhibition of Soviet posters and pictures, organised by the Bengal Friends of the Soviet Union, Mr. Jamini Roy, the painter, said that the poster art had turned in the Soviet country into a weapon of creative propaganda. The frustration of the artist, driven from pillar to post in search of a living, was a thing of the past in the U. S. S. R., where the life and work of the artist was integrated with that of society. Mr. Roy further said that the Soviet Union had shown in their amazing epic of victorious resistance to fascism such latent powers of creativity as would surely surprise the world over again with aesthetic accomplishment, and that we in India had yet to learn from the U. S. S. R. as to how art and social purpose could be merged.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The dearth of suitably qualified candidates for studying agricultural sciences, particularly entomology and mycology, is stressed in a communication received by Calcutta University from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Council points out that considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Central, Provincial and State Agricultural Departments in filling posts in the temporary schemes financed by the Council or vacancies in the permanent cadre of the Agricultural Departments. A possible reason for the dearth of candidates may be that students consider that there are less chances of securing appointments or promotions in these lines.

On the other hand, the fact is that there is at present sufficient demand and good future prospects for persons with suitable entomological and mycological qualifications.

The Council hopes that students will take up post-graduate study of these sciences in greater numbers than at present.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Outside Calcutta it is difficult to procure salt at any reasonable price, said Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani presiding at the annual meeting of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on Tuesday, April 25 last.

The salt scarcity was mainly due to the restrictions brought about by the Import Trade Control Order under which quotas were allotted on the basis of imports during 1942-43 when for a good part of the year Calcutta port was closed to shipping and consequently the import was much below Bengal's normal requirements. Either the latest normal year should be considered while fixing the import quota for the next period or import of salt should be permitted under the open general licence as was the case before. Those who could secure salt and shipping space from the Middle East should be helped. Encouragement should also be given to import it from the West and South coasts of India provided the manufacturers did not demand unreasonable rates as they had been doing lately. He appreciated the Bengal Government's decision to build an emergency reserve of salt and distribute it through the district authorities to prevent blackmarketing.

The coal shortage was due to the niggardly allotment of wagons to the Province. He urged the Government, both Central and Provincial, to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the industries and for domestic use.

Dealing with difficulties experienced by those in trade, industry and commerce he remarked that transport facilities were being afforded to merchants dealing in war materials and industries engaged in war production whereas merchants and industries catering for civilians were left to the mercy of the railways. He criticized the Government for not developing the Indian coastal traffic and the shipbuilding industry, and for their present policy regarding gold and silver sales at prices much higher than those at which India had to part with them in the past. The only correct way of counteracting inflation would be to pay India in gold at the present gold rate for the paper currency now being put into circulation.

The following office-bearers were elected:—President—Mr. Mohamad Rafique; Vice-presidents: Messrs. Kassim A. Mohamed, Noor Mohamed Elias, Hajee Abdool Rezak, Hajee Abdool Suttar and A. W. Adamjee. Committee—Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. Ahmed Khoonjee, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Karim Tayoob, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. Omer A. Suttar, Mr. Abdul Jalil, Mr. Abdul Karim Noormohamed, Mr. Haji Valimohamed Kasim Dada, Mr. M. S. Vawda, Mr. K. Nooruddin and Mr. R. M. H. Hirji.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

5. Repairs to pipe sewer in Bancharam Akur Lane opp. premises No. 64—Rs. 741, dated the 26th April, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as 3 days notice.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 26th April, 1944.

District No. III Engineering Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Monday, the 1st May, 1944, at 2 p.m.:-

4. Repairs to the wooden seats in Fish Range Stalls in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 329, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

5. Petty repairs to Stall No. 115 (Misc.) on Market Street in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 134, dated the 25th April, 1944 (10 days).

6. Repairs to latrines and urinals for the office staff in Central Stores in Ward No. 19—Rs. 347, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

7. Extending the roof over verandah in Hotels Nos. 41 and 50, New Building in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 299, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

8. Paving footpath of Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 507, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

9. Repairs to surface drain in Bibi Bagan Lane in Ward No. 19—Rs. 476, dated the 25th April, 1944 (21 days).

10. Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 486, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

11. Repairs to footpath at Syed Ameer Ali Avenue near its junction with Old

Ballygunge Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 488, dated the 25th April, 1944 (5 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "5 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 25th April, 1944.

Declaration Of Streets

Notice under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies that the road described hereunder which has been laid out by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and:-

A. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII is declared to be public street within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923):-

Description:

Road No. 1—a 60 ft. wide road. It is the continuation of Lake View Road in Ward 27. At the southern end, it meets Southern Avenue.

B. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII as shown in C. I. T. Drawing No. XLVII/47 are declared to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923):-

Description:

Road No. 2—a 60 ft. wide road.
Road No. 11 (portion)—a 60 ft. wide road.

C. Comprised in its Scheme No. XLVII as shown in C. I. T. Drawing No. XLVII/45/40 are declared to be public streets within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923):-

Description:

Road No. 12—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 12A—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 13—a 60 ft. wide road.
Road No. 14—a 40 ft. wide road.
Road No. 15—a 40 ft. wide road.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st April, 1944.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls No. 29 and half portion of Stall No. 30 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs Dilwar Hossain Halder and Ali Hossain Halder (sons of Mr. Sufian Halder). Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nasker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls Nos. half portion of 30 and 31 in the North Range in the S. S. Hogg Market to Mussamat Immanuella Bibi represented by her husband Jamsed Ali Nasker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Noor Mahammad, Sk. Nurazzaman, Sk. Nurul Huda and Sk. Nurazzah, for the registration of their names in place of their deceased father Md. Yousin in respect of Stall No. 23, in Suet Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Master Santi Gopal Das represented by his brother-in-law Babu Subodh Kumar Modak as occupiers of Stalls Nos. 161-162 in Block E (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Jnanendra Kumar Das. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th April, 1944.

PHONE, B. B. 1397

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Capital Called-up 1,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up (29-2-44) 99,77,400

Reserve Fund 1,00,00,000

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BALNATH JALAN—(M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)

2. SETH SURAJMAL MORTA—(M/s. Jute & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)

3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)

4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

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Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000

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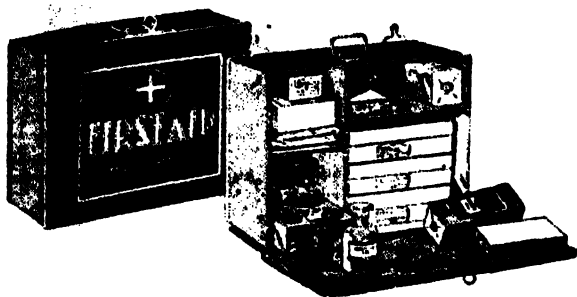
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COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
A. 141-143	0 8 0	First Fruits.	A. 258	0 10 0	Milk.	E. 48	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.			
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.			Butter.	" 96-8	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 260-281	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.			Do.			
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6		B. 45	0 8 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-162	0 9 0		" 68	1 4 0	Do.	" 110	3 8 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.			...	" 114	0 10 0	
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.			Spices.			

M. BHATTACHARJEE,
Superintendent, College Street Market.



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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. ¼ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the licensee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RIOE.		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 8 6	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer					
Shlong	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10			SUNDRIES		
Lobster	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer	2 0 0		Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	1 5 0
Baghda	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score			Sugar	0 7 8	
Bhanguar	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	(Con.)		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb.	1 0 0	1 14 0
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 12 0				Gur per seer	0 12 1	0 14 0
Kol & Magoor	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.				0 4 8	
Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 8—12	1 0 0	1 8 0	DAL.	(Nation Shop)	
Crab each			Grapes	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arshar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 3
			Alubokhora per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Chana	0 8 0	
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score			Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton.			Bedana per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Bhanga		
			Basl each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree	0 8 0	
Goat & Kid per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Almond	8 0 0	6 0 0	Biuli	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Lime per Score	1 0 0		Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (Sona) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's eggs	1 14 0	2 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mattar	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. (Martaban)	0 10 0	1 4 0	Salt	0 2 9	0 3 0
VEGETABLES.			Papaya each	0 2 0	0 6 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Soft Coke per md.	1 8 0	
Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	Pomegranate			Coal		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	BUTTER.			Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Butter per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0			
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Madras			BARLEY POWDER.		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Ghee Lakhee			Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Green Chilly	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Bhadwa	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do.		
Onion	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Sree			Barley Pearl 1		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	Do.		
Do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	Milk			Corn Flower		
			FLOUR.			Robinson's Barley		
			Flour per seer	0 6 0		Cohen's Best Polka	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Atta White No. 1			Jelly		
			Atta Brown per seer	0 6 0				

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Loin "	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 5 0	0 6 0
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted per seer					Saddle	2 5 0			
Do. Melted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0			

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0		
Chops per seer	2 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0	2 5 0		
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.					Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0	1 8 0		
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0		Pomfrats per seer	1 4 0	2 0 0		
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetke	0 12 0	1 8 0		
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0		Maldine	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0			
Roasted Pork	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0	4 5 0		
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0	0 8 0		
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetke per seer	1 0 0	1 5 0		
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

TALC POWDER

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.

PHONE
8 1 2
1 2 4 2

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Capon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	2 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 2 0				Do. American "		
Do. (cutlet) " 11 1/2 oz.	2 6 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cook "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Itawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bael Fruit each	0 3 0	0 6 0
heavy lots	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 3 0	0 2 6
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	1 1 6	Country Apples		
			Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Onions, (New) per seer		0 6 0	Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Do. Patna red (old) "	7 0		Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Paranip each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	3 8 0	4 0 0
						Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Guava (Benares) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
						Kajon nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
						Khurhane "	1 8 0	
						Do. (large) per lb.		
						Kesur China per seer		
						Lime patty per score	1 4 0	1 12 0
						Lemon (English) per doz.		
						Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
						pur)		
						Do. (Country)	1 8 0	
						Locket per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
						Monkey Lichees per 100		
						M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
						Mask Melon per seer		
						Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 12 0	1 0 0
						Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	10 0 0	12 0 0
						Do. Pyri (Bombay)	5 0 0	6 0 0
						Do. Do. per doz.		
						Do. Do. (Madras)	2 0 0	3 0 0
						Do. Langra per doz.		
						Do. Sipra "		
						Do. Fuzlie "		
						Do. Kissen Bhog "		
						Do. Green per score		
						Do. Golapkhani "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Himsagore "		
						Do. Green per score	0 5 0	1 0 0
						Do. Kanchan "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Safeta "	1 8 0	2 0 0
						Do. Lilam per doz.		
						Mangosteen per doz.		
						Mulberry per score		
						Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
						Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet "		
						Do. Bombay "		
						Do. Darjeeling "		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8 "	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar "		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out
in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...			Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb. ...		
Do. Comilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 18 0	1 4 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		2 0 0
Do. Anritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jasore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Water melon Country each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...			Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	1 12 0	3 0 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...		3 0 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Libby do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...		1 8 0
Calasia do. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0						
Do. (Cooking) 4-8 ...	1 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 88	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
U. (old)					Do.			
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22		Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
*E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32		Do.			
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
*P. 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 8	0 12 0				
			" 6	0 12 0				

*Stalls temporarily occupied.

(Continued on page 703)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (<i>Inferior</i>)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) ..	1 5 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 " " ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Control	Selling
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2		Control	(including delivery	Price	Price
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...		Price	charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...		0 6 0	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 5 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
FISH.			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
Do. (cut pieces) " ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	Wheat " " ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Do. (salt-water) ..	4 0 0	4 8 0				Halud ..	0 6 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	8 0 0	8 8 0					0 8 0	0 7 0
Cutla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*RICE			CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Rice (retail) ...		Control	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut Pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Haddock (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium per seer ...			X'mas Cake " (Almond		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	coarse per md. ...			Iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Orab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)	2 12 0	
Mango fish with roe 6—8	1 0 0		Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...		
Do. without roe 10—12	1 0 0		Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golab Soru rice (best) ..			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Kamini rice ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0				Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Prawns per seer (small)			*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Do. (Large) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 12 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			" 2		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Bengal ...					
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0		Glaxo ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			Arabar " ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0		Chola " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0		Khari Masoor " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6		Khasari " ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0		Mung (Bhaja) " ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Dinner Roll " ...	0 1 0		*Salt ...	0 2 9	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 3 0	0 8 6			0 8 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	Cocogem—			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. Edam " ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	1 lb. tin ...			per tin ...		
Do. Overland " ...			2 lb. " ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Do. Cheddarn (craft) ...	4 12 0		6 lb. " ...			Marie 3 lb. tin ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...			Nice 3 lb. tin ...		
Do. unmixed. " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Castor Oil ...			Petit Beurre tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0		BRITANNIA		
			" " " No. 2	1 4 0		Cheese ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem ...		
			Kerosene Oil (<i>Superior</i>)—			Gem Iced ...		
			(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Marie ...		
			No. 1		led	Milk ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Mixed (House-		
			No. 2			hold) ...		
						Nice " ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 46-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet		2 6 0	per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.		2 2 0	Cowlac Skim Milk Powder		
etit Beurre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „		2 18 0	1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School						Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			IMPERIAL TEA—			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Red do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Orange do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Pyramid do. do.			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			Broken			per tin		
Cow & Gate Bunks			TOSH'S TEA—			C. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 18 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 6 0
per Tin			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			Broken			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			C. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk	8 6 0		Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			tin			Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot...			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints						Oatmeal (Australia)		
per lb.			LOOSE TEA			2 lb. tin		
			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Assam per lb.			per tin		
			DUST TEA				Controlled	Large
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Darjeeling and Assam			Cobra Boot Polish.	Small	
	Price		Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	Chamois Leather large	0 4 0	
Dereake per packet	0 2 6		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Selsor per pkt.		0 8 0	Cocoas 1 lb. packet			Eno's Fruit Salt		1 0 0
Capetan Navyout per Pk.			Quaker Oats 20 oz.	3 4 0	3 0 0	Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
(magnum)	0 3 6		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Elerman's Embrocation...		
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	3 0 0		Zam-Buk		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Delmonte Fruits 2 „	1 4 0		Amrutanjan Pain Balm		
Do. "Planters" per			Chutneys 1 „	0 12 0		Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
50		1 14 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 8 0		Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
State Express 555 Ciga-			Mustard Colman per tin			Kruschen Salt		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Do. ½ lb.					
Passing Show Cigarettes			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	PAINTS.		
per packet		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		Enamel Paint English		
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	3 8 0	5 8 0	per doz.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	Do. (India) per doz.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Do. (Japanese) „		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0				
			Quaker Oats 26 oz.	3 12 0				

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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betal 7	0 2 0 each.	Betal.
			Fruits 6 & 7	0 8 0 „	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd April, 1944.**

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Caullflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore ..			Ginger	0 3 0	
Chinichakkar (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani ..			Ghani Oil ..			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled ..			Mustard Oil ..		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	3 0 0
Dudhtalma ..			Cocoanut Oil ..			FISH.		
Control (Medium) ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse) ...			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai ..			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog ..			Do. (Bata) ...			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani ..			Flour (Country) ...			Parsey	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
Gram (Patnat whole) ...			Do. (white) ..		0 8 0	Bhetki		
Gram (Dal) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Suji ..		0 14 0	Crab per pair	0 3 0	0 3 0
Mug Dal ..		0 10 0	Gur (Sugar Cane) ...	0 10 0		Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	.. Khajura ..			EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna) ...		0 8 0	VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arahar Dal ..		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Kalai Dal ..		0 8 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal ..	0 8 0		Do. (Gauhati) ...			(Fresh)	1 14 0	1 15 0
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon) ...					
Do. (Khari) ...		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal ..		0 8 0						
Salt ..		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET **Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To		ARTICLES.	From To	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arahar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer		0 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 13 0	Cows' Head			.. (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi ..		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Sree (Mark) ..		4 4 0	Cocoanut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja ..		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot 1/2 lb.		0 10 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Penta ..		4 8 0	Rice		0 0 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta ..		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B ..			Mango			rettes, 555		
Gur ..			.. (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			.. (Langra)			rettes 1 tin.		
			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
			Patal per seer	2 0 0		Sago (Pearl)		
			Potatoes (Nainital)	0 3 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Desi)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Brinjal	0 3 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
			Ginger		0 6 0	Jam		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
			Caullflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
			Parsey per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
			Pona ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Do. (Cut pieces)	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
			Bagda	1 4 0	1 13 0	Rising Sun		
			Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
			Crab (each)	0 1 6	0 4 0			
			Koi per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0			

*Controlled by the Government:—
 Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 3, M/s Pure Food Supply Corp. Ltd. Block "G" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-15 a.m. to 11 a.m. again from 3-30 to 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12—16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		2 8 0	Mango (Local)			Dinajpori Khatarl Bhog		
Goat per seer		2 8 0	Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
EGGS			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium) " "		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 6—12			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Garlic per seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. per maund		
Ginger " "	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Totapuri	1 0 0		Do. No. 2 per md.		
Fati Lemon each		0 5 0	Do. Sapeda 10—16			Chamormoni		
Ladies finger per seer	0 1 0	0 2 4	Do. Golapghas			Balam (old) per md.		
Kagji Lemon per pair		0 8 0	Do. Himsagar			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Onions Patna red per seer			Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Do. Bombay " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kharbuza per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Do. Country " "		0 4 0	Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Deshi			Do. Darjeeling	1 0 0		per maund		
Do. Madrasl			Do. Nagpur 8—16			Kamini per maund		
Do. Gauhati			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Pesta Bagdad per seer		6 0 0	Dhaki Chata " "		
Fatal Murshidabad per	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
seer			Do. Kabul	5 0 0		Coarse " "		
Do. Disi per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pears 8—25	1 0 0		Medium " "	0 6 6	Rati
Do. Hilly " "			Pineapple Singapurl each					sho
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0	SUGAR, ETC.		
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Do. Country each			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 7 0	Do
Peas Ranchi per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Peaches	0 8 0	1 0 0	Java " "		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Cocoonut Oil " "		
Do. Deshi " "			Do. Martaban per score	0 12 0	2 0 0	Mustard Oil " "	1 4 0	1 5
Beans " "	0 12 0		Musket per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Salt per seer		0 8
Squash " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Pomegranate per seer			Flour " "	0 6 0	Rati
Tomato " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Multan per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Atta " "	0 5 0	sho
Green Mangoes per score			Do. Kandahar	2 8 0	4 0 0	Sujee " "		
Bit per pair			Bedana (Kabul)		1 12 0	Atta fresh per seer		
FRUITS			Raisin (Rad) per seer			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Apple Cashmere			Do. Sultuna " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Til Oil per seer		
Do. Kulu			Almond shelled	3 0 0	6 0 0	Fine per seer		
Do. Peshwari			Do. without shell	3 8 0				
Do. Nainital 4 to 6			Do. do. large			DAL		
Alubokhara per seer	2 8 0		Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10
Apricot " "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal " "		0 10
Batavia each			Do. Deshi	0 4 0	0 8 0	Arhar " "	0 11 0	
Bel fruit each	0 1 0	0 3 0	Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai " "		0 7
Bedana (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari " "	0 10 0	0 7
Cocoonut each (green)	2 0 0	3 0 0	Do. Bhagalpur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mosoor (spilt)	0 10 0	
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	1 0 0		Do. (khari)	0 12 0	
Ohilghosa " "	1 8 0		8—12			Mator " "	0 0 0	
Dates Arab " "			Walnut per seer	2 0 0		Chana Dal " "		0 12
Do. Bagdad " "	1 0 0	1 12 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0		0 6 0	0 7
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		2 0 0	Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
Do. Nasik			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	1 12 0	
Do. Quetta " "			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Do. Chaman " "			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.	2 4 0	2 8
Do. Australia	1 8 0		Darjeeling do. per lb.			Rose Orange Pekoe		
Khorma " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Bombay " "	2 0 0	2 0 0	Quality per lb.	1 12 0	1 14
Khobani " "			Aligarh " "			Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8
Kajoo Nuts	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jessore " per seer	3 8 0		Pekoe per lb.	1 10 0	1 12
Lichia Country per 100			Dinapur " "	3 8 0		Darjeeling Autumn		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Pabna " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Special per lb.	1 12 0	2 0
Black Raisins per seer	0 3 0	0 8 0	Darbhanga " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 5
Papaya Country each	0 6 0	0 12 0	Mazafferpur " "	3 0 0	3 8 0	KEROSENE OIL.		
Plums per 100			Cow's Ghee " "	4 8 0	5 0 0	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Jamrul per 100	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Milk " "	0 7 0	0 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Golapjam " score			Bhaisa Ghee	4 0 0	4 8 0	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Panifal per seer			FISH			"Victoria" Swan—		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Bagda per seer	1 6 0	2 0 0	Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Score			Bhetkee per Sr.			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Shunk Alu per seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	Do. (cut pieces) p. s.			Rising Sun per tin (4 l. G.)		
			Prawns (Gaida)	1 12 0	2 0 0	" " Bulk		
			Hilsa " "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Rohi " "			" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	(White)	0 8 0	Con
			Crab per pair			Elephant Brand per bot.		lies
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
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PRICES IN THE GARIANAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pom per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	seer			Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	0 14 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer			Sujee		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per			Atta Brown Do.	0 5 0	
Bagda	1 8 0	2 0 0	score		0 1 6	RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 4 0	Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes "	0 3 0		Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pumpkin each	0 4 0	0 8 0	per md.		
Hilsa	1 0 0	1 4 0	New Potato	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer		
Koi & Magoor	1 0 0	1 8 0	FRUITS.			Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Paray	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4—6	1 0 0		Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 1 0	0 2 0	Grapes		2 0 0	Katari Bhog (Attap)		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer			per md.		
Goat & Kid per seer		2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 8 0		Rice (Controlled)	0 6 6	
Mutton "		2 0 0	Bedana per seer	0 0 6	0 1 0	SUNDRIES.		
EGGS.			Dates per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	1 4 0	
Duck's eggs per score		1 14 0	Almond "	1 12 0		Sugar (Controlled)	0 7 0	
Fowl's eggs		1 14 0	Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0	Tea per lb.	1 5 0	2 8 0
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32	1 0 0		Gur per seer		0 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per	0 8 0	0 10 0	DAL.		
Brinjal "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per			Ararhar per seer		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 8 0	doz.		0 12 0	Chana "		
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Masoor "		
Tomato per seer		0 4 0	Sugarcane each			Bhang "		
Cucumber per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate per seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree "		
Ginger per seer	0 12 0		Apples 4 to 8			Kalai "		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Pears			Bluli "		
Green Chilly "		0 14 0	BUTTER.			Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
Onion "		0 12 0	Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	(Fried) per seer		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0		Madras "			Mattor "	0 2 2	
Potato (Nainital)		0 4 0	Ghee Lakhee			Salt "		
			Do. Bhadwa			COKE & COAL.		
			Do. Sree			Soft Coke per md.		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 8 0	Coal "	1 8 0	
			Milk		0 8 0	Fuel "	2 0 0	
						Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pom per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (cut pieces)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 8 0	1 12 0	Onion	0 0 0	0 8 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster	1 8 0	1 12 0	Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujee		
Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Ranchi) "	0 8 0		Atta Brown		
Bhangaur	1 4 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) "	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) "	0 3 0	0 4 0	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish		1 4 0	Pulbul "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger	0 6 0	0 8 0	" " "		
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 0 0	Raddish per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Patnai per seer		
Paray	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash "			Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Crab (each)	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) "		
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) "		
Mutton "	2 0 0	2 8 0	White "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer		
Goat & Kid	2 0 0	2 8 0	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Suet	1 8 0		Do. (Country)	0 3 0	0 4 0	md.		
POULTRY & EGGS.			FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Duck each	2 6 0	2 8 0	Almond per seer			Golap Soru		
Fowl "	1 8 0	2 8 0	Alubokra "			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 4 0	1 6 0
Chicken	0 12 0	1 4 0	Amra (Belati) per score	1 4 0	1 8 0	Sugar		
Pigeon	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bedana per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0	Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Duck's Eggs per score	1 14 0		Bael each			Gur per seer		
Fowl's Eggs "	1 14 0		Dates per seer	2 0 0		Cocoonut oil		
VEGETABLES			Grapes "	0 2 0	0 8 0	Ararhar per seer		
Bean (French) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Lime per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Chana "		
Brinjal "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor "		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. (Martaban) "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree "		
Cauliflower "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Papaya each	1 8 0		Kalai "		
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0	Pomegranates per seer			Bluli "	0 10 0	
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 2 0	0 3 0	Mug (Hari) Katch "	0 12 0	
Cucumber per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Sona) "	0 8 0	
Ginger per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	BUTTER			Mattor "		
			Butter per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0	Salt (fine) "	0 2 2	
			Ghee Lakhee "			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
			Do. Bhadwa "			Do. Parity 1 lb. tin.	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Do. Sree "			Robinson's Barley		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 0 0		Jelly	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Milk			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
						Brand per bottle		
						Coal per md.	1 8 0	

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sq. ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16 ...	—	—
Mutton " ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	Fasli 8 to 10 ...	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	1 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork ...	—	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer ...	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Water Melon each ...	—	—
Fowl " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz ...	0 4 0	—	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	—	—	Tomato (Darjeeling) .. seer ...	—	—	Aligarh per lb. ...	2 8 0	—
Pigeon ...	—	—				Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer ...	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk ...	0 8 0	—
Fowl's " " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples ...	—	—	Bread 1 lb. ...	0 4 0	—
Pons per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Figs per seer ...	2 8 0	—	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score ...	—	—	Do. 1 lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Shlong ...	—	—	Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer ...	0 8 0	0 5 6
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate " ...	—	—	Atta " ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Bhangaur ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee " ...	—	—
Bhetki ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Cocoanut each ...	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16 ...	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer ...	—	—
Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per ar. ...	—	—
Crab ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond " ...	—	—	Do. (Kora) ...	—	—
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grape " ...	—	—	Chinisakkhar per seer ...	—	—
Pomfret per seer ...	2 0 0	—	Do. per box ...	—	—	Deshi " ...	—	—
Mango fish per seer ...	—	—	Gooseberry per seer ...	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each ...	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani) ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer ...	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar ...	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbusa " ...	—	—	Tea per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100 ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil ...	—	0 4 8
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score ...	—	—	Gur ...	—	—
Brinjal " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Lokote " ...	—	—	DAL,		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 6	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 6
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	—	—	Pesta per seer ...	2 8 0	4 0 0	Chana " ...	0 9 0	—
Cauliflower ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor " ...	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz. ...	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " ...	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	—	—	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " ...	—	—
Celery per seer. ...	—	—	Pineapple " ...	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	—	—	Plums per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " ...	—	—
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " ...	0 10 0	—
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Salt " ...	—	0 2 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 1 8	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...	—	—
Onion ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut " ...	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant) ...	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	—	—	Brand per tin Refined ...	—	—
Do. (Patna) " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16 ...	—	—	Ordinary ...	—	—
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas ...	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra 16—20 ...	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay 25 to 30 ...	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	Totapari per score ...	—	—			
Pulbul ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sipia ...	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle ...	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
11	0 10 0 Daily.		36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	
22	0 8 0 "		35-36	0 8 0 "	
33A	0 4 0 "	Business to be approved by the authority.	36	0 8 0 "	
34 Chandney	0 5 0 "				
35	0 5 0 "				
37	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 696)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
U.	8	Rs. A. P.	M.	Rs. A. P.	Plantain.	Egg	Rs. A. P.	Egg
"	9	3 0 0	" 26-28	0 12 0	Do.	" 4	0 4 0	Do
"	10	3 0 0	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
"	11	3 0 0	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
"	12	3 0 0	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
"	13	3 0 0	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
"	14	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
"	15	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
"	16	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
"	17	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
"	18	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
"	19	3 0 0	"	"	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
"	20	—	"	"	Do.	"	"	Do
"	27-28	4 0 0	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
"	31	2 0 0	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
"	32-33	4 0 0	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
"	34	2 0 0	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
"	35	2 0 0	"	Mon. rent	"	"	"	Do
"	36	2 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	Do
New Bldg.	7	4 0 0	West Range	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"	"	Do
"	8	4 0 0	" 36	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	"	Do
"	9	4 0 0	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	"	"	Do
"	13	1 0 0	" 38	25 0 0	Do.	"	"	Do
"	22-1	4 0 0	" 39	20 0 0	Do.	"	"	Do
"	23	4 0 0	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
"	28-1	2 0 0	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
"	29-1	1 12 0	" 43	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"	"	Do
"	30C	0 10 0	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"	"	Do
"	6A-B	1 8 0	" 45	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"	"	Do
"	57	1 8 6	" 46	25 0 0	Do.	"	"	Do
"	58	0 8 0	" 47	25 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
"	59	0 6 0	" 48	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
"	60	0 6 0	" 49	25 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
"	61	0 6 0	" 50	55 4 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
"	62	0 6 0	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
"	63	0 6 0	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 77	0 5 0	Do
"	64	0 6 0	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 78	0 5 0	Do
"	65	0 6 0	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 79	0 5 0	Do
"	66	0 6 0	" 55	30 0 0	Do.	" 80	0 5 0	Do
"	67	0 6 0	" 56	30 0 0	Do.	" 81	0 5 0	Do
"	68	0 6 0	" 57	30 0 0	Do.	" 82	0 5 0	Do
"	69	0 6 0	" 58	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
"	70	0 6 0	" 59	30 0 0	Do.	" 84	0 5 0	Do
"	71	0 6 0	" 60	30 0 0	Do.	" 85	0 5 0	Do
"	72	0 6 0	" 61	30 0 0	Do.	" 86	0 5 0	Do
"	73	0 6 0	" 62	30 0 0	Do.	" 87	0 5 0	Do
"	74	0 6 0	" 63	30 0 0	Do.	" 88	0 5 0	Do
"	75	0 6 0	" 64	30 0 0	Do.	" 89	0 5 0	Do
"	76	0 6 0	" 65	30 0 0	Do.	" 90	0 5 0	Do
"	77	0 6 0	" 66	30 0 0	Do.	" 91	0 5 0	Do
"	78	0 6 0	" 67	30 0 0	Do.	" 92	0 5 0	Do
"	79	0 6 0	" 68	30 0 0	Do.	" 93	0 5 0	Do
"	80	0 6 0	" 69	30 0 0	Do.	" 94	0 5 0	Do
"	81	0 6 0	" 70	30 0 0	Do.	" 95	0 5 0	Do
"	82	0 6 0	" 71	30 0 0	Do.	" 96	0 5 0	Do
"	83	0 6 0	" 72	30 0 0	Do.	" 97	0 5 0	Do
"	84	0 6 0	" 73	30 0 0	Do.	" 98	0 5 0	Do
"	85	0 6 0	" 74	30 0 0	Do.	" 99	0 5 0	Do
"	86	0 6 0	" 75	30 0 0	Do.	" 100	0 5 0	Do
"	87	0 6 0	" 76	30 0 0	Do.	" 101	0 5 0	Do
"	88	0 6 0	" 77	30 0 0	Do.	" 102	0 5 0	Do
"	89	0 6 0	" 78	30 0 0	Do.	" 103	0 5 0	Do
"	90	0 6 0	" 79	30 0 0	Do.	" 104	0 5 0	Do
"	91	0 6 0	" 80	30 0 0	Do.	" 105	0 5 0	Do
"	92	0 6 0	" 81	30 0 0	Do.	" 106	0 5 0	Do
"	93	0 6 0	" 82	30 0 0	Do.	" 107	0 5 0	Do
"	94	0 6 0	" 83	30 0 0	Do.	" 108	0 5 0	Do
"	95	0 6 0	" 84	30 0 0	Do.	" 109	0 5 0	Do
"	96	0 6 0	" 85	30 0 0	Do.	" 110	0 5 0	Do
"	97	0 6 0	" 86	30 0 0	Do.	" 111	0 5 0	Do
"	98	0 6 0	" 87	30 0 0	Do.	" 112	0 5 0	Do
"	99	0 6 0	" 88	30 0 0	Do.	" 113	0 5 0	Do
"	100	0 6 0	" 89	30 0 0	Do.	" 114	0 5 0	Do
"	101	0 6 0	" 90	30 0 0	Do.	" 115	0 5 0	Do
"	102	0 6 0	" 91	30 0 0	Do.	" 116	0 5 0	Do
"	103	0 6 0	" 92	30 0 0	Do.	" 117	0 5 0	Do
"	104	0 6 0	" 93	30 0 0	Do.	" 118	0 5 0	Do
"	105	0 6 0	" 94	30 0 0	Do.	" 119	0 5 0	Do
"	106	0 6 0	" 95	30 0 0	Do.	" 120	0 5 0	Do
"	107	0 6 0	" 96	30 0 0	Do.	" 121	0 5 0	Do
"	108	0 6 0	" 97	30 0 0	Do.	" 122	0 5 0	Do
"	109	0 6 0	" 98	30 0 0	Do.	" 123	0 5 0	Do
"	110	0 6 0	" 99	30 0 0	Do.	" 124	0 5 0	Do
"	111	0 6 0	" 100	30 0 0	Do.	" 125	0 5 0	Do
"	112	0 6 0	" 101	30 0 0	Do.	" 126	0 5 0	Do
"	113	0 6 0	" 102	30 0 0	Do.	" 127	0 5 0	Do
"	114	0 6 0	" 103	30 0 0	Do.	" 128	0 5 0	Do
"	115	0 6 0	" 104	30 0 0	Do.	" 129	0 5 0	Do
"	116	0 6 0	" 105	30 0 0	Do.	" 130	0 5 0	Do
"	117	0 6 0	" 106	30 0 0	Do.	" 131	0 5 0	Do
"	118	0 6 0	" 107	30 0 0	Do.	" 132	0 5 0	Do
"	119	0 6 0	" 108	30 0 0	Do.	" 133	0 5 0	Do
"	120	0 6 0	" 109	30 0 0	Do.	" 134	0 5 0	Do
"	121	0 6 0	" 110	30 0 0	Do.	" 135	0 5 0	Do
"	122	0 6 0	" 111	30 0 0	Do.	" 136	0 5 0	Do
"	123	0 6 0	" 112	30 0 0	Do.	" 137	0 5 0	Do
"	124	0 6 0	" 113	30 0 0	Do.	" 138	0 5 0	Do
"	125	0 6 0	" 114	30 0 0	Do.	" 139	0 5 0	Do
"	126	0 6 0	" 115	30 0 0	Do.	" 140	0 5 0	Do
"	127	0 6 0	" 116	30 0 0	Do.	" 141	0 5 0	Do
"	128	0 6 0	" 117	30 0 0	Do.	" 142	0 5 0	Do
"	129	0 6 0	" 118	30 0 0	Do.	" 143	0 5 0	Do
"	130	0 6 0	" 119	30 0 0	Do.	" 144	0 5 0	Do
"	131	0 6 0	" 120	30 0 0	Do.	" 145	0 5 0	Do
"	132	0 6 0	" 121	30 0 0	Do.	" 146	0 5 0	Do
"	133	0 6 0	" 122	30 0 0	Do.	" 147	0 5 0	Do
"	134	0 6 0	" 123	30 0 0	Do.	" 148	0 5 0	Do
"	135	0 6 0	" 124	30 0 0	Do.	" 149	0 5 0	Do
"	136	0 6 0	" 125	30 0 0	Do.	" 150	0 5 0	Do
"	137	0 6 0	" 126	30 0 0	Do.	" 151	0 5 0	Do
"	138	0 6 0	" 127	30 0 0	Do.	" 152	0 5 0	Do
"	139	0 6 0	" 128	30 0 0	Do.	" 153	0 5 0	Do
"	140	0 6 0	" 129	30 0 0	Do.	" 154	0 5 0	Do
"	141	0 6 0	" 130	30 0 0	Do.	" 155	0 5 0	Do
"	142	0 6 0	" 131	30 0 0	Do.	" 156	0 5 0	Do
"	143	0 6 0	" 132	30 0 0	Do.	" 157	0 5 0	Do
"	144	0 6 0	" 133	30 0 0	Do.	" 158	0 5 0	Do
"	145	0 6 0	" 134	30 0 0	Do.	" 159	0 5 0	Do
"	146	0 6 0	" 135	30 0 0	Do.	" 160	0 5 0	Do
"	147	0 6 0	" 136	30 0 0	Do.	" 161	0 5 0	Do
"	148	0 6 0	" 137	30 0 0	Do.	" 162	0 5 0	Do
"	149	0 6 0	" 138	30 0 0	Do.	" 163	0 5 0	Do
"	150	0 6 0	" 139	30 0 0	Do.	" 164	0 5 0	Do
"	151	0 6 0	" 140	30 0 0	Do.	" 165	0 5 0	Do
"	152	0 6 0	" 141	30 0 0	Do.	" 166	0 5 0	Do
"	153	0 6 0	" 142	30 0 0	Do.	" 167	0 5 0	Do
"	154	0 6 0	" 143	30 0 0	Do.	" 168	0 5 0	Do
"	155	0 6 0	" 144	30 0 0	Do.	" 169	0 5 0	Do
"	156	0 6 0	" 145	30 0 0	Do.	" 170	0 5 0	Do
"	157	0 6 0	" 146	30 0 0	Do.	" 171	0 5 0	Do
"	158	0 6 0	" 147	30 0 0	Do.	" 172	0 5 0	Do
"	159	0 6 0	" 148	30 0 0	Do.	" 173	0 5 0	Do
"	160	0 6 0	" 149	30 0 0	Do.	" 174	0 5 0	Do
"	161	0 6 0	" 150	30 0 0	Do.	" 175	0 5 0	Do
"	162	0 6 0	" 151	30 0 0	Do.	" 176	0 5 0	Do
"	163	0 6 0	" 152	30 0 0	Do.	" 177	0 5 0	Do
"	164	0 6 0	" 153	30 0 0	Do.	" 178	0 5 0	Do
"	165	0 6 0	" 154	30 0 0	Do.	" 179	0 5 0	Do
"	166	0 6 0	" 155	30 0 0	Do.	" 180	0 5 0	Do
"	167	0 6 0	" 156	30 0 0	Do.	" 181	0 5 0	Do
"	168	0 6 0	" 157	30 0 0	Do.	" 182	0 5 0	Do
"	169	0 6 0	" 158	30 0 0	Do.	" 183	0 5 0	Do
"	170	0 6 0	" 159	30 0 0	Do.	" 184	0 5 0	Do
"	171	0 6 0	" 160	30 0 0	Do.	" 185	0 5 0	Do
"	172	0 6 0	" 161	30 0 0	Do.	" 186	0 5 0	Do
"	173	0 6 0	" 162	30 0 0	Do.	" 187	0 5 0	Do
"	174	0 6 0	" 163	30 0 0	Do.	" 188	0 5 0	Do
"	175	0 6 0	" 164	30 0 0	Do.	" 189	0 5 0	Do
"	176	0 6 0	" 165	30 0 0	Do.	" 190	0 5 0	Do
"	177	0 6 0	" 166	30 0 0	Do.	" 191	0 5 0	Do
"	178	0 6 0	" 167	30 0 0	Do.	" 192	0 5 0	Do
"	179	0 6 0	" 168	30 0 0	Do.	" 193	0 5 0	Do
"	180	0 6 0	" 169	30 0 0	Do.	" 194	0 5 0	Do
"	181	0 6 0	" 170	30 0 0	Do.	" 195	0 5 0	Do
"	182	0 6 0	" 171	30 0 0	Do.			

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				30 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"			Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
16 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits
" 7	0 8 0	"	22 "	0 4 0				

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs As P.	Business to be approved by the Committee		Rs As P	Business to be approved by the Committee
A-12	0 7 0	Do			Do

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.		As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
B 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	" 8 "	Do
C. 3 & 8	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Milk.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-2	" 3 "	Betel leaves
G. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4	0 5 0	Potato	Fruit-3-4	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3-4	0 5 0	Betel leaves.
			Chandney	0 5 0	Opium and Gask





ANANDILAL PODDAR
THE NEW MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 6th May, 1944.

Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

THE NEW MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

WE extend a most cordial welcome to our new Mayor and Deputy Mayor. Their election last week has, we believe, afforded great pleasure to a very large number of the citizens of Calcutta, whose elected representatives chose them for the honoured position they now occupy.

The first member of the great Marwari community, which occupies and plays such a prominent part in the life of Calcutta, to fill the Mayoral chair, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar has the advantage of youth, wealth and energy, to which have come to be added an innate public spirit and a close acquaintance with Calcutta's civic problems and civic needs. He has, in fact, qualified himself for the Mayor's task. His deputising for the Mayor last year, whenever occasions arose, had given him special opportunities to prepare himself for the role he has now been called upon to play. And as the very first meeting after the Mayoral elections disclosed, Mr. Poddar has already set himself to the task of tackling one of the most vexatious and immediate problems confronting Calcutta—that of cleaning up the city. He has not waited a day to face "filthy Calcutta," and he is determined to remove the stigma from the city's face. It is only to be hoped that he will attack all problems affecting Calcutta's well-being with equal dispatch and energy. And all those who know him unanimously declare that Calcutta is not going to be disappointed.

And in this task, he has been worthily supported by the new Deputy Mayor—Mr. Mohammad Rafique, whose election is but a recognition of his long services to the city of his adoption. For seventeen long years Mr. Rafique has sat on the Council of the Corporation of Calcutta as one of its most zealous, sharp-witted and sharp-eyed members. His intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the Corporation is amazing. There is not, perhaps, a single Standing Committee on which he has not sat or over which he has not presided, and what Mr. Rafique does not know of the Corporation does not seem to be worth knowing. All these promise a successful term of office, with which we are sure Mr. Rafique will crown his civic record.

There is a happy augury in the Mayoral elections this year. We take them as a recognition of the composite and cosmopolitan character of Calcutta. This great city does not belong to any particular race, creed or community. It belongs to all those who serve it, all those who have made it their own and love to call themselves citizens of this "no mean city". Calcutta equally embraces all, whether born here or elsewhere, who pledge themselves to its cause, to its service, to its progress, unhampered by greed or selfishness, passion or prejudice.

Calcutta for ever!

Mahatma Gandhi

The new Mayor of Calcutta truly reflected the anxious feelings of the citizens of Calcutta when he sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi to his prison-home at Poona where he has been lying seriously ill. There is scarcely an Indian home in this city to-day where the news has not created anguish and despair. From each and every one of them rises a united prayer to the Throne of the Almighty—the King of kings, Ruler alike of the ruled and rulers—for his recovery.

The New Aldermen

Below we give the names of the new Aldermen indicating their previous connection with the Corporation:—

1. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker (Alderman from 1924-25 and Councillor from 1927-28 to 1943-44 from Ward 28).
2. Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar.
3. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Councillor from 1941-42 to 1943-44 from Wards 12 and 13).
4. Haji Mohammad Hossain (Councillor from 1940-41 to 1943-44 from Ward 8).

MAHATMAJI RELEASED

In view of the medical reports of Mr. Gandhi's health, Government have decided to release him unconditionally. This decision has been taken solely on medical grounds. The release takes place at 8 a.m., May 6.

5. Mr. Dharendra Kumar Mazumdar (Councillor from 1940-41 to 1943-44 from Ward 30).

Mr. Mowdudur Rahman

Of the Councillors appointed by the Local Government, Mr. Mowdudur Rahman had also served the city before for one term. He represented Ward No. 14 from 1918-19 to 1920-21. He was elected in place of Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur in March, 1918 and resigned on his elevation to the Bench as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court in January, 1921. Rai Ajit Nath Das Bahadur was then elected in his place.

The Late Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar, a well-known Congress leader of Bengal. The late Mr. Mazumdar was the husband of Alderman Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar.

The death occurred at the village residence of Mr. Mazumdar at Kashinagar in the district of Tipperah on Tuesday last. Mr. Mazumdar was 69.

Mr. Mazumdar had long been connected with the nationalist movement and his life had been a life of great sacrifices and suffering for the cause. He was first imprisoned in 1905 during the Swadeshi movement and was in jail for 7 years. He was in detention during the last Great War. He was a prominent figure in the public life of the province during the Non-Co-operation days as a lieutenant of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. Then again during the Civil Disobedience movement he underwent incarceration. He was again imprisoned in 1942 after the arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders. He was released last year.

On receipt of a trunk telephone call on Monday night, Mrs. Hemaprova Mazumdar, left Calcutta on Tuesday morning but could not reach in time to see her husband.

The deceased is survived by his widow, two sons, Messrs. Susil Mazumdar (a well-known film director) and Nani Majumdar (now in detention as a security prisoner), four married daughters and two brothers.

The Municipal offices remained closed up to 11-30 am on May 4 last out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar.

We offer our sincerest condolences to Alderman Mrs. Mazumdar and the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. J. H. Methold

We are glad to announce that Councillor James Henry Methold has been declared to be duly elected as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency. Our congratulations to Mr. Methold.

NO PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA

The final report of the Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, on the five suspected plague cases admitted to the Campbell Hospital on April 30, confirms that these persons are not suffering from plague.

Calcutta's Health.

Mortality in Calcutta increased by 49 in the week ended April 29, the figure being 1,224, as against 1,175 in the week ended April 22.

Recorded mortality in the city for the corresponding two weeks of 1943 was respectively 560 and 591.

During the week ended April 29, 1944 the incidence of cholera showed a sharp rise. Attacks from the disease in the city were nearly double those of the previous week. The following table illustrates the rise over the last fortnight, and provides comparison with last year.

	Attacks	Deaths
Week ended April 15, 1944	92	29
Week ended April 22, 1944	154	58
Week ended April 29, 1944	272	95
Week ended May 1, 1943	102	21

Further items specified in the latest weekly announcement (April 29, 1944) are as follows: Of the total of 1,224 deaths, 356 were from small-pox, which continued to rage, this being an increase of 16 on the previous week, and 58 were from malaria, a decrease of 2.

No deaths from bubonic plague were announced.

The number of paupers recorded as having died was 256, an increase of 85.

Cholera, which has been present in Calcutta in epidemic form for the past few weeks, though the number of cases hitherto was not very great, showed a disquietingly sharp rise during the last few days of April and there is at present no sign of abatement.

Admissions to Campbell Hospital alone during the last week of April were as follows:—April 23—8; April 24—16; April 25—29; April 26—29; April 27—19; April 28—33 and April 29—24.

Cleaner Calcutta Campaign

A conference convened by the newly-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Calcutta on Monday last (May 1st) discussed the question of keeping Calcutta streets cleaner.

The Chief Engineer and the Special Officer said that systematic efforts were being made to remove garbage from streets and dust-bins with the least possible delay. So long as there was dearth of lorries and of petrol, the efficiency of the service could not be improved. They held that garbage had increased by over 30 per cent. while the strength of the conservancy lorry fleet had gone down by over 40 per cent.

The conference decided that the department concerned should prepare a detailed note on the subject to show what measures were required to increase the efficiency of the service. It also directed the Publicity Officer to carry on educative propaganda on an extensive scale to secure the complete co-operation of citizens in keeping the city clean.

That he had made a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign the first item of his work in the Corporation was emphasized by the new Mayor, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, in an interview with a reporter of the *Statesman* on Thursday last (May 4).

The Mayor said: "In my statement before the Corporation I have made it quite clear that the Corporation is aware of the present unsatisfactory state of the conservancy service in Calcutta which constitutes a menace to the health of the city. I hope to be able to see Calcutta cleaner in a short time with the co-operation of Government, the public and the Press. I am glad The *Statesman* has taken up the question in right earnest. "The *Statesman*" has rendered invaluable service to Bengal in connexion with the last famine, and I hope it will render similar service to Calcutta by rousing public opinion and ultimately forcing the hand of Government to help the Corporation with an adequate quantity of petrol and a few more Lease-Lend lorries, and in securing spare parts and engines to run the lorries which are now out of commission, so that the problem may be tackled successfully."

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Mahommad Rafique, said that Calcutta's insanitary condition could not but be condemned by the citizens. There could be no two opinions that all parties in the Corporation should unitedly work to improve the situation.

The problem was not as difficult of solution as had been suggested in some quarters. The conservancy service depended on two factors, first, maintenance of lorries and transport of refuse from the city to the dumping ground, and secondly, removal of refuse from the streets to the dustbins. By reorganizing the Corporation Motor Vehicles and Conservancy Departments improvement to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. could be immediately effected. Greater improvement would be possible if Government helped the Corporation with lorries and petrol. Both the transport and repairing sections of the Corporation Motor Vehicles Department were in a chaotic condition.

After making certain suggestions for the improvement of the Motor Vehicles Department.

the Deputy Mayor said that some of the places now used as markets should be declared such and the owners compelled to make their own arrangements for the removal of refuse. Hotels, restaurants and refreshment halls having no arrangement to store refuse for six hours should not be given a licence. Intensive propaganda should be carried on among the citizens stressing that house refuse should not be thrown on the street, but placed in the dustbins before 8-30 in the morning and after 8 in the afternoon.

In this connection the *Statesman* reporter also interviewed several other Councillors.

FOR CLEANER CALCUTTA

Corporation Asks For Government Aid

The immediate provision of more than 100 lorries as replacements and of spare parts for damaged vehicles and an allotment of an extra monthly quota of 4,00 to 5,000 gallons of petrol in addition to the present monthly quota of 11,000 gallons, are some of the suggestions forwarded by the Calcutta Corporation to the Bengal Government and military authorities for the improvement of the city's conservancy service.

Other suggestions include the strengthening of the labour staff engaged in conservancy works, increasing their number from 1,000 to 1,500, introduction of restricted hours for depositing refuse in dust-bins, elimination of beggars and vagrants from the streets, posting of a watch and ward staff by military and A. R. P. personnel near dust-bins, and the raising of the number of dustbins from 2,500 to 7,500.

The Bengal Government have so far placed in the hands of the Corporation 28 Lease-Lend chassis for use in conservancy work. Twenty-five more lorries have also been offered on condition that they are fitted with gas plants and run on producer gas.

The Chief Executive Officer has directed the officers of the Conservancy Department to exert themselves to the utmost to effect an immediate improvement in the conservancy service of the city "in view of the seriousness of the situation."

Arrangements for inspection at regular intervals for the work of the conservancy staff by higher officials of the Corporation have also been made.

A conference will be held on May 10 to discuss reports from officers concerned as to the action taken by them and the results obtained. A report from the Chief Executive Officer will also be placed before the Corporation the same day.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman in the course of interview said *inter alia* :—

"What is needed is the removal of refuse. There are difficulties. But they are not insurmountable. Things cannot be done without petrol and lorries. Why should the Bengal Government work in such a stepmotherly fashion? Do the tin gods of the I.C.S. think they can escape the ravage of epidemics because they are I.C.S. men?"

"I would, therefore, appeal to *The Statesman* to rouse public feeling in such a way that the corroded parts of the steel frame of the I.C.S. are replaced by honest, hard-working engineers and practical men from the military and elsewhere. At the same time I will appeal to Corporation officers and their masters to censure Corporation politics for some time and see to the removal and disposal of refuse."

Mr. J. H. Methold said:—

"Obviously, the first remedy lies in the hand of the Corporation, which should immediately order the strict enforcement of Section 372 of the Municipal Act, compelling house-owners to deposit their refuse in dustbins during certain specified hours, and anyone found depositing refuse during unspecified hours and on the street should be prosecuted. Large hotels and restaurants should be compelled to instal incinerators in their premises and destroy their own refuse. There should be a larger number of dustbins provided by the Municipality at points where accumulation of garbage is heavier than can be coped with by the present number of dustbins. No human being should be allowed to pick over the dustbins and anyone found doing so should be arrested."

"There should be a complete overhaul of the Corporation Motor Vehicles Department. The management should be changed and steps taken for the better maintenance of the vehicles."

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani said:—

"The entire blame for the present condition cannot be laid at the door of the Corporation. While the population of the city has substantially increased, the number of lorries in working order has fallen and the quantity of petrol supplied to the Conservancy Department has also been reduced. The Corporation cannot be expected to perform a miracle. More trucks are needed, and according to departmental demand an additional quantity of about 5,000 gallons of petrol per month is required. These must be provided by Government without delay if the Corporation is to cope with the problem the city is faced with to-day."

"If, after getting the additional lorries and petrol conditions in the city do not change, the ratepayers and citizens will be fully justified in holding the Corporation responsible for the unclean condition of the city and there will be ample justification for Government to step in."

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri said:—

Before petrol rationing came in August, 1941, the Corporation used about 18,000 gallons of petrol per month on its motor vehicles of which about 15,000 gallons went on conservancy services. Drastic reduction to about 8,000 gallons per month for conservancy services resulted in suspension of the afternoon service and overloading of lorries.

The temporary drop in population tided over a period. Then with the big increase in population the petrol quota was increased to 11,000 gallons per month for conservancy services and 15,000 per month for all services (including ambulance) as against 18,000 gallons previously.

It was not until early this year, however, that 26 lorries for the removal of refuse and three for carcasses were received. Of these six could not be used due to lack of petrol permits.

During 1942-43 the Department experimented with lorries fitted with gas-plants before embarking on large scale conversion costing Rs. 1,00,000 provided for in the Budget. The results being unsatisfactory the idea was abandoned. Government later intervened and forced the conversion of 22 of the Corporation's best lorries, paying the costs. These were used for six months until all of them broke down. Eight had so far been put back into use. Both the Works Inquiry Sub-Committee and the recent Military Liaison Conference had after thorough scrutiny recommended the acquisition of over 100 more lorries to enable the refuse removal service to work properly.

GOVERNMENT AND DR. B. N. DEY

The Government of Bengal have refused to take action over any letter signed by Special Officer and Engineering Adviser Dr. B. N. Dey. They have insisted that these letters should be signed by the Chief Engineer or if by some other officer then specifically "For Chief Engineer." As most of the Engineering Departments were placed under Dr. B. N. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, the Calcutta Corporation passed a resolution on 31st March that all correspondence with the Government in connection with the Departments placed under his charge should be signed by him as such. The matter will be placed before the Corporation for their directions.

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MOHAMAD RAFIQUE
THE NEW DEPUTY MAYOR

"Midday"

The New Mayor: Mr. A. L. Poddar

A Short Sketch Of His Career

MR. Anandi Lal Poddar, who is perhaps the youngest Mayor in India, comes of a respectable family of Ranigarh in Sikar State (Jaipur). His father, the late Mr. Ram Chandra Poddar, came to Calcutta in 1897 and started business. Later on he was appointed Banian of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and Burma Oil Co., for their kerosene business. He had progressive ideas and associated himself with the reform movement of his time in his own community.

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, who was born in 1914, was educated in Calcutta. He passed his Matriculation Examination in 1931 from the Shri Vishudhananda Saraswati Vidyalaya and entered the Presidency College from where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination in 1933. He was reading for his degree examination, when he was called to business in December, 1934, at the age of 20.

Mr. Poddar soon made his mark in the business field and interested himself in the development of trade and industry in the country. He is Director and Managing Director of several concerns engaged in engineering, transport, coal-mining, mica industry, manufacture of chemicals, besides others dealing in piece-goods, kerosene oil, etc. Mr. Poddar also owns two sugar mills and has launched big land development schemes in and near Calcutta.

Since his boyhood Mr. Poddar had progressive ideas, and in later years he played an important part in building up the Marwari Club. He associated himself with the Arya Samaj and other progressive movements. His family is well known for acts of charity and Mr. Poddar was responsible

for organising a number of relief organisations in Calcutta during the recent Bengal famine.

In 1939, Mr. Poddar was elected to the Corporation of Calcutta uncontested in a bye-election and was returned again uncontested in the General Election held in 1940. He became the Secretary of the Marwari Association in 1941 and was elected President of the Association for two successive terms in 1943 and 1944. Mr. Poddar was returned to the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1942 from the Marwari Association Constituency. The same year he was appointed a non-official visitor of the Alipur Central Jail.

He is also a member of the Traffic Advisory Board, Bengal Sugar Board and a member of the Referees appointed under the Excess Profits Tax.

In 1943, Mr. Poddar was elected Deputy Mayor of the Corporation and took, during his term of office, a lively interest in the administration of civic affairs. During the scavengers' strike Mr. Poddar himself moved from place to place and helped in arriving at a reasonable settlement. When there was labour trouble at the Pulta Water Works Mr. Poddar had been to the Works day and night along with the then Mayor until the trouble was over.

Mr. Poddar's relations with the Councillors have been always cordial and he has always kept the Corporation affairs outside the ambit of party politics. Young, energetic, a keen sportsman, Mr. Poddar is deeply interested in Hindi Literature. He was responsible for convening at Calcutta the All-India Hindi Poets' Conference in 1948, of which he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The New Deputy Mayor

Born in 1905 Mr. Md. Rafique, J.P., comes of a respectable family of Chiniol, Punjab. He was educated in the Presidency College, Calcutta. After leaving College he joined his father in the business of hide and skin export. Mr. Rafique's father, Haji Dost Mohamed, came to Calcutta fifty years ago and is a most esteemed member of the business world of Calcutta.

In 1927 Mr. Rafique was returned as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta Suburbs Muhammedan Constituency. The same year he was elected a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from Ward 8, which seat he still retains. Mr. Rafique had also been a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta and a Trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. He was made an Hon. Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in 1932.

Mr. Rafique started in 1932 a rubber goods manufacturing company, in which connection he visited Japan in 1936. On his return he started manufacture of bicycle tyres and tubes in India.

Mr. Rafique is the Managing Director and

Director of the Dost Mohammed and Co., Ltd., the Eastern Tanneries Ltd., Carrara Marble and Terrazzo Co., Ltd., Asiatic Rubber Works Ltd., and Dost Mohammed Estate Ltd.

Mr. Rafique has been elected President of Muslim Chamber of Commerce for the year 1944.

Mr. Rafique is associated with many charitable and social institutions.

He is the President of the Mohammed Ali Hospital, Mohammed Ali Library; Vice-President of Calcutta Muslim Orphanage and a Trustee of Anjuman Mafidul Islam.

UNIVERSITY SOCIAL WORK COURSE

The appointment Board of Calcutta University, it is learnt, have, at the instance of the Government of India in the Labour Department, decided to organize a short course of social work for the benefit of labour welfare officers of the Central Government. The first course lasting for six months will begin in July next.

City Health And Conservancy Service

Councillors' Concern And Mayor's Statement

CONCERN at the reported cases of alleged plague in Calcutta and accumulation of garbage in the streets threatening the health of the city was expressed by several Councillors at the meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 3rd May, the Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar) presiding. Cholera, it was stated, was raging in the city and accumulation of garbage in the streets was helping the spread of disease.

Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri raised the question, which was taken up by others, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani emphasizing the need for speedy action. If the Corporation, he said, were short of conservancy lorries, they should ask the Government to provide them with more. If they were short of petrol they should approach the Government. If they were not forthcoming, Mr. Ispahani maintained, the Corporation could not be held responsible for the deterioration in the health of the city.

The Mayor (Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar) disclosed that the Corporation had received sometime ago only 28 lorries from the Government under Lend-Lease six of which were lying idle in the garage for want of petrol. The Corporation's quota of petrol, the Mayor pointed out, should be increased by at least 4,000 to 5,000 gallons and that more lorries should be allotted to them to run the conservancy service efficiently.

In reply to a Councillor the Mayor said that the first and foremost question before them was now to get more petrol. He added that he would fix a special day for discussion on the matter.

Drawing the attention of the Mayor to the statement of the Health Officer in respect of the alleged outbreak of plague in Calcutta Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri opined that the statement was far from satisfactory and that the cases should have been watched before such a statement was published in the press. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri stressed that immediate steps should be taken to prevent outbreak of plague in the city. But since the Corporation had no power to impose any restriction on imported cases they should immediately approach the Government to protect the city from the invasion of plague whether it be by rail or air.

Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury asked what steps were being taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

The Chief Executive Officer informed the House that according to the Health Officer, investigation by experts showed that these were not cases of plague.

Mr. J. H. Methold asked what it was if it was not plague.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman wanted to know if that was the fact why the Hindu Satkar Samity, under whose auspices the bodies concerned were cremated, were instructed to burn every piece of clothing on the deceased.

Mr. D. J. Cohen emphasising the need for a detailed report of the cases pointed out that cholera too was raging in Calcutta and garbage on the streets of the city was not being removed. By not removing the refuse the Corporation, in Mr. Cohen's view, was helping the spread of the disease.

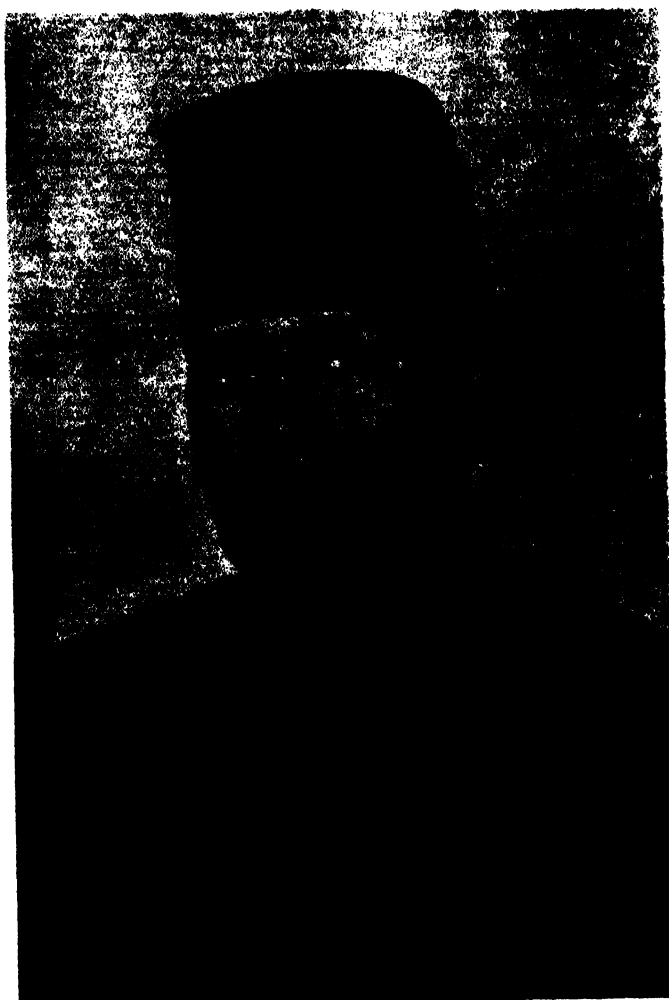
Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani drew the attention of the House to the "very serious situation" prevailing in the city regarding accumulation of garbage. He said dustbins were overflowing with refuse and

the streets were littered with garbage. If this was the condition round about Chowringhee, they could well imagine the state of affairs prevailing in other parts of the city. If the Corporation were short of conservancy lorries they should ask the Government to provide them with more. If they were short of petrol they should approach the Government. If they were not forthcoming, the Corporation could not be held responsible for the deterioration in the health of the city. If the Government so chose they might take over the Conservancy department of the Corporation. If the Government were incompetent to deal with that they might let the military run the show. Unless immediate steps were taken, the approaching monsoon would create such a problem that it would not be possible either for the Corporation or the Government or both together to cope with it.

The Mayor referred to the Health Officer's report and the result of investigation carried out by the bacteriological expert of the School of Tropical Medicine and said that no plague bacilli had been found.

Regarding the question of removal of garbage the foremost problem was petrol and not lorries.

On the 25th April last, the Mayor informed, a conference was held between military and Corporation officials. As a result of the conference the military authorities were satisfied that petrol ration of the Corporation should be increased by at least four to five thousand gallons and that more new lend-lease trucks should be allotted to the Corporation so that they might carry on the service more efficiently. The Mayor expressed his intention to hold a press conference on Wednesday next where the question of keeping the city clean will be discussed.



SYED BADRUDDIN
THE RETIRING MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

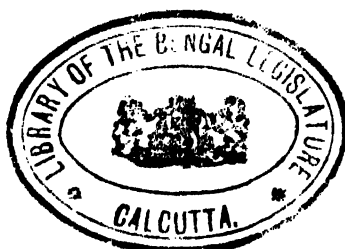


Photo : Bours & Shepherd,
Calcutta

Engraved by "The Statesman"
Printed by Bharat Phototype Studio

The Mayor informed the House that the Corporation had received 28 lend-lease trucks from the Government of Bengal. Out of the number, 22 lorries run by petrol were now being used. Six lorries were lying idle because permission for petrol had not yet been issued by the Area Rationing Authority. 25 more lorries had been allotted to the Corporation but it had been made obligatory by the Government that these vehicles must be fitted with coal-gas plant. Nowhere in any part of India, Mr. Poddar added, conservancy lorries were being run with coal-gas plants. The coal-gas system was, however, tried on 22 lorries and as a result all the vehicles failed to work. With great difficulty eight of these lorries had been repaired and the rest 14 were lying idle for want of spare parts. The Corporation, Mr. Poddar said, had now written to the Government to allot to them reconditioned engines so that they could again put lorries into service.

Telegram To Mahatma Gandhi

The Mayor informed the House that on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta he had sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at the Aga Khan Palace praying for his speedy recovery.

Condolences

The Corporation condoled the deaths of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar, a well-known Congress leader of Bengal, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Editor and one of the founders of the '*Ananda Bazar Patrika*,' Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Proprietor of the '*Basumati*' concerns and Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, a well-known leader of Benares. The House also mourned the deaths of Mr. Sashi Sekhar Banerjee, a well-known solicitor of Calcutta and Mr. Pramatha Nath Mukherjee, senior partner of Messrs. M. Mukherjee and Company.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation adjourned its meeting without transacting any business.

In moving the condolence resolutions from the chair, the Mayor paid the following tributes:

DR. C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR

Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, was an outstanding figure of the last generation. He was held in high esteem as an authority on constitutional matters. He was one of the outstanding figures in contemporary history and by his death India has lost one of her most brilliant sons. He was universally respected for his great strength of character.

BASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR

The death of Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar removes a prominent Congress leader of Bengal from the nationalist movement of the province. He had a long record of service and sacrifice in the cause of his country and was incarcerated several times. He had been intimately connected with every phase of the nationalist movement.

PRAFULLA KUMAR SARKAR

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar was a veteran journalist, reputed author and staunch nationalist. As a true journalist he performed his duties without fear or favour and never failed to record his protest

against injustice. He was also equally outspoken in pointing out the defects of their national character. In short, he was one of those great few who had contributed greatly towards building up modern Bengal. "Sobriety and suavity equally marked both the man and the writer Prafulla Kumar. He never struck but lightly. He did not know how to hurt." The public life of Bengal is distinctly the poorer to-day by the death of S. Sarkar, who served the cause of journalism, Bengali literature and Indian Independence for many years with remarkable ability and zeal. His was a forceful personality and he has left behind him a good record of public service. We deplore his untimely death which is a distinct loss not only to the profession of journalism but also to the country at large.

SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJEE

Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee was a pioneer in the field of Bengali journalism. He was the first to introduce the Rotary Press for the publication of a Bengali daily. His death is a distinct loss to the profession of journalism and we all mourn his loss.

SHIVA PRASAD GUPTA

In the death of Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta India has lost a genuine patriot and Bengal a real admirer and friend. His gift to the Hindu University will be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. He founded the daily '*Aj*' which has been a staunch supporter of the cause of Indian Independence. Another item of his cultural enthusiasm found expression in the erection of a noble temple of '*Bharatmata*.'

City's Milk Supply

Mr. Nares Nath Mookerjee referred to the Health Officer's statement regarding adulteration of the city's milk supply and remarked that such an unwarranted statement should not have been made by him. It had, he asserted, caused an unnecessary alarm. What business he had to make such a statement.

The Mayor said that he had made the statement in his personal capacity and not as Health Officer of the city.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Up till December, 1943, the Government of Bengal granted a regular monthly subvention towards payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Corporation. But since January, the Government have expressed their inability to make further advances unless certain information regarding the revised classification of the essential services of the Corporation as recommended by Mr. Gurner was received by them. Adhering to a circular of the Government of India in the Food Department enunciating Essential Civil Personnel, which includes all employees in the offices of urban authorities, the Calcutta Corporation have declined to supply the required information. Dearness allowance has been paid out of Corporation funds for these months and as such for the months of January to April Rs. 2,20,000 per month have been outstanding against the Government of Bengal.

The question of continuing payments of dearness allowance to their employees will now come up before the Corporation.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"ALLIED OPERATIONS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL"

Official Statement On Campaign In Burma

THE declaration that there is every reason to believe that the outcome of the present Allied operations in Burma will be successful was contained in an official statement issued from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters on April 29.

The statement said in considering the Allied campaign in Burma it must be remembered that the front stretches 800 miles from Arakan through the Chindwin and Hukawng valleys to Yunnan. It is a dense jungle country and conditions make it impossible with the number of troops available to prevent the enemy with interior lines of communications with the minimum of maintenance requirements from undertaking deep penetrations. We ourselves have effected much deeper penetrations in another way by the use of airborne forces.

The penetration recently effected by the Japanese on the Imphal front was not unexpected

Japanese and preventing them from gaining full use of the roads thereby making it difficult for

SIX QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The statement was followed by specific answers to six questions made by the Press.

As far as military security permitted the answers to the questions were given as follows:—

Question:—'Has the Allied strategic schedule been seriously dislocated by the Japanese Manipur advance'?

Answer:—The Allied strategic schedule has not been dislocated by the Japanese offensive.

Question:—'Has the completion of the China road been delayed'?

Answer:—'No. The Japanese thrust at Imphal has caused no delay in the progress of the Ledo road. To date the reverse has taken place. Had the Japanese concentrated against the Chinese Army on the Ledo front instead of the British 4th Corps at Imphal the Chinese advance towards Myitkyina could not have progressed as far as it has done.

Question:—'Is the threat greater to the Allies than the threat to the Japanese of the Allied drive towards Myitkyina'?

Answer:—To compare threat is misleading. It is impossible to compare the relative degree of threat based on an operational strategy with one based on a long-range strategy'.

Question:—'Will this force a postponement of large scale operations beyond next autumn'?

Answer:—'For security reasons, a direct answer cannot be given'.

Question:—'Will the supply of the Allied forces behind the Japanese lines be hampered'?

Answer:—'No. The airfields from which aircraft supply the forces are firmly in our hands and we have air superiority'.

Question:—'Supposing the Assam lines of communication are cut would that compel a withdrawal of these troops'.

Answer:—'No'.

JAPANESE HAVE NO CHANCE OF MENACING BENGAL

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON BURMA OPERATIONS

Mr. R. G. Casey, Bengal Governor, at a Press Conference held at New Delhi on April 29 last, said that both Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Giffard had expressed to him complete confidence in the outcome of the present fighting on the Burma Front.

"They have no doubt at all in their mind as to the eventual results of this fighting", Mr. Casey observed. "They expect that the operations will be in two phases. Firstly, the defeat of the Japanese main forces in Imphal and Kohima, and after the second task of cleaning up the many individual pockets of Japanese in that broken mountainous country."

The completion of both these phases, continued Mr. Casey, is likely to take a little time but I am convinced from my conversation with these two highly placed officers, that the Japanese have no chance of menacing Bengal and that the eventual result of this fighting will be that the Japanese will be thrown back to at least where they started."

Asked about the reaction in Bengal to the Japanese offensive, Mr. Casey said: "I don't think it has affected public morale at all. People, of course, will be happy if the Japanese are thrown back."

and its aim was partly for the value of political propaganda. The Allied operations are taking the form of initially locating and pinning down the

them to bring up heavy war equipment and motor transport. Later we intend to attack and destroy the enemy.

DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS ON BURMA FRONT

APRIL 28-29.

Following a successful Allied attack at Kohima the liquidation of the remaining Japanese strong-points was being continued. North-west, north and north-east of Imphal Allied patrols were active ambushing an enemy party. In the Palel-Tamu road area men of 1st Gurkha battalion recaptured a position from the enemy and repelled counter-attacks.

R. A. F. and I. A. F. fighter-bombers and dive-bombers attacked Japanese positions, camps and storage dumps in Buthidaung, the Mayu River, Kohima and Imphal areas. Dumps at Myitkyina, Mohnyin and Mogaung were also attacked.

APRIL 29.

There was no important change on the Burma Front. Normal patrol activity with minor clashes continued in all sectors.

In the Imphal area Allied troops captured an enemy position overlooking the Bishenpore track and held it against two counter-attacks.

Near Palel heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops who attempted to encircle one of the Allied patrols.

APRIL 30.

There was an increase of activity in the Palel area. An attempted enemy attack on Palel was heavily repulsed on the night of April 30, and there were many patrol clashes in the hills north of the Palel road.

MAY 1.

At Kohima Allied troops continued their operations in difficult country against strong enemy positions. In the Imphal area just north of Kanglatongbi Allied advancing troops encountered stiffer resistance. In the Ukhrul area troops of the 16th Punjab Regiment inflicted casualties on the enemy in a successful raid.

Near Bishenpur enemy counter-attacks were repulsed and a block on the track west of Bishenpur was cleared.

MAY 2.

In the vicinity of the Ukhrul road Scottish troops inflicted casualties on the enemy in minor clashes.

In the Arakan, Allied troops repulsed minor enemy thrusts in the eastern foothills of the Mayu Range west of Buthidaung.

MAY 3.

North of Kohima our troops have continued to capture strong enemy positions and to repel counter-attacks, says to-day's S. E. A. C. communique. In the last few days they have inflicted several hundred casualties on the Japanese with slight loss to themselves. The Allied air forces have main-

tained their close and active support of these operations. South of Kohima bad weather has hampered operations.

North and north-east of Imphal our advance has progressed. In the neighbourhood of Bishenpore the enemy dead counted in recent operations exceed 250. Near Palel our patrols are in contact with the enemy.

IMPHAL PREPARED

A FRESH JAP ATTACK

Kandy (Ceylon), May 8.

While heavy fighting continues on the Kohima front in northern Burma where bitter Japanese opposition is still being encountered Allied forces holding the frontier stronghold of Imphal are prepared to meet a fresh Japanese attack, says Sam Jacekt. A P I special correspondent at S. E. A. C. head quarters.

This is expected hourly and the probability is that it will be launched from several angles simultaneously.

On the Kohima front the Japanese have made counter-attacks against the British positions near Rifle Range which is an indication that the vital water supply which had been in Japanese hands for some weeks was recaptured in the recent Allied advance.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of British troops from the village of Peletwa (16 miles from the Indian frontier) means nothing more than a tactical move in anticipation of the next Japanese step on the Arakan front.

Peletwa is between 80 and 40 miles from Buthidaung facing the highly important Buthidaung-Maungdaw road.

In the course of some readjustment of our positions in the Arakan and Kaladan areas we evacuated the village of Peletwa without enemy interference.

MAY 4.

North and south of Kohima there was patrol activity on May 3, and enemy raids were repelled: round the Imphal Plain there has been no important change, says to-day's S. E. Asia Command communique.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS

THE FOOD-FRONT

**"WE SHOULD STAND ON OUR FEET
AS QUICKLY AS WE CAN"**

Bengal Governor Speaks On The Food Situation

"The province has a slight surplus—the figure of three million tons mentioned in certain quarters is a gross exaggeration—and I am hopeful of avoiding a famine or even local scarcity."

"We agree that we should stand on our feet as quickly as we can. We must not lean on the soft cushion of the rest of India", said His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, at a press conference at New Delhi on April 29 last.

He said in the course of his speech that as regards the present year he had already expressed in his broadcast a large measure of confidence as to the non-recurrence of famine in 1944. He had said by way of

qualification that every section of the community in Bengal should play up. There had in the past been certain elements of the community which had advised cultivators not to part with their grain. He thought that that propaganda had now stopped.

Questioned about the possibility of reintroducing a denial policy, His Excellency declared that a denial policy would come only if there was even a remote belief that the Japanese were coming into Bengal. There was no such belief. Government, he added, had a big programme of reclaiming and repairing country boats damaged under the past denial policy. A good many hundreds of boats a week were being repaired and put back into the hands of the owners. At the same time a large-scale programme of construction of new country boats, many thousands of them, was being carried out.

IN APRIL THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

There had been, he said, a rise in prices during the last fortnight in Eastern Bengal, owing to the cordoning off of surplus districts in order to stop smuggling of rice out of these districts. The cordoning off had been effective and he hoped that the prices would come back to about Rs. 15 or 16 soon.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Casey said he had been in New Delhi for the past three or four days to have conversations with H. E. the Viceroy and various members of his Executive Council who were here at the moment. He had some very good talks and had cleared up a number of matters which had been developing in his mind during the months he had been in Bengal.

Since the broadcast he made about a month ago, he saw no reason to alter the point of view, that he endeavoured to put forward therein.

"The only change that has come over the situation during April has been a change for the better in that our rate of procurement of the *Aman* crop for April has been quite appreciably better than in January, February and March. I hope that this improved rate of procurement would be maintained and I am doing everything possible to that end."

BURMA LIBERATION HAS NO PART

He had been asked from time to time when the period of anxiety about Bengal's food problem would be over. His answer to that was that it would never be over for the period of the war and he would guess, for a year or so after the war and even longer. There would be constant anxiety with regard to the food situation in Bengal. After the war Bengal would present problems in respect of food and other matters which would form part of world problems.

In his personal view the impression that the liberation of Burma would end Bengal's food difficulties was not well-founded. Considering the results of Japanese occupation it might even be that

Burma would have to be fed after liberation. That was quite possible. In any event, we would be most unwise to count on any alleviation of Bengal's food problems by reason of the liberation of Burma. Bengal was grateful for the not inconsiderable assistance it had had from the rest of India especially for Calcutta. As soon as it could it would endeavour to become independent.

PROBLEMATICAL STATISTICS

As regards statistics, the Bengal Government had been bending its efforts towards the creation of a more positive and reliable machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics in Bengal, and it was hoped that there would be machinery in existence whereby Government would know what the deficits and surpluses were in each district.

Bengal's problems were intensified by a number of factors that were quite outside her control. The province had for instance at this time to feed a large number of mouths, several million mouths more than they had a couple of years ago, by reason of the constant natural increase of population, by the number of refugees from Burma, the number of Chinese, by the influx of troops and by the large increase in the industrial activities in Bengal which had attracted labour from outside Bengal.

The total of all these figures was a little problematical. A good guess was several million mouths more to be fed, than in normal times.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

Transportation was always a problem under constant consideration by himself and the Ministers. The fundamental problem in Bengal was that the railways, road and inland water transport were never designed to meet a situation such as existed at present and it gave Government constant anxiety to get enough transportation to cope with civil requirements in competition with service requirements which must take precedence over civil requirements to a large extent.

The administrative services in Bengal were also far below the minimum necessary. The rest of India had helped them to a limited extent by the supply of I.C.S. and other officers. Apart from that the province had to rely on the goodwill of the military authorities in supplying a number of military officers to ordinary civil administrative jobs. The province was still grievously short of administrative staff. For the creation of the Civil Supplies Department in Bengal, which dealt with the procure-

PEN PRICES TO BE REDUCED

The Deputy Controller-General, Civil Supplies, Government of India, East Region in a 'Press Note', says that a shipment of Parker fountain pens is expected to arrive in India shortly when Government propose to further reduce the controlled ceiling prices of such pens and pencils. Dealers of Parker fountain pens are advised to sell out their stocks at the current controlled prices to safeguard against any further losses.

ment of rice and its distribution, over 80 per cent. of previously existing staff had been utilised.

He emphasised that here was a very real and definite connection between the food situation in Bengal and the supply of railway wagon parts from the U. S. A. The railway services in India were grievously short of locomotives and wagons. He was advised that the number of locomotives in India was only 1/8rd of those in Great Britain and the number of railway wagons in India only 1/6th of those in Great Britain. These figures were startling in view of the enormous distances to be covered.

ADDITIONAL WAGONS

As United Kingdom was going flat out on war production, locomotives or railway wagons could not be expected from the U. K. and we were obliged to turn to the U. S. A. for them. If we could get only relatively a few hundred additional railway wagons in Bengal to move rice from surplus to deficit districts, the food situation in Bengal would appreciably improve. They were in dire need in Bengal of powered rivercraft and these again could only come from the U. S. A. There was no other source. There was no royal road, no short cut, out of our difficulties, Mr. Casey went on. What they were trying to do was to build up administrative personnel, to give attention to everything connected with the procurement of rice from surplus districts and improve transport by rail, road and river in order to get the surplus from the surplus to deficit districts. To do all these they were up against limitations of transport and other limitations brought about by the war.

BRIDGING THE GAP

The services and the Civil Government had a number of problems in common and in order to provide a suitable platform by which service and civil problems in Bengal might be thrashed out expeditiously, he created about a month ago a body which he called the Governor's Defence Committee on the lines of the Middle East Defence Committee with which he was associated in the Middle East. This was a small body in which he was in the chair, and the Chief Minister and the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command, were two permanent members, anyone of the three of them could co-opt members. The Committee met *ad hoc* from time to time when civil and service problems came up and he had found up to date that it was a useful and expeditious way of bridging the gap between the service and civil sides.

On a long term consideration, the principal problem is its growing more food in Bengal than before so that the standard of the people could be maintained, he hoped, very considerably increased. To this end irrigation on a Bengal-wide basis and better still on an inter-provincial basis was one principal means. We could not tackle that problem in war time because neither the technicians nor transportation nor labour were present. He himself did not like it to be taken up till after the war.

A VERY HEAVY DEFICIT

Like many other individuals and Governments in the world one of Bengal's principal worries was that connected with money. The impact of war, the famine and the cyclone of 1942, the aftermath

of which was still being felt, had made it necessary for Bengal to undertake expenditure on a vastly increased scale compared to any previous stage. These had brought Bengal into a financial deficit of a relatively high order. At the same time by the peculiar plat of circumstances, the same conditions of war had put other provinces in India in surplus. Some of which had been tucked away for use in post-war reconstruction work. In Bengal nothing had been tucked away; that province had a very heavy deficit indeed.

That led to discussions for many hours with the Finance Member and he thought that the Finance Member appreciated the very adverse position in Bengal.

BENGAL RATIONING

Extension To Other Municipal Areas

The Civil Supplies Department, Bengal, in a 'Press Note' says:—

On and after May 1, only retailers, wholesalers and establishment proprietors duly appointed under the Bengal Rationing Order, 1943, will be permitted to sell, purchase or store for sale, paddy, rice, *att.* or wheat products within the extended rationed areas, namely, the municipalities of Budge-Budge, South Dum-Dum, Dum-Dum, Baranagore, Kamarhati, Panihati, Khardah, Titagarh, South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Garulia, Bhatpara, Naihati, Halisahar and Kanchrapara, the Barrackpore Cantonment in 24-Parganas, and the municipalities of Uttarpara, Kotrung, Ishra, Konnagore, Serampore, Baidyabati, Champdani, Bhadreswar, Hooghly-Chinsurah and Bansbaria, in the district of Hooghly.

The fact that a person possesses a licence under the Foodgrains Control Order will not entitle him to sell, purchase or store for sale any of the commodities enumerated above. A rationing document will be necessary for the purchase of rationed food-grains.

Licence-holders under the Foodgrains Control Order must submit to the Licensing Authority before May 3 their licences together with a return of the rationed food-grains which they have in stock on April 30, with the rationed areas referred to above. Failure to comply with this direction will involve the cancellation of the licences apart from any other penalties to which the licence-holder may be liable.

QUALITY OF RICE

Improvement During The Past Few Weeks

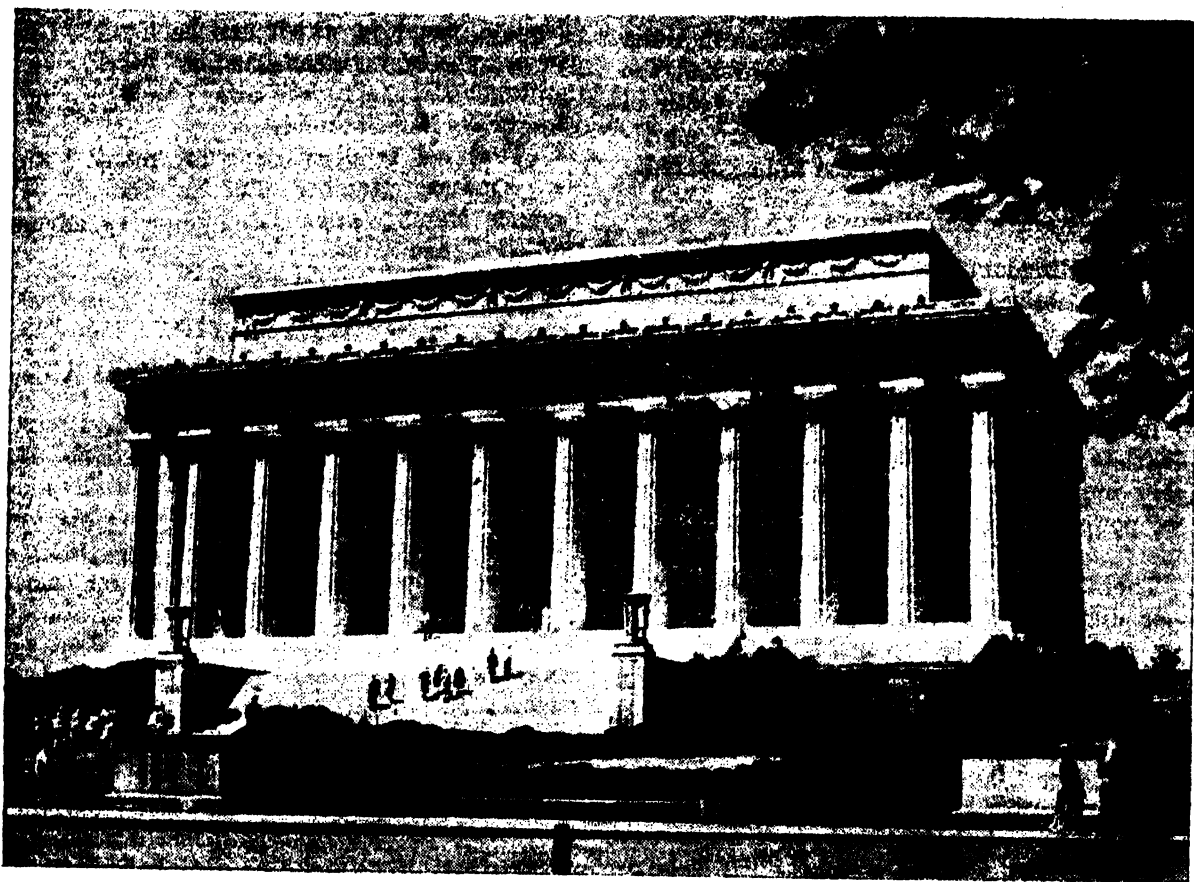
The Bengal Civil Supplies Department, in a 'Press Note', says: Complaints have appeared in the Press about the quality of rice on sale in Calcutta ration shops. Although the quality of rice throughout the rationed area is not yet completely satisfactory, it has improved materially during the past few weeks.

The complaints are almost exclusively from the wealthier section of the community. Probably it will not be possible to raise the quality to that usually consumed by them, but it is proposed, when supplies become available, to put on sale a superior quality of rice at a higher price.

Special Article

The National Capitol Of The United States

Historical Spots Of Washington



THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL at Washington, D. C., has great beauty and can be seen from many points in the national capital. It is one of the surpassing features of the architectural magnificence of Washington. The columns, 36 in all, represent the number of states in the United States at the time Lincoln died. On the wall above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 states now in existence.

THE national capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C., is a city rich in historical lore and architectural beauty. It was built according to a plan in which open spaces and wide boulevards played leading parts. Its spacious buildings and impressive monuments fit into this scheme.

The following are descriptions of some of the places which make Washington an annual attraction for hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution occupies a prominent place among the world's museums. It was established by the U. S. Congress in 1846 through the generosity of James Smithson, an Englishman, who willed his entire estate to the United States for this purpose.

The building is constructed of reddish brown sandstone and has nine towers. The collections in the Smithsonian Institution comprise thousands of birds, fishes, reptiles and invertebrates. The archaeological collections are especially rich in antiquities of the North and South American continents. There are models of a Zuni Red Indian pueblo, homes of the cliff dwellers of North America, a Swiss lake village and pre-historic implements from the cave dwellers of France.

The National Museum, under direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has collections now embracing several million specimens. It is the repository of all 'objects of art and of foreign and curious research, of objects of natural history, and plants and geological specimens belonging to the United States.'

SENATE CHAMBER

The United States Senate Chamber in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. is a spacious hall. The seats of the 96 Senators—two from each State—are arranged in concentric rows, with the aisles extending from the dais of the President's desk. The room is surrounded by galleries from which one may watch the proceedings.

The walls are richly decorated in gold arabesques on delicate tints. The glass of the ceiling contains symbols of war, peace, union, progress, the arts, sciences and industries.

In wall niches around the galleries are marble busts of the Vice-Presidents (Presidents of the Senate) and the series is continued in the various halls.

In the main corridors are portraits of many important U. S. statesmen.

The rooms connected with the chamber are notable for richness of material and construction.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL is composed of four features—the statue of Lincoln, a memorial of his Gettysburg Address, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save.

They are the President's Room, Vice-President's Room, Senators' Reception Room, Public Reception Room, and Room of the Committee of the District of Columbia.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The chamber of the House of Representatives in the Capitol building at Washington, D. C., is impressive in its size; it has more than ample room for its 435 members representing all the congressional districts of the United States.

The Speaker's desk is of chiselled white marble and occupies an elevated position in the centre of the south side. The seats are arranged in semi-circles.

In front of the Speaker's desk are the desks and tables of the clerks and official reporters. To the right is the Sergeant-at-Arms, and on the left, the assistant doorkeeper. The Speaker's mace is set on a pedestal of marble at the right of the desk. It is always on its pedestal when the House is in session. It is laid on the floor when the house is in committee.

On either side of the Speaker's desk are full-length portraits of Washington and LaFayette. Over the main entrance is the famous clock whose hands are turned back on the last day of the session so that the hour of adjournment may not approach before the business of the House is finished.

Opening off the Hall, back of the Speaker's desk, are the House Lobby and the members' retiring rooms. The walls are hung with portraits of former Speakers. Under the galleries are the cloak rooms. The galleries are reached from the east and west corridors by magnificent stairways of Tennessee marble.

SUPREME COURT

The United States Supreme Court building is the permanent home of the court. It overlooks the Capitol grounds, and, with the Senate and House office buildings and Library of Congress, it adds another link to the formal grouping of buildings around the Capitol. This conforms to the plan of the development of Washington.

The exterior design of the Court building is Corinthian, a style in harmony with the Capitol. Dominating its exterior are the great porticos, with broad stairways, Corinthian columns and sculptured pediments.

The main hall is entered by the west entrance, and at the east end of the main hall is located the Supreme Court Room. On the walls clerestory panels represent the Majesty of the Law, the Power of Government, Justice, Truth, Wisdom, Rights of the People, and the Defence of Human Rights.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

In Arlington National Cemetery sleep the American dead of several wars, including the Unknown Soldier of the last war. It is consecrated ground. It is visited by thousands every year who come to honour those "who gave their lives that their country might live."

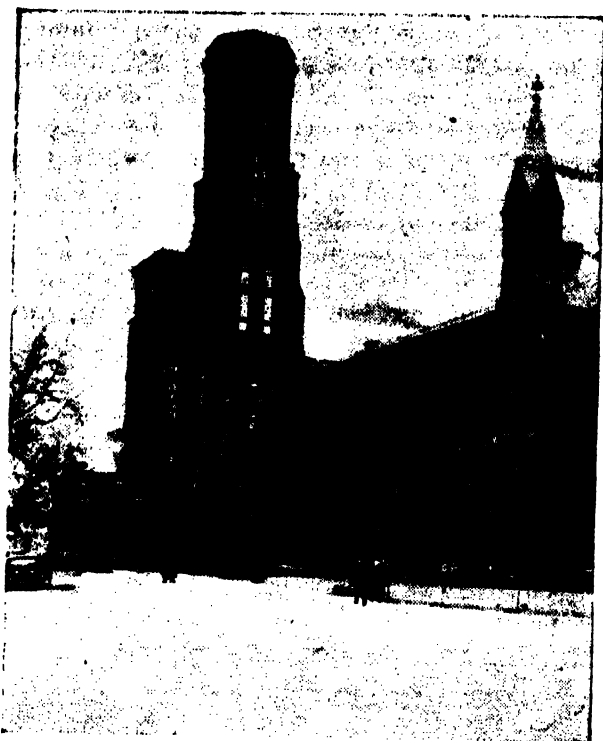
The cemetery is entered through three memorial gates, one of which leads to the former home of General Robert E. Lee. The mansion's portico columns can be seen from the capital across the Potomac River.

The mansion stands on the brow of a hill, whose slope stretches away a half mile down to the Potomac.

The grounds, in contour and adornment, are noble. There are flower beds and lawns, great



FRONT VIEW OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT building at Washington, D. C. It is the permanent home of the court and overlooks the national Capitol grounds. It is one of the newest public buildings in Washington, and with the Senate and House office buildings, it adds another link to the formal grouping of buildings around the Capitol.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION occupies a prominent place among the world's museums. Only part of the building is shown here. It is constructed of reddish brown sandstone and has nine towers. Its collections comprise thousands of American birds, fishes, reptiles and invertebrates. Special collections represent other nations.

trees and ornamental shrubs. But above what the skill of man has done, one cannot help but behold the majestic beauty of the site itself, with its slopes and ravines and oak-studded hillsides.

The means employed to give a military and national character to Arlington are simple and dignified. During the day the flag floats from the staff before the house. At sunset, the guns adjoining Fort Myer echo and the flag is lowered.

In a garden plot to the south rises the Temple of Fame, an open, circular colonnade with a low-domed roof. Its cornice bears the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Farragut. On the columns are those of Thomas, Meade, McPherson, Sedgwick, and other great generals. The beds of the flower-gardens are arranged in patterns to form the names of great commanders and symbols and badges of Army corps.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress would require a volume to do it full justice. But it can be said that its immensity, its beauty and wealth of knowledge are profound.

Its grounds adjoin those of the National Capitol. The building is of the Italian Renaissance architecture, has three stories topped by a dome, and covers almost four acres.

It consists of a great central rotunda, which is the reading room, off which extends great book stacks, and this is enclosed in a parallelogram of galleries and pavilions.

Several of the galleries are devoted to exhibits of engravings and other collections, including rare books, first editions and portraits of the presidents.

The dome is finished in black copper with panels gilded with gold leaf. Windows have carved

heads representing all the races of man. A fountain represents the Court of Neptune. The entrance pavilion has 16 rounded pillars with Corinthian capitals. Four huge columns support the pediment on which are sculptured American eagles, with supporting figures of children.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington National Monument seems almost to reach the sky. It can be seen long before one reaches the city, from any approach. In the city its great height confronts one at every turn.

It is said that the monument has a new character for each hour of the day. Its appearance changes with the varying lights, and with the changes of sky and cloud. In a storm it is like a lonely mountain peak, standing immovable as the mists drive by.

In the shape of an obelisk, its height from the floor of entrance to its top is 556 feet. The shaft is 55 feet at the base and 34 feet at the top.

The lighted interior reveals memorial stones set in the inner face of the monument, all inscribed with tributes to Washington. They were sent from many sources, and came from all parts of the world.

Washington himself selected the site on which the shaft is erected, but construction was not begun until 1848. In 1855, it had been built to a height of 152 feet, but the money ran out and work was not resumed until 1878, when Congress appropriated funds for its completion. The finished monument was dedicated on February 21, 1885.

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, first President of the United States, overlooks the Potomac River on a wooded site about 20 miles from Washington.

The house itself is not pretentious, but the grounds, adjoining lands, gardens and orchards indicate that at one time a family of high cultivation lived a full life there.



THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY, D. C., is one of the most impressive buildings in the national Capitol. It was presented to the U. S. Government by the late Andrew Mellon, former Secretary of State. The Mellon collection consists of 120 canvases and a number of sculptures by some of the world's most famous painters and sculptors. Other collections are being added.

The house has two stories and an attic of dormer windows. The woodwork was cut and painted to resemble stone. On the roof is a cupola on which is mounted an antique weathervane.

The main hall of the house extends from front to back, dividing the six rooms on the first floor—the banquet room, music room, west parlour, family dining room, Mrs. Washington's sitting room and library. Upstairs are the bedrooms, where both General Washington and Mrs. Washington died. One of the bedrooms is known as the LaFayette room; the Marquis who fought with Washington in the Revolutionary War was a guest there.

All of the rooms are furnished just as they were when the Washingtons were there.

The tomb of Washington is on the grounds, a plain structure of brick with an arched gateway in front, above which a marble slab is inscribed: "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." In the ante-chamber are seen the two marble sarcophagi. The one on the right bears the name of Washington, with chiselled coat-of-arms of the United States and a draped flag.

The other sarcophagus is inscribed: "Martha, consort of Washington. Died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years." Curiously, the date is an error. It should have read 1802.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial, a monument of great beauty, can be seen from many points in Washington. It is one of the surpassing features of the architectural magnificence of the capital.

Henry Bacon, the architect who designed the memorial, wrote in his memoirs:

"From the beginning of my study, I believed that this Memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg Address, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save."



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM which is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has collections embracing several million specimens. It is the repository of all the objects of art and of foreign and various research, of objects of natural history and plants and geological specimens belonging to the United States.

The colonnade surrounding the hall expresses the Union. There are 36 columns, one for each State in the United States at the time of Lincoln's death. On the wall above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States which now make the Union.

The proportions of the monument are immense. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. The columns are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base, and 44 feet high.—USOWI.

The Justices Of The Peace

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

IN the century-old, brown and crumbling pages of the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for the month of February, 1841, one finds the following account of the first meeting of the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions, taken from the issue of the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th February, 1841:—

"Since the enactment of the Municipal Act, the Magistrates met for the first time in Quarter Sessions last Saturday. As the operation of the new Act will necessarily occasion some change in the management and control of the executive conservancy of the Town, some discussion took place at the meeting on various matters of importance."

An account of the proceedings then follows, but before we go on to these "matters of importance", it is necessary to know who were these "Magistrates" or Justices of the Peace, what were their duties and functions, and why their meetings were called "Quarter Sessions". It is also at the same time necessary to sketch out the origin and gradual development of the functions of these Justices, from which we shall obtain a picture of how the first crude beginnings of Municipal Government were being made in Calcutta during the first half of the 19th Century.

When from merchants and traders the British became the rulers of this country, their Government system as well as various kinds of British institutions were bodily grafted on to Indian soil. One instance was the appointment of Justices of the Peace "to keep and maintain the peace" and to exercise various other functions besides. In Britain, these Justices had been functioning since the 13th Century, and were also called Magistrates. Their duties included the trying of minor offences in Courts of Quarter Sessions—so called because they were held four times in a year. Oaths and depositions could be taken before them, and they could also sign warrants.

In Calcutta, it was in the year 1794, that the Governor-General took power under a British Statute (No. 38 of George III) to appoint British inhabitants of Calcutta to act as Justices of the Peace. Their duties at first consisted of preserving and maintaining the peace, appointing scavengers for the cleansing of streets and roads, and ordering the watching and repairing thereof. To meet the cost of these services, the Justices were empowered to "make an equal assessment or assessments on the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings and grounds. . . . according to the true and

real annual valuations thereof" at a rate not exceeding one-twentieth of such value in a year, i.e., at 5 per cent. of the annual valuation. The administration of the Justices was divided into three departments, of which the functions were respectively (1) to assess the rates (2) to provide for the execution of conservancy works, the collection of the assessment, and the ordinary "watch and ward" i.e., policing of the town, and (3) to approve assessments and to hear and decide appeals or complaints against the Assessors or Collectors. The Justices were assisted by a clerk of the peace corresponding to a Registrar or Record-Keeper. In the executive branch, there was an Engineer as Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy assisted by an Overseer, and a staff of clerks and menials. . . . Originally, the number of Justices appointed was very large, and we find from a list of the Justices in 1808, that there were 72 of them in that year. Mr. Charles Moore, in his book "The Sheriffs of Calcutta" comments on this as follows:—

"It would seem that these Justices of the Peace constitute the roll of the Company's servants in Bengal, from Hilary Barlow, the Chief Secretary, to Edward Thornton, one of the Magistrates of Calcutta. Whatever else they may have been, their names disclose the fact that they are of the purest British origin, such as those who from the time of Elizabeth were ready at all times to sally forth and seize fairest spots of the world."

With the passage of time, the numbers as well as the powers of the Justices began to be curtailed. In the year 1880, the Government practically usurped many of their powers, such as that of appointing the Collector of Assessment, by attaching this duty to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and relieving the Divisional Magistrates of their "Watch and Ward" duties. At this time, it may be mentioned, Calcutta was split up into four Divisions, viz.:—

Division I—Bagbazar to Mechuabazar.

Division II—Cotton Street to Lalbazar.

Division III—Bowbazar to Dharamtola.

Division IV—South Dharamtola to Chowringhee.

and there was only one "Magistrate" or Justice of the Peace for each Division, together with the Chief Magistrate, making five in all. . . . With the taking over by Government of most of their powers, it was the Chief Magistrate who virtually became invested with all the different functions, and on this point I cannot do better than quote from the Report of the famous "Fever Hospital Committee". From the evidence given before this Committee in 1837, it became clear that at this time the Chief Magistrate (Mr. D. M. Farlan) concentrated in one person the supreme control of Assessment, Conservancy and the Police.

"He authorized all expenditure and sanctioned all disbursements in the Assessment, Judicial and Conservancy Departments. He had cognisance of all complaints and questions relative to the assessment. . . . he dealt with complaints preferred against the Collector, and in the event of the collections proving unsatisfactory, it was to him that the Collector's explanation was addressed. The Superintendent of Police was subject to his general control as well as the Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, and the latter had to obtain his sanction for all estimates for repairs exceeding Rs. 25."

As Mr. Goode remarks in his excellent work "Municipal Calcutta"—

"Practically the Chief Magistrate combined in his person the offices which are at present (1916) held by the Chairman of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and we may agree with Mr. Robison (who gave evidence before the Committee) that these duties were beyond the capacity of one man".

It became necessary, in view of the above difficulties, to make a fresh start, which the Government did by passing an Act (No. XXIV of 1840), under which the purposes to which rates might be applied, were defined, viz., the lighting and watering of roads and streets, cleansing and repairing of roads and drains; the Government was further empowered, on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any one of the four Divisions of the Town, to entrust to them the Assessment, collection and management of the rates of their Division. Not a single application was made, and the Act, therefore, automatically became inoperative! After the failure of this "abortive" Act, the powers of the Justices remained confined to the matters of conservancy, lighting and watering of roads etc., as we shall now find from the report of the proceedings of their first meeting held in February, 1841, mentioned in the beginning. The report goes on:—

"The Chief Magistrate laid before his colleagues [See Note at end] a memorandum for conservancy: judging from the expenditure of the past year in reference to the lighting and watering of the Town, etc., he was of opinion that a deficiency would prospectively result in the proceeds of the tax, even to maintain the existing partial extent of watering and lighting roads. As by the Act, the Government cannot be expected to assist the tax funds as hitherto, an additional tax of one and a half per cent. would be required to be levied on the present five per cent. in order to obviate the deficiency. But if the watering and lighting were to be extended, an additional tax of two per cent. would be necessary. In order, however, to increase the tax as gradually as possible, he proposed that a tax of one per cent. only should be levied for the present, to be further augmented as the necessity of circumstances might require. This proposition failed to receive the immediate concurrence of the other Magistrates, who suggested that they were as yet novices in the details and management of the conservancy department and were not prepared to vote either way. They, therefore, resolved that the question should remain in abeyance until they became more initiated, to be able to exercise their discretion upon it.

Though the above proposal was negatived, the chief object to be gained by it received full concurrence, namely the immediate extension of watering and lighting. The watering is to be employed in the following streets, the names of which we appeal for the special information of their respective inhabitants:—

Park Street, Russel Street, Kyd Street, Free School Street, Royd Street, Middleton Street, Middleton Row, Harrington Street. Old Court House Street, Tank Square, Mission Row.

Olive Street, Strand Road, Esplanade, Chowringhee Road, Dhurumtollah Street, Boitoc-khana Street, Bowbazar Road."

Note—The colleagues of the Chief Magistrate; at this time there were only four Justices, including the Chief Magistrate, two of whom were Indians. The *Samachar Darpan* in its issue of the 20th June, 1935, reports this innovation as follows:

"We learn that three Honorary Magistrates will be appointed, for which honour Mr. James Kidd, and Baboos Radhakanta Deb and Dwarkanath have been selected. The object of appointing them is to give effect to the recent Rules made by Parliament to appoint people of this country as Justices of the Peace. If necessary, the number of such Magistrates will be increased hereafter."

This was the first occasion when Indians were appointed as Justices of the Peace. Of the two gentle-

men appointed, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, known among his compeers as "Prince" Dwarkanath, was the father of "Maharshi" Debendranath and the grandfather of Rabindranath. He was famed as much for his munificent gifts and large hearted charities as for the lavish scale of his entertainments. He also took a leading part in all progressive public affairs of the day, such as founding of Banks, spread of education, etc. . . .

Baboo Radhakanta Deb was the grandson of Maharaja Nabakrishna, the founder of the Sovabazar Raj family. He was born about 1784, and may be called the first of the English educated Bengalis. He played a large part in the founding of the Hindoo College and the establishment of the "School Book Society" for the publication of textbooks on the English model. It was also under his auspices that the great encyclopaedia named "Sadbakalpadruma" was published. He received the title of Raja Bahadur in 1896.

Famine Deaths In Bengal In 1943—III

Estimate Of Abnormal Under-registration

[By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA]

(Concluded from the last issue of the 29th April, 1944)

Sir Edward Gait in the Bengal Census Report of 1901 gives a list of areas liable to famine. We give below so much of the table as is relevant for our purpose.

Division.	Total area	Area liable to famine	Population of area liable to famine in 1901	Total Population in 1901	Percentage liable to famine
Burdwan ...	13,949	7,449	31,31	82,40	38.0
Presidency ...	12,066	4,355	25,65	89,76	28.6
Rajshahi ...	17,356	9,853	51,44	93,88	54.8
Total ...	43,371	21,657	108,40	266,04	40.7

The effect of the famine of 1943 was, however, felt throughout the Province. We need not discuss the causes, but the undeniable fact remains that it was felt throughout Bengal. It was, however, felt earlier in Western and Central Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. It is also well-known that the productivity of soil in Western Bengal is far less than that of Eastern Bengal. It is also a fact that the incidence of land revenue and of rents and cesses is far greater in Western Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. The margin left to the cultivator is consequently far less in Western Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. The effect of the famine was felt far more acutely in Western than in Eastern Bengal.

Sir Edward Gait observes:—"The classes that suffer most are the landless labourers and the petty artisans; the actual cultivators have usually a reserve of grain sufficient to save them from starvation" (*Bengal Census Report 1901*, p. 12).

We have seen previously that of the *Chaukidars* 47 per cent. are cultivators of other men's land i.e., they belong to the landless labourer category of Sir Edward Gait. We also know that 'the percentage of *Chaukidars* who work as labourers on

other people's land is higher in the western districts.' The full blast of famine was felt earlier and more acutely by this class. Non-cultivating *Chaukidars* also felt it early and acutely.

We think we shall not be very wrong if we take that half of the starving *Chaukidars* belonging to these two classes were totally incapacitated, and the efficiency of the remaining half was reduced to half, while that of the cultivating *Chaukidars* remained the same as before—a large assumption in their favour in view of the continued high prices and certain other political and economic causes. The total efficiency of the *Chaukidari* force would then be—

$$\frac{47 + 23}{2} \times 0 + \frac{47 + 23}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 80 \times 1 = 47\frac{1}{2} \text{ out of } 100$$

i.e., nearly half of what it was formerly under normal circumstances.

The Government Press Note says: "Death from malaria numbered 674,880 or 2,85,792 above the average." Or, in other words, the number of malaria deaths exceeded the average by 78.7 per cent. But the actual number of malaria deaths is as nothing compared with the total incidence of malaria. The number of recorded malaria deaths and the number of malaria cases treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the province during the three years 1938—1940 have been as follows:—

	Malaria deaths.	Malaria cases treated
1938 ...	416,521	42,78,807
1939 ...	841,821	84,84,735
1940 ...	869,448	44,29,887
Total ...	11,27,280	121,87,879

The number of malaria cases treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries of Bengal is 10

to 11 times the number of recorded malaria deaths. The Bengal Public Health Report for 1938 observes thus: "But this number is only a small fraction of the annual malaria incidence which occurs both in the rural and the urban areas. It has been estimated that the total incidence is somewhere between 30 and 40 millions of cases out of a population of 51 millions in this province. The same statement is repeated in the Public Health Report for 1939. The actual incidence of malaria is thus more than 10 times the number of malaria cases treated in dispensaries and hospitals or 100 to 110 times the number of recorded malaria deaths.

The incidence of malaria, therefore, in the year 1943 has been $6,74,000 \times 105 = 70.8$ millions of cases for a population of 61 millions. Ordinarily two months is "taken as the average period of incapacity of an individual in a year due to malaria." (See Public Health Report, 1938 para 54; P. H. Report 1939 page 67). This year the period of incapacity was greater on account of the virulence of attack and absolute lack of quinine and other medicines. The period of incapacity this year

70.8

(1943) is therefore $= 2 \text{ months} \times \frac{70.8}{61} = 2.32 \text{ months}$

or 2 months 10 days.

Chaukidars, as well as the general mass of population, must have suffered equally. The efficiency of the *Chaukidari* staff must have deteriorated

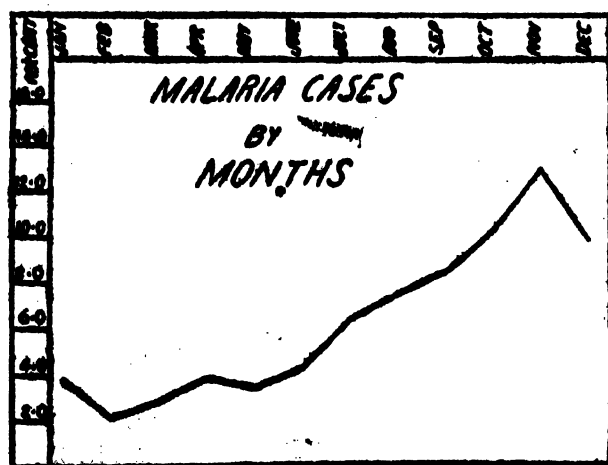
in the proportion of $\frac{100}{100} : \frac{100}{100 + 78.7} \times \frac{61}{70.8}$ or

1

$1:0.575$ or $1:0.495$ from normal times.

1.16

That is the efficiency was reduced by more than half. This is the minimum. In actuality we think it was reduced far more. For we know every year the incidence of malaria cases begins to rise from June—July and to reach the peak in November. The same thing must have taken place this year. To illustrate how sharply and steeply the incidence of malaria cases varies with the season we give below the curve taken from the Bengal Public Health Report 1940, P. 65.



We also know that more than three-fourths of the famine deaths took place during the four months of August to November, the peak being reached in October.

So at a time when the deaths were most numerous most *Chaukidars* were incapacitated by malaria from collecting the vital statistics. But to be on the safe side we take that the efficiency of the *Chaukidari* force in reporting vital occurrences was not reduced by more than half.

From several angles of vision we have approached the question and find that the efficiency of reporting was reduced by half i.e., the under-registration during famine has been 2.0 times the normal under-registration. Here we want to put a word of caution. It is tempting to magnify the number of famine deaths. If we take the under-registration to have been normal, the famine deaths number 19 lakhs; if the under-registration has been half, the figure would be 68 lakhs. If we take the multiplier to be 1.5, instead of 2.0, the number would be 44 lakhs. Are we so sure that our multiplier would be 2.0 and not anything less? We have given our reasons above; and we believe we are justified in taking our multiplier to be 2.0.

It would be equally bad to under-estimate the number of famine-deaths. To correctly estimate the number of famine-deaths, the Government should hold a test census over, say, 100 union-boards. This would be a fair sample; it would give a fairly correct estimate.

DOG PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA

Dog plague, a fatal disease characterized by sudden onset, marked prostration, development of jaundice, some times accompanied by haemorrhages from the mouth, bowels, etc., has been known to occur in Europe, especially Holland and Germany, and in America. It is an infectious disease caused by a micro-organism, a *Leptospira*... Its occurrence in India has been reported only once previously, in 1932 among the hounds of the Madras Hunt Club, writes Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal in the course of a recent letter to the *Statesman*. Recent work in the Protozoology Department at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine appears to show that the disease is prevalent in Calcutta.

A short time ago, my dog became acutely ill, developed deep jaundice and succumbed within three days. I mentioned this to Prof. Das Gupta, Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and he promised to investigate the cause if and when opportunity occurred. On March 28 a dog belonging to Dr. (Miss) Cox was brought to him with a very similar symptom-complex. The animal was dying and Dr. Das Gupta could carry out detailed laboratory tests by sacrificing the animal. Eventually a *Leptospira* was isolated and the diagnosis of the disease established as dog plague.

Dr. Anthony who was in charge of Dr. Cox's dog stated that within the last six months he had seen more than two dozen cases in different parts of the city and that the death-rate has been extremely high.

It is desirable to issue a warning particularly because the disease is transmissible to human beings through the urine of the infected dog.

Dog-owners coming across such conditions are advised to get in touch with the Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, for any investigation that he might consider necessary. Attempts are being made to prepare an anti-serum as a remedy for the slightly fatal condition.

CONSTIPATION—A GREAT ENEMY

It is a matter of common observation that constipated persons suffer from various ailments which not only interfere with their enjoying buoyant health but also sometimes endanger their lives by causing serious diseases like *Appendicitis, Dyspepsia, Piles, Nervous Disorders, etc.*

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HEALTH & HYGIENE

“A man, too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.”—Cicero

The War And Venereal Diseases

A Warning To American Parents

[By ELEANOR LAKE]

A YEAR ago, 75 per cent. of the venereal infection in the armed forces in the United States could be traced to professional prostitutes. To-day, 80 per cent. of it comes from young casuals and amateurs.

Back of that shocking statistics lies one of the greatest social problems in America to-day; the frightening rise in delinquency among teen-age girls. During the past year, for instance, delinquency has doubled in Dayton, Ohio, almost tripled in San Francisco and almost quadrupled in Oklahoma City. Reports from cities and towns throughout the country show similar increases.

ALARMING INCREASE

There is an alarming increase in venereal disease among boys and girls in many parts of the United States. The consequence will be tragic unless increased effort is given to the MORAL prevention of infection.

Sexual morality, however, should not be based merely on the threat of venereal disease. We hope that young people will conduct their sex lives on a high plane, not because they fear infection, but because they understand and respect the dignity of the human body and the creative purposes of sex. The major responsibility for developing this healthy attitude rests on the home, the church and the school.

—R. A. VONDERLEHR, Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

These “victory girls” and “cuddle bunnies” who go uniform-hunting in railroad stations and wander down Main Street late at night looking for pickups are just ordinary kids who have been swept along by a torrent of wartime excitement and free spending. When they run afoul of the law and are asked why they are delinquent, their answers are amazingly native. The most common are: “Because there’s nothing else to do in this town,” or, “Because it’s my patriotic duty to comfort the poor boys who may go overseas and get killed.”

These youngsters swell the venereal disease rate as tragically as if they were hardened professionals. And their youth is appalling. In one of the new Public Health rapid treatment centres for women,

in another, two-thirds are under 20 and many are between 12 and 15. In Chicago, all of 18 girls arrested on the streets in a clean-up drive were under 18 years old, and all but two were already infected.

“Girls of 14, 15, and 16 are paying the biggest price,” says Dr. Janet Nelson of the United Service Organizations. The post surgeon at a large mid-western air base reports: “Good-time girls of high school age are the army’s biggest problem to-day as a potential source of venereal disease.”

In little Rocks, Arkansas, a citizens’ committee investigated the local situation. For a fortnight committee members watched bus stations and hotel lobbies; talked to girls in honky-tonks; walked through nearby country roads. They counted 600 young girls idling in stations or hotels, drinking in taverns, wandering down darkened streets. At a bus station near midnight they found 23 girls under 17 waiting to pick up service men, and at 2 a.m. two girls of 14 and 15 came out with soldiers who asked a taxi driver how to find a hotel room. Eight others, three of them under 14, still wandered the station looking for pickups. At a typical hot spot late at night, 80 per cent. of the girls were in their teens, 10 per cent. were under 15. Hotel lobbies were crowded with uniform-struck youngsters. “The girls in this town,” said a high school boy, “are simply khaki-wacky.”

There are similar conditions in hundreds of normal American towns. In Portland, Maine, 3,500 sailors at a time hit town on leave, and there has been an alarming increase in venereal infections. The police blotter coldly records human tragedies: a 14-year-old girl found in a hotel with a sailor; 15-year-olds soliciting on street corners; a 16-year-old straggling down a street at 2 a.m., drinking out of a bottle—just average cases among the more than 100 teen-age girls arrested in six months.

It’s too easy to blame service men for our zooming delinquency. Men don’t change when they get into uniform. And uniform glamour isn’t the only, or the most important, cause of delinquency. The hard fact is that most girls go astray because their mothers are too busy or indifferent to keep them out of trouble.

In Hartford, Connecticut a better-than-average American factory town, hundreds of youngsters are left alone all night by parents who work on the “swing shift” at war plants. They lose touch with the parents; there is no one to supervise the way they spend their time. When schools check up on

their children are. The city's first war-boom year doubled venereal cases among youngsters in their teens. Hartford mothers, proudly winning the war on the production line, are losing it on the home front.

In jam-packed Warren Town-ship, outside of Detroit, children who go to school on an afternoon shift have actually been sent out to wander the streets at night so that they will sleep late and not wake up their night-working parents early in the morning. In hundreds of trailer towns and new housing developments near war plants, tired, irritable parents encourage their youngsters to go down to Main Street into juke joints at night—anywhere that will get them out from underfoot.

In the stress of war, leisure-class mothers, too, have grown careless of their daughters. A Phoenix, Arizona, citizens' committee warned the community that the parents of girls 14 or 15 years old seemed either indifferent to the danger of letting them run loose at night or unaware of the risk involved in such negligence. Says an army doctor at a western camp: "We are now, for the first time, giving regular blood tests to officers as well as men. We've been getting too many venereal contacts among girls in socially prominent families near here."

Illegitimacy is rising steadily. It is up 66 per cent. in Dayton, Ohio; has doubled in Miami. The Florence Crittenden League, which cares for unmarried mothers, reports that more and more of them come from respectable homes. "The foundations of American family life", says Eleanor Glueck, delinquency expert of Boston, "are being threatened as never before."

Tragic as this record of carelessness is, these young delinquents of decent families have at least a home to go to when they are in trouble. America's most poignant girl problem is that of the lost girls, the runaways, the teen-age migrants who are flooding every war production center and camp town to-day. They come from farms, and from the new ghost towns of America—those which have been drained of young men by the army or war work. They come to get the production-line glamour jobs they see in the newsreels, but they are often too young and inexperienced to find such employment. The cities to which they flock don't know what to do with them; they are nobody's business.

The average age of such transient girls in Kansas is 17. In Portland, Maine, police have found 16-year-old farm girls sleeping in automobiles because they could find no rooms in town. Vice drive statistics everywhere show that at least half of the problem girls come from out of town.

Some of them have followed their beaux to the big city. Some are euphemistically listed as "soldiers' girl friends." They meet a man in one camp town, follow him to the next. Immature, lonely and bored, they find rooms in boarding-houses, seldom see their men.

Wartime delinquency is not merely a crop of wild-oats, to be forgotten when family life is more stable. From these tragic youngsters will come a post-war crop of vice, disease and crime.

Around America, there are towns which have at least made a good beginning in finding the answers to the problem.

Answer One—and it is only a partial solution—is fairly easy. It is to do a clean, courageous job

of policing. Vice suppression helps: more than 350 red-light districts have been closed in American communities during this emergency, with an accompanying decline in the professional vice that is always recruiting inexperienced young girls.

Curfews—tried by many towns—sometimes help, though they tend to hide rather than to cure trouble. Close supervision of eating and drinking places is necessary. In many a town, hotel and liquor men, anxious to keep their business clean, keep young girls out of bars and lobbies.

In St. Joseph, Missouri, all minors found by police in suspect drinking and dancing places must give their names and addresses. Their families are informed of the dangers involved, the hot spots are warned or punished. As a result delinquency and illegitimacy have dropped.

Answer Two goes further toward the root of the problem. It is to give forgotten, restless girls the right kind of wartime responsibility and the right kind of adolescent fun. Fourteen-year-olds, like adults, need to feel that they are helping to win the war, that they have a responsibility as Americans. Children's jobs like tin-can collecting, however, will not satisfy them. The high school Victory Corps, the YWCA and other organizations are training youngsters for important work such as that of nurse's aids.

And girls of this age need an adult kind of fun, a chance to meet boys in a protected and yet romantic atmosphere. High school girls are left out in most community recreation programs. It is no accident that Wichita and Buffalo, with outstanding recreation facilities for girls, have low delinquency rates. The town of Troy, Ohio, meets honky-tonk competition with its Recreation Rooms, where boys and girls find soft lights, coca colas, victrola records and room to dance, minus the drink, tough talk—and the dangers—of the taverns.

But the root of the problem lies in the American home. Back of every delinquent girl, every tragedy of promiscuity and disease, stands the shadow of delinquent parents. Every father in uniform leaves a double responsibility with his wife; every mother on the production line has a double job to do. America's mothers to-day must become more deeply conscious of the importance of family life; if they do not, too many mothers of the future will have a sordid background of immorality and venereal disease—*Common Sense* quoted in *Readers Digest*.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN PLASTIC SURGERY

Bengali Doctor's Achievement

New York, April 30.

Dr. Naresk Chandra Atorthy, Indian inventor of a new technique in plastic surgery, treats patients from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Atorthy, who is 57 years old and practices in Detroit, Michigan, came to America when he was 21. He was born in Calcutta, son of the late Mr. Mohesa Atorthy, Auditor in the Controller-General's Office.

While he was studying at Ohio University he supplemented his funds by working as a chemist and during the harvesting season, working on farms.

He made his discovery of a new technique in plastic surgery early in his career and it is drawing wide recognition within the medical profession.

Calcutta News & Views

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Unrelenting opposition to the Bengal Secondary Education Bill was voiced in numerous public meetings organised on Sunday, April 30 last, throughout the province in observance of the All-Bengal Secondary Education Bill Protest Day.

Pursuant to the appeal of Acharya Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, citizens of Calcutta, along with their brethren in the rest of Bengal, mustered strong at public parks and squares to register their emphatic protests against the highly pernicious measure, and demand its immediate withdrawal.

Presiding over one such meeting at Children's Park in North Calcutta, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee declared :—

If this Bill was passed into law, Mr. Chatterjee maintained, the educational system based on rotten foundations would lead to the crippling of minds and would do greater damage to both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. It would be an act of fifth columnist to plunge the entire province into turmoil at this critical period. Those who believed in the policy of "divide and rule" might have some relish but it was a delusion and a snare. It was desirable, Mr. Chatterjee concluded, that all minds should be pooled together to rescue the country and it was essential that a great co-operative national effort should be made to resist the measure.

A resolution characterising the Secondary Education Bill as reactionary and ill-timed and demanding its immediate withdrawal was adopted at a crowded public meeting held at Deshbandhu Park, North Calcutta, on April 29. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhury, M.L.A., was in the chair.

By another resolution the meeting expressed the opinion that the Bill deserved condemnation on the following, among other grounds :—

(1) The Bill makes the interest of education subservient to communal and political considerations and ignores the academic and cultural points of view which are absolutely essential to the building up of a sound system of national education.

(2) The Bill extends communalism in the sphere of education by providing for election, nomination and co-option of the members of the Board, of the Executive Council and of the Committees on communal basis and introduces separate communal electorates.

An appeal to Government to drop the new Secondary Education Bill and to call a conference of educationists to examine its provisions from the point of view of pure educational reforms, had been made by Dr. Meghnad Saha, presiding at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference held at the Nara Sinha Dutt College, Howrah, on April 26 last.

'AT HOME' TO NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR

Mr. Raghunath Dutt, Vice-President, Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, was 'At Home' at Bholanath Dham, 33/2, Beadon Street, to meet Dr. Radhabinod Pal, M.A., D.L., President, Daridra Bandhab Bhandar, on the occasion of his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

In reply to the address which was read by Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chandhuri, the Secretary of the Bhandar, Dr. Pal referred to the Bhandar's activities which he said were actuated by no consideration other than humanitarian and added that he was proud to be associated with such an organisation. Mr. Raghunath Dutt and S. J. Manick Lal Dutt and his brothers were all attention to the guests.

EXAMINATION FEES FOR NEEDY CANDIDATES

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been received by Calcutta University from the Bengal Relief Committee for distribution as examination fees among deserving candidates, including security prisoners.

ALL BENGAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Post-war economic planning for India formed the outstanding feature of the speeches delivered at the third session of the All-Bengal Economic Conference held on Monday last at the Mahabodhi Society Hall under the auspices of the "Sanibar Baithak".

Mr. B. M. Birla presided. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, who inaugurated the conference, stressed that important problems and the various aspects of our national economic life should form the subject of continuous study by a well organised body of workers.

Mr. N. C. Chunder, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in extending a cordial welcome to the delegates observed that the real problem which should engage the attention of the countrymen and demand the study of it by the thinking sections was the problem of post-war reconstruction. Say what Mr. Churchill might, Mr. Chunder proceeded, no sensible person had any doubt who would emerge as the strongest power after the war. British politicians had failed though they realised wherein lay the weakness of the empire. The war would see if not the end but the beginning of the end of capitalism and imperialism.

From the beginning to end the plan had as its background the economic nationalism. Its authors did not claim that it was the last word on post-war economic planning for India but it must be recognised that plan was not divorced from realism and could be worked under any system of National Government.

The Bombay Plan, which has rightly claimed the attention of the whole country and the Government, has been formulated on the assumption that India will have no serious problems to solve so far as our financial relations with the rest of the world are concerned. Since we have a large amount of foreign currency accumulated during these years of war and since in the worst conditions of international trade imaginable, it is unlikely that India should be faced with a fall in her favourable balance, not to speak of a positively adverse balance, there will hardly need for India to appear in the world of international finance as a supplicant for favours. The problem of abnormal war balances seems to have been altogether taken outside the ambit of the new plan. Since the sterling area arrangements are not to be disturbed in the transitional period, it would seem that India will have to enter into negotiations direct with Britain for their orderly disposal. In any Pact which India might enter with Britain it is clear that India should be able to liquidate her sterling balances at the speed and in the manner which her developmental needs require. But our position in future may conceivably call for a spirit of accommodation in our handling of our foreign assets. But while I am not for India being indifferent to the financial requirements of other countries, it is only fair that in any scheme for international financial regulation, the arrangements should be such as not to put an unfair handicap on India's economic development. The same thing applies as well to the freedom of our fiscal policy.

It is often said that the Bombay Plan is biased unduly in favour of big business and industry and to that extent the interests of agriculture and of the masses have been subordinated to those of industry and big business. While I have no doubt that it is unfair as a charge against the authors of the Bombay Plan there can be no doubt about the need to work out in detail the various schemes so as to ensure fair treatment to all the important factors of our

national economic life. In order that the details may be worked out satisfactorily and in order that the allocation of spheres may be properly made it is both necessary and desirable that the representatives of Government and of private industry as well as of the outside public should put their heads together for hitting upon the right course in this matter.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

Several thousand city workers took out processions, which eventually converged into an open air rally at Sradhananda Park, on Monday, May 1, in celebration of May Day—the workers' day.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the B. P. T. U. C., presided over the rally, and several labour leaders addressed the workers on the significance of May Day and the struggle between "haves" and "have-nots" raging in the world of to-day.

Resolutions sending greetings to the Red Army, to the Chinese people and to the British, Australian and American workers were adopted with loud cheers.

The occasion was also taken to discuss labour condition in India, and demands for raising basic wages of workers and for security of service and amenities of living condition were put forward. Particular emphasis was laid on the food crisis, and controlled supply and distribution of foodstuffs by popular committees were urged as the only solution.

LATE MR. SATISH CHANDRA MUKHERJEE

High tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee, Proprietor of the Basumati Sahitya Mandir and Editor of the Monthly *Basumati*, and his services to the cause of journalism and Bengali literature were recalled at a general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association held at the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* Office, Calcutta on Sunday last. Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, President of the Association was in the chair.

A resolution was passed all standing expressing a deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Mukherjee and recounting his manifold services in the field of Journalism and Bengali literature.

SOUTH CALCUTTA COUNCILLORS ENTERTAINED AT TEA

Mr. Mukunda Prasad Chatterjee, Secretary, South Calcutta C. C. Election Board met all the Councillors in South Calcutta in a tea party on April 13 last at 1, Fern Road residence of Mr. Panchu Gopal Sen, President of the Board. The party was regaled with the comic skits by Monoranjan Sarkar. Among those present were: Messrs. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Dharendra Nath Ghosh, N. C. Sen, Debendra Mukherjee, Sailendra Nath Sinha, Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, Purnendu Sekhar Bose, Rai Bejoy Bahari Mukherjee Bahadur, Rajendra Sing Singhee, Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar, Dr. Gobinda Mitra, Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, Messrs. Amar Roy, Benoy Bose, Paritosh Banerjee and many other respectable gentlemen of South Calcutta.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Editor, *Basumati*, in course of a talk described Satish Chandra as a man and as journalist and gave indications as to the arrangements the deceased had made for the efficient running of the *Basumati* and the Basumati Sahitya Mandir.

GARDEN REACH MUNICIPALITY

Tender Notice

Tenders for supplying filtered water for the year 1944-45 by motor lorries and bullock carts from 61, Garden Reach Road, Akra Tube-Well and Badartala Tube-Well are invited and will be received by the Secretary on Wednesday, the 24th May, 1944 up to 3 p.m. and will be opened in presence of the tenderers who are requested to attend. Tenders should be in duplicate in Municipal form and in sealed covers. Estimates and specification are open for inspection in the Store Department during office hours. Tender forms are available at the Municipal Store Department.

U. DOWLA,

Chairman.

Garden Reach Municipality.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for" for specification and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records, Price, Rs. 2 per set.

- 1 Excavation and construction of D.W.F. Channel from Chowbaga to Banola Sedimentation tank, etc.
- 2 Supply and delivery of plant, tools, rollers and waxes for wheel during 1944-45.
- 3 Supply of carts for removal of refuse during 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 19th May and for 2 and 3 on 23rd May 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 will be held good for 12 months, and for 2 and 3 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
1st 3rd May, 1944

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineering Department (Maniktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Advisor in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for" on Tuesday the 31st May, 1944, up to 2 p.m. —

- 1 Raising low lands in Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground, Ward 29 Rs. 898 dated 26th April 1944, (3 months)
- 2 Repairs to Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground Office Building Ward 29 Rs. 286, dated 26th April, 1944, (1 month)
- 3 Supplying and stacking 7200 cft of unincinerated building rubbish for Maniktala Area inside Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground where no mechanised vehicle is allowed, Ward 29—Rs. 526, dated 19th January, 1944, (one month)

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 1st May, 1944.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Advisor in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for" on Wednesday, the 3rd May 1944 at 2 p.m.

- 1 Paving the passage leading to 6 K. A. B. S. in Ward No. 20 Rs. 402 dated 2nd May 1944 (1 month)
- 2 Repairs to the R.C. slab over the manhole of 9 ft diam. at high level at P.M. A., in Ward No. 18—Rs. 42 dated 2nd May 1944 (1 day)
- 3 Repairs to Sub-Post Office counters at Lihda Cemetery in Ward No. 18 Rs. 869 dated 4th January 1944 (1 month)
- 4 Repairs to office and lockers of the Cordoned Stores at Jhalid Yard in Ward No. 19 Rs. 917 dated 4th June 1943 (1½ months)

N.B.—1. Note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" as per Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office
1st 3rd May, 1944

District IV Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Advisor in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for" on Thursday, the 11th May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

- 1 Repairs to surface drain in Dumayne Avenue (portion) Ward 26 Rs. 504 dated 5th June 1943, (15 days)
- 2 Repairs to road side railing at Majerhat Bridge Approach, Ward 25—Rs. 338, dated 15th April 1944, (1 month)
- 3 Repairs to dispensary at Kidderpore Maternity Home, Ward 25 Rs. 930, dated 8th February, 1944 (15 days)
- 4 Repairs to Nurses' quarter at Kidderpore Maternity Home, Ward 25—Rs. 952, dated 26th February, 1944, (15 days)
- 5 Repairs to Ward Office and Vaccination Station at 118, Hazra Road, Ward 23—Rs. 459, dated 15th April, 1944, (1 month)
- 6 Construction of carriageway at P. 207 in Scheme XXXIII in Ward 27—Rs. 326, dated 8th March, 1944, (2 weeks)

N.B.—All materials required for the above works will be supplied by the contractors themselves.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 1st May, 1944

Competitive Examination for Entally Workshops Apprentices

Applications are invited for permission to test for the competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th June 1944 at 2 P.M. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshop at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates shall not be less than 15 years and not more than 19 years on the 1st of July 1944. The candidates should submit their applications to the Special Officer and Engineering Advisor, Corporation of Calcutta, not later than the 31st May, 1944. Printed application forms may be obtained from the Corporation Office, 2/4, Park Street, Calcutta. The fee for the application form is Rs. 2/4. The candidates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidate will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June 1944 at the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Major Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will then be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc. may be obtained from the office of the Special Officer and Engineering Advisor, Corporation of Calcutta.

B. N. DEV,
Special Officer and Engineering Advisor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1944

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited from ex-Military men for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned upto the 22nd May, 1944.—

- (1) One Jamadar of Armed Guards on Rs. 25 per month in the grade of Rs. 25—1/35
- (2) One armed Sepoy on Rs. 16/- per month in the grade of Rs. 16—1—22. With the above posts carry a temporary War Allowance of Rs. 8 per month.

Applicants for the post No. (1) must be able to control the staff of Armed Guards to be placed under them.

G. K. Mukherjee,
Offg. Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office
The 2nd May, 1944

PHONE 8-1397

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—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 13th May, 1944, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m. :-

1. Three wooden *Taktaposhee*, old and broken.
2. Two old and broken Tin suit cases.
3. One Bedstead (old and damaged) without *Ohhatri*.
4. One *Almirah* (old and damaged)—open and empty.
5. Two wooden boxes.
6. Three *Handis*—old.
7. Three Drums—old.
8. One Day Light—old, without chimney.
9. Four galvanised bath tubs—old.
10. Two tables—old.
11. One sheet corrugated iron—old.
12. Four Iron *Karas*—old.
13. Two Acetylene Gas lights—old.
14. Two enamelled *Baltis*—old.
15. One Brass *Handi*—old.
16. Nine *Khero Pals*—old.
17. One *Satranchi*—old.
18. Five *Samianas*—old.
19. Three *Pardas*—old.
20. Seventeen pieces Towels—new.
21. Five *Thans* (*Nayansukh*—new—of which two are full.
22. One pair *Sada Dhoti*—new.
23. Twenty-eight pieces *Gamcha*—new.
24. Seventy-eight folding chairs—old and broken.

N. K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th April, 1944.

Amendment of Pension Rules.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 484 (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, it is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta propose to amend the existing proviso (1) to Rule 27 of the Pension Rules so as to read as follows:-

"Provided that nothing in this or any of the foregoing rules contained shall be deemed to preclude the Corporation in their absolute discretion from granting a *Compassionate Allowance* (1) to any officer or servant (whether eligible or ineligible to contribute and whether he

has contributed or not) who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in or during the discharge of his duties, or (2) to the widow and children or in case he shall have left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters of any such officer or servant who may have been killed in the discharge of his duties or (3) to any officer or servant not being a contributor either to the Pension or Provident Fund who may have become unfit for further discharge of his duties from natural or other causes or may have become disabled in the service of the municipality or whose services may have been terminated due to reduction of establishment. But in the event of death of such an officer or servant after retirement or termination of service due to reduction of establishment but before the *Compassionate Allowance* is sanctioned or paid, the said *Compassionate Allowance* and if death occurs while in service, the *Compassionate Allowance* that would have been admissible to him had he retired by reason of unfitness for disability as aforesaid, shall be paid to such member or members of his family as the Chief Executive Officer may decide."

The object of the proposed amendment is to provide for payment of *Compassionate Allowance* to an employee not contributing to the Pension or Provident Fund, whose service is terminated due to reduction of establishment or to his family in case of his death after termination of service, but before the *Compassionate Allowance* is sanctioned or paid.

Objections to the proposal, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd May, 1944, after which date the proposal will be further proceeded with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

**S. S. Hogg Market
NOTICE**

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nusker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls No. 29 and half portion of Stall No. 30 in the North Range in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market to Messrs Dilwar Hossain Halder and Ali Hossain Halder (sons of Mr. Sufian Halder). Objections,

if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs Sufian Halder and Jamsed Ali Nusker for permission to transfer their rights and interests in Stalls Nos. half portion of 29 and 31 in the North Range in the S. S. Hogg Market to Musamat Immanness Bibi represented by her husband Jamsed Ali Nusker. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 18th March, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Noo Mohammad, Sk. Nurazzaman, Sk. Nuru Huda and Sk. Nurazzah, for the registration of their names in place of their deceased father Md. Yensin in respect of Stall No. 23, in Suet Range, in the S. S. Hogg Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st April, 1944.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received for the registration of the name of Master Sant Gopal Das represented by his brother-in-law Babu Subodh Kumar Modak a occupiers of Stalls Nos. 161-162 in Block I (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of his deceased father Juanendur Kumar Das. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the first date of publication of this notice in the Municipal Gazette.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 12th April, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
on 29th April, 1944.

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs).

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1,224 against 1,175 and 1,206 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 664. The general death-rate of the week was 30.17 per mille.

Town (Wards 1-27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 29th April, 1944 was 1,032 against 970 and 978 in the two preceding weeks. There were 82 deaths from cholera against 48 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. There were 298 deaths from small-pox during the week against 282 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 122 respectively

against 60 and 112 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.05 per mille per annum. There were 22 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the town was 28.44.

There were 110 deaths from respiratory diseases against 89 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths from tuberculosis against 58 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28-32)

The number of deaths registered was 192 against 205 and 228 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 13 were from cholera, 58 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 12 from fevers, 29 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 38.09 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 37.10.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

WHERE TO BANK THE BALANCE

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest as 1 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest as 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest as 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

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A. N. SEN, Secretary.

Phone: Cal. 8486

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 Behar:—Purulia, Purnea, Forbeshgunj, Kishangunj, Katihar & Joghani.
 ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE KUSHTIA UNITED BANK LTD.

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Chairman—DR. J. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

Branches at: Kushtia, Patna, Arrah, Chapra, Madaripur, Charmugria, Barhanganj, Gopalganj.

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 Managing Director.

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NEW NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Established 1928.

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KUVER BANK, LIMITED.

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Estd. : 1934

Head Office

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Complete Banking Service Offered.

Managing Director:

Mr. J. M. ROY CHOWDHURY.

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Branches:—SHYAMBAZAR, NARAYANGANGE,
 HARIPAL AND BARISAL

Chairman—RAI GUNENDRA KRISHNA ROY
 BAHADUR, BHAGYAKUL

Managing Director—AMAL KRISHNA BHADURY

BANK OF CALCUTTA LTD.

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BRANCHES IN ALL IMPORTANT
 BUSINESS CENTRES

TO LET

TO LET

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Head Office:—15, Clive Street, Calcutta

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More than 30 branches are working all over India

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TO LET

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 2,000,000

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

A. B. JAMIESON, Manager.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda, Liability of Members being Limited)
(Established 1906.)

Capital Authorized	...	Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued & Subscribed	...	" 2,00,00,000
Capital Called-up	...	" 1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up (29-2-44)	...	" 99,77,400
Reserve Fund	...	" 1,00,00,000

Head Office:—BARODA

Members, Local Advisory Committee:—

1. SETH BAJNATH JALAN — (M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull)
2. SETH SURAJMAL MOHTA—(M/s. Jule & Gunny Brokers Ltd.)
3. DR. SATYA CHURN LAW—(M/s. Prawn Kissen Law & Co.)
4. MR. K. M. NAIK—(Manager, National Insurance Co. Ltd.)

General Banking Business Transacted

S. H. JOKHAKAR, Acting Manager.

TRUSTEE And EXECUTORSHIPS

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Offers:—SECURITY of ASSETS, CONTINUITY of ADMINISTRATION, ACCESSIBILITY, IMPARTIALITY, EXPERT SUPERVISION.

THE EASTERN BANK LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Rosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amoy, Baginod, Bahr in, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kanchi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank Transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM, Manager.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK
(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAVES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 109-A, Live Street, 10, Harrison Road (near-bazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Matbar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Bh. Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (near Bombay), Amritsar, Bandra (Near Bombay), Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Raikot, S. and Bhuj (Kutch).

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,20,50,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Ishwar Nath Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gungunchari I. Mehta, Mr. E. D. Jalan & Mr. M. P. Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

T. R. LALWANI, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

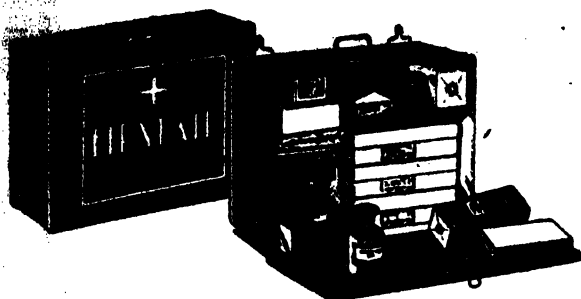
COLLEGE STREET MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the under-mentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
A. 141-143	Rs. A. P.	First Fruits.	A. 255	0 10 0	Milk.	B. 45	1 6 0	Business to be approved by the Committee. Khaddar
" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	"		
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	" 86-8	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.	"		
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-270	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.	"		
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 270-271	1 0 0	Do.	"		Hardware.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	" 272-273	1 0 0	Mutton.	" 107	1 8 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	3 8 0	
" 158-159	0 13 0	Do.	" 63	1 4 0	Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-161	0 9 0	Do.			Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 162-163	0 9 0	Do.						
" 164-165	1 7 9	Do.						
" 166-167	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE.

Superintendent, College Street Market.



**BETTER THINK OF ACCIDENTS BEFORE THEY HAPPEN
THAN BROOD OVER THEM AFTERWARDS**

This compact, convenient & complete

FIRST AID OUTFIT

WILL ENABLE EVERYONE

TO GIVE EFFICIENT FIRST AID

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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD.

CALCUTTA : LAHORE : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates:—10 Minutes—Two pice. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki arm badge with black numbers from Nos. 1 to 400 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have Star-Shaped brass number badges from No. 56 Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tri-cycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lease thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market,

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET

Rates quoted on the 26th April, 1944.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			RICE.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Controlled Rice per seer	0 6 6	
Do. (Out pieces) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	" (New) per seer ...					
Stilong ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes (Langra) 6—10	2 0 0		SUNDRIES		
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	1 5 0
Baghda ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugar ...	0 7 8	
Bhanguar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Sweet Potatoes per seer ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 14 0
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Pumpkin each ...			Gur per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 12 0					0 4 8	
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.			DAL.		
Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 8—12 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Ararhar per seer (medium)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...			Grapes ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Chana ...	0 8 0	
			Alubokhora per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
WHEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score	3 0 0	3 8 0	Bhanga ...		
Mutton.			Bedana per seer ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Khasaree ...	0 3 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	Bael each ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	Kalai ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Dates per seer ...	3 0 0	6 0 0	Biuli ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
EGGS.			Almond ...	1 0 0		Mung (Hart) (Katcha)	0 10 0	0 11 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Lime per Score ...	1 0 0		" (Sona) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Fowl's eggs ...	1 14 0	2 8 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 8 0	2 0 0	Mattar ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Salt ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
VEGETABLES.			Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 10 0	1 4 0	COKE & COAL		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...	1 8 0	
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Coal ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Pomegranate ...			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.			Brand per bottle ...		
Cucumbers per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0	Butter per seer ...	2 8 0	3 0 0	BARLEY POWDER.		
Ginger per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Madras ...			Barley Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin.		
Garlic ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Ghee Lakhee ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do. ...		
Green Chilly ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Bhadwa ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	Barley Pearl ...		
Onion ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Do. Sree ...			Do. ...		
Pean (Daryehing) ...			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...			Corn Flower ...		
Do. ...			Milk ...			Sakam's Brand ...		
			FLOUR.			Other Best Flour ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
			Flour per seer ...	0 5 0		Jelly ...		
			Atta White No. 1 ...	0 5 0				
			Atta Brown per seer ...	0 5 0				

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Head each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	Leg per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
					Loin	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Hump per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Rib	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0					
Round "	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 0 0			
Suet (Kidney)	2 0 0	2 8 0			Hind-quarter "	2 8 0			
Do. Salted peer seer.					Saddle	2 8 0			
Do. Melted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.									
Brisket per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	MUTTON.				
Hump "	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0					
Round	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	Chops per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tongue each	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	Breast "	3 0 0	3 8 0		
					Curry Mutton per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Leg per sr.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Brain each	0 6 0	0 8 0			Saddle per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Shoulder per lb	3 0 0	3 8 0		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 0 0			Kidneys each	0 8 0	0 4 0		
Shinbones each	0 8 0	1 0 0			Heart "	0 1 6	0 2 0		
Skink each	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	Liver "	0 12 0	1 4 0		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 0 0			Brain "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Kidney per dozen	4 8 0	6 0 0			Tongue "	0 4 0	0 5 0		
Liver per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0			Trotters "	0 1 0			
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0			Head (without tongue and brain) each	0 2 0	0 2 6		
					Head (entire) each	0 8 0	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 8 0	1 10 0		
					Goat and Kid meat	2 8 0			



USE—

"Amrutanjani—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS
OF
SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJANI LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK.	From		To		DRY FISH	From		To	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
In the building on the south-east of the Market					Hilsa Fish per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0	
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0		0 14 0		Shrimps with shell per seer			0 12 0	
Chops per seer	2 8 0		3 10 0		Do. (without shell) per seer	1 4 0		2 8 0	
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0		2 0 0		Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.			3 0 0		Bombay Duck per 100	1 0 0		1 2 0	
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 8 0				Pomfruts per seer	1 4 0		2 0 0	
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 0 0				Bhetkee "	0 12 0		1 8 0	
Pig's Lard per seer	1 4 0		1 8 0		Maldine "	1 8 0		2 0 0	
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 4 0		1 10 0		China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0		1 0 0	
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 0 0		2 4 0		Do. large per "	6 0 0		6 8 0	
Roasted Pork	2 0 0		2 8 0		Bali chau per seer	4 0 0		0 8 0	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 0 0		2 8 0		Papadams per 100	0 6 0		0 8 0	
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	8 0 0				Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0		1 5 0	
					Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0		2 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

CALCUTTA MINERAL

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 10 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3 "	1 0 0	
Japon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa "		
Duck (curry) "	2 14 0	3 4 0	Do. Darjeeling "	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital "		
Do. (special) "	3 4 0	3 10 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman "		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 0 0	2 2 0				Do. American "		
Do. (outlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 8 0	2 10 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. Cashmere "		
Do. (ordinary roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. King David "		
Do. (special) each "	3 0 0	3 8 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. Jonathan "		
Do. (Medium roasting) "	2 12 0	3 0 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Lutton per doz.		
Goose "	16 0 0	18 0 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Quetta "		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Green Chilly per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Delicious "		
Turkey Cock "	30 0 0	40 0 0	Turmeric "	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Knol kohl Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 8 0
heavy lots "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Bedana Kabul per seer	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (Dressed) "	1 14 0	2 0 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Black Berry per score		
			Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut each	0 2 0	0 3 6
EGGS			Lettuce each	0 1 0	1 1 6	Country Apples		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 0 0	Lettuce per score	0 8 0	1 8 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	2 0 0	2 4 0	Lobia per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb		
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
GAME.			Onions, (New) per seer			Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
Dove each			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 0	0 6 0	Do. Black per lb.		
Guinea fowl "			Do. " white "	12 0	0 18 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
Partridge "			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
Peacock "			Parasip each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	12 0 0	15 0 0
						Jaffa Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Parakeet "			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Darjeeling "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Guava (Benares) per doz	1 8 0	2 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Hazaribagh "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Ranchi per seer			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
Parrot "			Do. Kargangla "			Khurbane "	1 8 0	
Parrot "			Do. Country "			Do. (large) per lb.		
Parrot "			Snake Coil each	0 3 6	0 1 0	Kesur China per seer		
Parrot "			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Lime patty per score	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parrot "			seer			Lemon (English) per doz.		
Parrot "			Do. Country do. "			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffar-		
Parrot "			Do. Kidney hill per seer			pur)		
Parrot "			Do. New p. s. (Nainital)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Country)		
Parrot "			Do. (Old) Nainital "			Locket per score	1 0 0	1 4 0
Parrot "			Do. (New) "			Monkey Lichees per 100		
Parrot "			Do. Madras "	0 5 0	0 6 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
Parrot "			Do. (Small) (Round) "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Mask Melon per seer		
Parrot "			Do. Shillong "			Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Parrot "			Rhubarb each			Mangoes Alfanso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Parrot "			Pulbu, (Patal) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	3 0 0	4 0 0
Parrot "			Radish English per bundle	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Do. (Madras)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Parrot "			(large)			Do. Langra per doz.		
Parrot "			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Sipia "		
Parrot "			Spinach per lot of 30	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Fazile "		
Parrot "			Squash per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Kissen Bhog "		
Parrot "			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Green per score		
Parrot "			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.			Do. Golapkhosh "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Himsagore "		
Parrot "			Tomato Allahabad per sr	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Green per score	0 5 0	1 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Kanchan "		
Parrot "			Do. Country "	0 8 0	0 0 0	Do. Bombay "		
Parrot "			Do. Ranchi "			Do. Safeta "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Parrot "			Do. Shillong "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
Parrot "			Turnip Darjeeling per			Mangosteen per doz.		
Parrot "			bundle			Mulberry per score		
Parrot "			Do. per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Parrot "			Vegetable marrow Country	0 8 0	0 4 0	Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
Parrot "			each			Bombay "	3 8 0	
Parrot "			Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Oranges Sylhet		
Parrot "			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Bombay		
Parrot "			Red " per each	0 3 0	0 8 6	Do. Darjeeling		
Parrot "			Tarai per seer			Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Plum per seer ...			Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 4 0	
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgoosja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Ceylon " ...			Rose Apple per score ...			Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	2 4 0	Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Comilla each ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Star Apple per score ...	0 18 0	1 4 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Plantain Ohampa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	S. Africa Orange per doz ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Country per doz. ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	3 0 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0		Water melon Country each			Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Quetta each ...			seer		
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur each ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
per seer ...						Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Kandahar ...	2 8 0	8 0 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				shelled per lb. ...	8 0 0	
Pumalo balbar each ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						per lb. ...	8 8 0	4 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Liby do. ...						per lb. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer		
Calasla do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Pears (Kulu) per lb ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		8 0 0
Do. Kulu 4-6 ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. California per lb. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...						per packet ...		

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and busi-	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old)					ness to be appro-			
" 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	...	ved by the Com.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be
" H. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 23	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	approved by the
" 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-3	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Committee.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.			Do.			Do.
" 10-12	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			Do.
			" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Stalls temporarily accepted.

(Continued on page 735)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk—	3 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	3 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin—	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz.	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 8 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 6 0	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 5 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...			Spices—		
			Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
						Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
			*RICE				to	0 7 0
			Rice (retail) ...		Control		0 8 0	
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) „ ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (out pieces) „ ...	8 0 0	8 8 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Cutia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolsi manja per md.			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chiniasakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Kabul rice per seer			packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 6—8	1 0 0		Palmal (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. without roe 10—12	1 0 0					Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Crystal (best) ...			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Medium (small grain			2		
Prawns per seer (small)			white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...					
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0		Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arahar „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Chola „ ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Mackerel ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Kharl Masoor „ ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	per lb. ...		
			Khasari „ ...		0 7 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...		0 10 0	per lb. ...		
Brand (White or Brown)			*Salt ...	0 2 0	0 8 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
2 lb. each ...	0 10 0					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 5 0					per tin ...		
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 2 6					HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Hot dog bread each ...	0 1 0					Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Dinner Roll „ ...	0 1 0					Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 8 0	0 8 6				Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0				BRITANNIA		
Do. Edam „ ...	4 0 0	4 4 0				Cheese ...		
Do. Overland „ ...						Gem ...		
Do. Cheddar (craft) ...	4 12 0					Gem Iced ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }						Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
Do. unsalted, „ }	1 0 0	1 4 0				Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
						Marie ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold) ...		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		0 12 0
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
etit Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do.			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do.			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do.			bag		
size tin.			Broken			I. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Rusks			Special Darjeeling Red	1 18 0		O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Label 1 lb. pkt.			per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-	1 11 0		Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 7 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.	2 8 0	8 5 0
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0		per pkt.		
per Tin			Broken			King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk	8 6 0		tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (2 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.						con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			LOOSE TEA			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			2 lb. tin		
			O. P. Darjeeling and			Indian Oats per tin.		
			Assam per lb.			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
						per tin		
			DUST TEA				Controlled	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	Cobra Boot Polish,	Price	
Derezske per packet	0 2 6		Dust per lb.			Small		
Solissor per pkt.		0 8 0	Red Knagin Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		Large		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.			Coccol 1 lb. packet					
" (magnum)	0 8 6		Quaker Oats 20 oz.	8 4 0	3 0 0	Chamols Leather large	0 4 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Spencer's "Doretto"			Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	8 0 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	3 2 0	1 0 0
Do. "Planters" per			Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
50		1 14 0	Chutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Elerman's Embrocation...		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	8 8 0		Zam-Buk		
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Amrutnanjan Pain Balm		
Passing Show Cigarettes			Do. 1 lb.			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
per packet		0 2 6	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Pepper	1 12 0		Kruschen Salt		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Sauces, Worcester Bott.	8 8 0	5 8 0			
			Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	PAINTS.		
			Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 28 oz.	8 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: B. B. 3991) Rangoon Branch: 233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4123)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1861) 153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. Bauldak Stn.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Butel 7	0 8 0 each.	Butel.
			Fruits 3 & 7	0 8 0 "	Fruits.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh "	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna "			Pear		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju)	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo)	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore			Ginger	0 8 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.)						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.)			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dadkhani			Ghani Oil			Mutton	2 4 0	2 12 0
Deshi Boiled			Mustard Oil		1 4 0	Goat & Khashi	2 4 0	2 0 0
Dudhkalma			Cocconut Oil			FISH.		
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 4 0	1 12 0
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 0	Other		
Rupai			Do. (Brown Java)			Hills	0 12 0	1 4 0
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Prawns	1 0 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flour (Country)			Parasy	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 6 0	Bagda	0 12 0	1 8 0
Gram (Patna whole)			Do. (white) "		0 5 0	Bhetki		
Gram (Dal)	0 6 0	0 7 0	Suji			Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 8 0
Mug Dal		0 10 0	Gur (Beli)		0 4 8	Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0	" Khajure	0 10 0		EGGS.		
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Arabar Dal		0 8 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Kalai Dal		0 8 0	Do. New (Country)	0 8 0	0 4 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Khasari Dal	0 6 0		Do. (Gauhati)			(Fresh)	2 0 0	2 2 0
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Do. (Rangoon)					
Do. (Khari)		0 12 0						
Mattor Dal	0 7 0							
Salt		0 2 8						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 0 0	Mutton	2 8 0	3 0 0
Arabar Dal	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted		2 8 0	Goat		
Kalai Dal	0 7 0	0 18 0	Pabna per seer		0 8 0	EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Splits)		0 10 0	Milk			Egg (Fowl) per score	1 14 0	2 4 0
Do. (Khari)	0 12 0	0 18 0	Cows' Head			" (Duck) Do.	1 14 0	
Mattor Dal		0 10 0	Condensed Milk			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Milk Maid			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		4 8 0	OIL.			Yellow per tin		
Ranohi "		5 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer		1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby		
Bree (Mark) "		4 4 0	Cocconut Oil		1 12 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Khurja		4 0 0	FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhaduwa		4 8 0	Apples			Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.		0 10 0
*SUGAR & FLOUR.			Alubokra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
Sugar (White) per seer			Oranges 8—10	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Bedana per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Bata)			Pasta		4 8 0	Rice		0 6 6
Flour per seer		0 6 0	Dates Arab	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Atta		0 5 0	Grapes per seer			State Express Ciga-		
Do. B			Mango			rettes, 555		
Gur			" (Country)			Passing Show Ciga-		
			" (Lengra)			rettes 1 tin.		
VEGETABLES			VEGETABLES			Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Patal per seer	2 0 0		Patal per seer	2 0 0		Sago (Pearl)		
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 2 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats		
Potatoes (Daul)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Potatoes (Daul)	0 2 6	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges		
Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 4 0	(glass) each		
Ginger		0 8 0	Ginger		0 8 0	Jam		
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly		
Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cauliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Cabbage each	0 1 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)		
FISH			FISH			KEROSENE OIL		
Parasy per seer		1 4 0	Parasy per seer		1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin		
Pena		1 8 0	Pena		1 8 0	Do. per bottle		
Do. (Out pieces)		1 12 0	Do. (Out pieces)		1 12 0	Do. " bulk		
Bagda		1 4 0	Bagda		1 4 0	Rising Sun		
Bhetki		1 4 0	Bhetki		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
Crab (each)		0 1 0	Crab (each)		0 1 0			
Koi per seer		1 0 0	Koi per seer		1 0 0			
Hilsa Fish		1 4 0	Hilsa Fish		1 4 0			

*Controlled by the Government.—
Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Sachindra K. Bose Block "H" 2, Mr. Pura Food Supply Corp., Ltd. Block "H" 6 and 6A, Lansdowne Market from 8-12 a.m. to 11 a.m. daily from 2-5 p.m. 2 days a week.

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 80	Safata 12-16	1 00		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "		2 80	Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatri Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully			Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)			Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso Kanchan			Patnai (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "	1 12 0	1 14 0	Do. Madras 6-12	1 00		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay (Pairi)			Banktoolsht (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nilambari			per maund		
Cucumber per pair	0 1 0	0 1 6	Do. Totapuri			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Garlic per seer		0 80	Do. Sapeda 10-16	1 00		Uhamormoni		
Ginger " "	0 80	0 1 6	Do. Golapkhaz			Balam (old) per md.		
Pati Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 6	Do. Himsagar			Ohini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Ladies finger per seer		0 50	Do. Kissen Bhogh			maund (old)		
Kagji Lemon per pair	0 1 0	0 2 6	Kharbuz per seer			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 80	Orange Ichhanagore			per maund		
Do. Bombay " "	0 40	0 50	Do. Sylhet			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Country " "		0 40	Do. Darjeeling	1 00		per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 6	0 3 6	Do. Nagpur 8-16			Kamini per maund		
Do. Deshi			Do. Bombay			Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Madras " "			Pasta Bagdad per seer		6 00	Dhaki Chata		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan			Fine per seer		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul			Coarse		
Patal Murshidabad per	0 60	0 80	Pears 6-25	1 00		Medium " "	0 6 6	Ration shop
seer			Pineapple Singapur each	0 120	1 00	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer	0 100	0 120	Do. Assam			Crystal Sugar per seer	0 70	Do.
Do. Hilly " "	0 40	0 100	Do. Country each	0 80	1 00	Java		
Cabbage each	0 30	0 80	Peaches	0 80	1 00	Cocoonut Oil		
Cauliflower each	0 120	1 00	Plantain Champa per score	0 60	0 80	Mustard Oil	1 40	1 50
Pears Ranohi per seer			Do. Martaban per score	0 120	2 00	Salt per seer		0 80
Do. Darjeeling " "			Musket per seer	2 00	2 80			
Do. Deshi " "			Pomegranate per seer	1 80	1 120	Flour " "	0 60	Ration shop
Beans " "	0 120		Do. Multan per seer	2 80	4 00	Atta " "	0 50	
Squash " "	0 40	0 50	Do. Kandahar		1 120	Sujee		
Tomato " "	0 40	0 50	Bedana (Kabul)		2 00	Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score			Raisin (Rad) per seer		3 00	Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana " "		3 80	Til Oil per seer		
			Almond shelled			Fine per seer		
			Do. without shell					
			Do. do. large			DAL		
			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 100
			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal		0 100
			Do. Deshi	0 40	0 80	Arhar	0 110	
			Do. Farukabad	1 00	1 80	Kala		0 70
			Do. Quetta			Khesari	0 100	0 70
			Do. Bhagalpur	1 00	1 40	Mosoor (split)	0 100	
			Sarbati Lemon (Musambi)	1 00		Do. (khari)	0 120	
			8-12	2 00		Mator	0 80	
			Walnut per seer	1 80	2 00	Chana Dal		0 120
			Do. Shelled " "					0 70
			Nut Ground " "			TEA.		
			Sharifa			Rose Mixture	1 120	
			Nona (each)			Golden Orange Pekoe	2 40	2 80
			BUTTER, ETC.			Quality per lb.		
			Darjeeling do. per lb.			Rose Orange Pekoe	1 120	1 140
			Bombay " "	2 00		Quality per lb.	1 40	1 80
			Aligarh " "			Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
			Jessore " per seer	3 80		Darjeeling - Autumn	1 120	2 00
			Dinapur " "	3 00	3 80	Special per lb.	1 00	1 60
			Pabna " "	3 00	3 80	Pekoe Dust		
			Darbhanga " "	4 80	5 00	KEROSENE OIL.		
			Masafferpur " "	0 70	0 80	"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
			Cow's Ghee	4 00	4 80	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
			Do. Milk			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Shalea Ghee			"Victoria" Swan—		
			FISH			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
			Bagda per seer	1 50	2 00	In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
			Bhetke per Sr.			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
			Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	1 120	2 00	" " Bulk		
			Prawns (Galda)	1 80	1 120	Owl & Swan per tin		
			Hilsa			" " Bulk		
			Rohi (cut pieces)	1 120	2 00	Monkey Brand per tin		
			Small fish			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Chetal	1 40	1 80	(White)	0 80	Controlled shop
			Crab per pair			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Koi per seer	1 80	2 80	(Red)		
			Singhee per seer	1 40	1 80	Snowflake per tin		
			Magoor per seer (small)	2 00	2 80	Soft Coke per md		
			Do. (large)					

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District

Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

PRICES IN THE GARIAHAT MARKET **Rates quoted on the 1st March, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.			VEGETABLES—Contd.			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 6 0	
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul per seer ...			Atta White No. 1 Do. ...		
Silong ...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish (Country) per score ...			Sujee " Do. ...	0 5 0	
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0		Patna per seer ...		
Bhangaur ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin sach ..	0 4 0	0 8 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...		
Bhetki ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	New Potato ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	" (Kora) per seer		
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 14 0				Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		
Hilsa ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Mangoes 4-6 ...	1 0 0		Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Parsey ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Grapes ...			Rice (Controlled) ...	0 6 6	
Orab each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Alubokhora per seer ...		3 0 0	SUNDRIES.		
MEAT.			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0		Mustard Oil per seer ...	1 4 0	
Goat & Kid per seer ...		2 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 6 6	0 1 0	Sugar (Controlled) ...	0 7 0	
Mutton ..		2 0 0	Beal each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 6
EGGS.			Dates per seer ...	1 12 0		Gur per seer ...		0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score ...		1 14 0	Almond ..	0 1 6	0 3 0			
Fowl's eggs ...		1 14 0	Lime per score ...	1 0 0		DAL.		
VEGETABLES.			Orange 12 to 32			Arahar per seer ...		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 8 0		Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Chana ..		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...		0 12 0	Masoor ..		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 8 0	Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 5 0	Bhanga ..		
Caullflower each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Khasaree ..		
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0	Pomegranate per seer ...			Kalai ..		
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Apples 4 to 8 ..			Biuli ..		
Ginger per seer ...	0 12 0		Pears ...			Mung (Hari) (Katcha) ..		
Garlic ..		0 10 0	BUTTER.			" (Fried) per seer		
Green Chilly ..		0 14 0	Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Mattor ..	0 2 9	
Onion ..		0 12 0	Madras ..			Salt ..		
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 8 0		Ghee Lakhee ..			COKE & COAL.		
Potato (Nainital) ...		0 4 0	Do. Bhadwa ..			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Sree ..			Coal ..	1 8 0	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		4 8 0	Fuel ..	2 0 0	
			Milk ..		0 8 0	Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET **Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944**

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FLOUR.		
Pona per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Garlic per seer ...	0 8 0		Flour per seer (Contld.) ...		
Do. (cut pieces) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Green Chilly ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Flour per seer		
Silong ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Onion ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	Atta white No. 1		
Lobster ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Peas (Darjeeling) ..	0 8 0	1 0 0	Sujee		
Bagda ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. (Ranchi) ..	0 8 0		Atta Brown		
Bhangaur ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Potatoes (Nainital) ..	0 5 0		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhetki ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Do. (Deshi) ..	0 3 6	0 4 0			
Other Fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pulbul ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Hilsa ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ladies finger ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Rice (Contld.) per seer ...		
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	Raddish per score ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Patna per seer ..		
Parsey ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Orab (each) ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Sweet Potatoes ..	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Kora) ..		
POULTRY & EGGS.			Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Do. (Atap) ..		
Duck each ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	White ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Rangoon per seer ...		
Fowl ..	1 8 0	2 8 0	Tomato Darjeeling per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...		
Chicken ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	Do. (Country) ...			Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...		
Pigeon ...	0 10 0	0 14 0	FRUITS.			Gilap Soru ..		
Duck's Eggs per score ...	2 3 0		Almond per seer ...			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 4 0	1 6 0
Fowl's Eggs ..	2 3 0		Alubokra ..			Sugar ..		
VEGETABLES			Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Tea per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Bean (French) per seer ...		1 0 0	Bedana per seer ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Gur per seer ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Beal each ...			Cocoonut oil ..		
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Dates per seer ...	2 0 0		Arahar per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Caullflower ..	0 3 0	0 10 0	Grapes ..	1 4 0		Chana ..		
Carrot (Country) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	Plantain (Champa) per doz. ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khasaree ..	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cucumber per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. (Martaban) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	Kalai ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer ...		0 8 0	Papaya each ...	1 8 0		Biuli ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
			Pomegranates per seer ...	1 9 0	2 0 0	Mug (Hari) Katch ..	0 8 0	0 9 0
			Mangoes (Green) per 100 ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Do. (Sona) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
			Sugarcane each ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Mattor ..	0 7 0	
			Orange per score ...			Salt (Sua) ..	0 2 9	
			BUTTER			Barley 1 lb. tin. ...		
			Butter per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Do. Purity 1 lb. tin. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
			Ghee Lakhee ..			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 0 0
			Do. Bhadwa ..			Jelly		
			Do. Sree ..			Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0		Coal per md. ...	1 8 0	
			Milk ..					

PRICES IN THE ENTALLY MARKET

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton " ...	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes " ...	—	0 2 0	Fasli	—	—
Goat and Kid " ...	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork " ...	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each ...	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each ...	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl " ...	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 3 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) " seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	2 8 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 5 0				Dinapur " ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
EGGS.			FRUITS.			Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Alubokhora per seer	—	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
Fowl's " " "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	BREAD		
FISH.			Apples	—	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Fona per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Figs per seer	3 8 0	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bagda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Pomegranate " "	—	—	Atta " "	—	0 6 0
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Sujee " "	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Cocconut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Orab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Hilsa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Almond " "	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do. (Kora) " "	—	—
Kol & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Grape " "	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Deshi " "	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbarry per seer	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza " "	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Cocconut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) " "	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Gur	0 4 2	—
Brinjal " "	0 2 0	0 4 0	Lokote " "	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0	—	Arhar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Ohana " "	0 9 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 6 0	Khari Masoor " "	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 8 0	0 4 0	Bhanga " "	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) " "	—	—	Papaya each	0 2 0	0 8 0	Khasaree " "	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple " "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari) " "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona) " "	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor " "	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Salt " "	—	0 2 6
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Star apple	0 3 0	0 4 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger " "	0 4 0	0 6 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 2	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut " "	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna) " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi) " "	0 4 0	0 5 0	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi) " "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Langra	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Bombay	—	—			
Do. (Desi) " "	0 8 0	0 4 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 8 0	0 12 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
26	0 8 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	26B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
26A	0 4 0 "		26-26	0 8 0 "	
26 Chandney	0 5 0 "		26	0 2 0 "	
26	0 5 0 "				
27	0 1 6 "				

N. N. SEN-GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 728)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 28-29	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 30-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 26	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 8	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent			each	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 38	34 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetables.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 28-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 29-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 30-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.			Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 48	33 0 0	Tailoring.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 48	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			" 78	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	" 8	2 5 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 5 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.			
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	North Range		
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 63-66	0 8 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 5 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	3 0 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-120	0 8 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-98	2 1 0	Do.			Do
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 99-108	1 6 0	Do.			Do
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-116	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 117-118	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 119-120	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 121-122	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 123-124	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-126	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 77	0 6 0	Do.	" 127-128	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 78	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-130	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 79	0 6 0	Do.	" 131-132	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 80	0 6 0	Do.	" 133-134	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 81	0 6 0	Do.	" 135-136	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 82	0 6 0	Do.	" 137-138	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 83	0 6 0	Do.	" 139-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-144	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 145-146	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 87	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 88	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 89	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 90	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-158	0 14 0	Do.			Do
" 91	0 6 0	Do.	" 159-160	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 92	0 6 0	Do.	" 161-162	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 93	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 94	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 95	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 96	0 6 0	Do.						
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" 199	0 6 0	Do.						
" 200	0 6 0	Do.						
" 201	0 6 0	Do.						
" 202	0 6 0							

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-2 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.				20 Chandney	0 2 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 2 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	32 "	0 2 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	33 "	0 2 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	Cloth, Shoe, etc.	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudi.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	68 "	0 2 0	Vegetables.
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	69 "	0 4 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	76 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	77 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	79 "	0 4 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0				

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. .6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7,	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 23B	" 4 "	Do.	9, & 12	" 8 "	Potato
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	" 8	" 4 "	Do.
G. 1st floor	Rs. 80 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Milk.
			Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-3-4, 5 to 11	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-5 to 6	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3, 5-6	0 2 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-4-5	0 2 0	Onion and Garlic

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 13th May, 1944

Published Every Saturday

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THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS
AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1944

Mahatma Gandhi's Release

Corporation Wishes Him Speedy Recovery

JOY at the release of Mahatma Gandhi was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Corporation of Calcutta at its meeting on Wednesday last (May 10).

The resolution, which was moved by the Mayor himself, viewed with deep concern his present state of health, and wished for his speedy recovery to full health and activity.

A similar resolution, differently worded, had also been tabled by Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury.

In placing the motion before the House the Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, said that the whole of India, nay, the entire civilised world, heaved a deep sigh of relief over the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi from detention. The decision of the Government of India to set him at liberty was no doubt a belated one; but even so, such a deci-

sion could not fail to strike the imagination of the people who would be justified in looking upon it as a graceful gesture and a bold stroke of statesmanship on the part of Lord Wavell.

The news of Mahatma's release, Mr. Poddar proceeded, electrified the whole country and gave deep satisfaction in all quarters but the joy of his

countrymen was dimmed by their deep concern for the present state of his health, and their anxiety on his account would not be allayed until he regained his health.

They prayed for his speedy recovery and cherished the hope that he might continue giving of his best to India and humanity at large.

Condolences

References to the deaths of Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy, Member of the Council of State and Mr. Asutosh Ghosh, *ex-Councillor*, were made by the Mayor and resolutions condoling their loss and expressing a desire that the Corporation's sincere sympathy be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families were adopted.

Mr. Poddar said that Mr. Roy who was a brother of Dr. K. S. Roy and a cousin of Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, M.L.A., shunned the lime-light of publicity and was revered by all who came in contact with him for his unfailing courtesy and amiable disposition.

Government Offers More Conservancy Lorries

The Mayor informed the House that with regard to the 25 lorries Government had offered to the Corporation the former had agreed to waive the obligatory condition of fitting these lorries with coal gas plants. Government had invited expert opinion with regard to working of coal gas plants on lorries. Out of the 50 lorries to be allowed by the Government the Mayor expected that 25 would be received by the Corporation in a day or two.

Consumers' Council

The House accorded permission to Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I, to serve as a member of the "Consumers' Council" to be set up by Government of India.

The Consumers' Council has been set up to:—

(1) Advise Government regarding the types of consumer goods of which it is necessary to increase or regulate supplies and distribution.

(2) Keep Government informed of the efficiency with which the measures taken by them to regulate the distribution and control the prices of various items of consumer goods are operating.

(3) Offer suggestions to Government regarding measures to improve civil supplies position and to keep prices at a reasonable level; and

(4) Offer suggestions where supplies are very short (a) for enforcing economy in their use, and (b) for drawing up schedules of priorities so that the needs of more essential requirements would be met to the most satisfactory extent possible.

OUR "CHIEF"

The Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji left for Darjeeling on Monday last (May 8) for a little change and rest. He is expected to return on Monday next (May 15). Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Deputy Executive Officer I is acting for Mr. Chatterji.

Notification Of Dangerous Diseases

At the instance of the Public Health Standing Committee, the House accepted the Health Officer's Scheme of introducing "business reply" system for notification of dangerous diseases coming to the notice of the medical practitioners in the city.

Dearness Allowance

Up till December, 1943, the Government of Bengal had granted a regular monthly subvention towards the payment of Dearness Allowance to the employees of the Corporation. But in January, the Government expressed their inability to make further advances unless certain information regarding the revised classification of the essential services of the Corporation as recommended by Mr. Gurner was received by them.

Adhering to a circular of the Government of India in the Food Department enunciating Essential Civil Personnel, which included all employees in the offices of urban authorities, the Corporation held that the classification of the services of the employees of the Corporation in the manner indicated in the report of Mr. C. W. Gurner was not called for.

The above decision was duly communicated to the Government with a request for the remittance for payment of Dearness Allowance.

No communication on the subject or remittance having been received from the Government, the Corporation informed the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department that payment of Dearness Allowance was being continued up to April, 1944, as it would be unwise to stop such payment in the present emergency.

Dearness Allowance has been paid out of Corporation funds for these months, and as such Rs. 2,20,000 per month have been outstanding against the Government of Bengal.

The question having come up before the Corporation the House resolved as follows:—

1. That consideration of the matter be postponed for a fortnight and that in the meantime the Chief Accountant be directed to submit a report on the financial implications involved and how far Corporation finances are in a position to meet this expenditure.

2. That the Secretary be directed to circulate the previous proceedings of the Corporation in this connection.

3. That the Mayor be requested to see the Hon'ble Minister with a view to coming to a satisfactory arrangement regarding continuance of the Ways and Means Advance to the Corporation in this connection.

4. That pending final decision by the Corporation, payment of Dearness Allowances (as per Award of the Labour Commissioner) be continued.

CARELESS DRIVING OF ARMY VEHICLES

Calcutta Street Accidents

Calcutta street accidents formed the subject of a series of questions in the Bengal Council on Thursday, the 11th May.

Mr. Biren Roy, Parliamentary Secretary, replying to Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (*non-official Congress*) said that there was an increase in the number of such accidents between the 12 months beginning November, 1942. This was due to increase in military traffic, black-out conditions, and influx of village people and beggars in the city. The number of street accidents due to rash and negligent driving during this period was 5,708 and deaths 256. There were 198 prosecutions, of which 90 resulted in conviction.

The gravity of the situation and the need for tightening up control over military vehicles were being constantly impressed on the military authorities and they had already taken measures to improve matters. The number of military traffic police had been substantially increased and military police patrols were now operating in the Calcutta area. Periodical round-ups of traffic offenders were also being made and the first of these led to the institution of charges against over 200 drivers. More military police were required and the point was being brought to the notice of the authorities.

IN THE STREETS OF MADRAS.

Madras, May 5.

The question of careless driving of military vehicles is engaging the attention of the Military authorities and a Press Note issued by the HQ, Southern Army, Madras, says that "the present position is regarded with extreme dissatisfaction and that very stringent action is being taken to improve matters."

HQ are issuing a fresh letter of instructions to all military authorities in Madras and Bombay Presidencies and in the South Indian States, which says: "In spite of frequent and strict orders which have been sent from time to time, no decrease in accidents has occurred, particularly in large towns. In the vast majority of cases sheer bad driving is the cause. The civil police will be urged to take particulars and report all military offenders."

The Army, the Press Note adds, is in no way anxious to protect its personnel against penalties for the violation of traffic rules. In addition to a regular scale of fines for careless driving, Army drivers can be tried by a court-martial or by the civil courts. Normally, and provided that conformity with existing Army orders is achieved, no driver demanded for trial by the civil courts will be claimed for trial by a court-martial.—*Associated Press.*

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FOR MANUAL LABOURERS

Punjab Government's Decision

The Punjab Government have decided to grant a supplementary ration of four chittacks of wheat or wheat atta per day to all manual workers in addition to the normal ration of eight chittacks per day for all adults in the rationed area of Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi.

This decision has been taken on the recommendation made by the Punjab Food Advisory Board.

Civic News From Far And Near

Motor Drivers Become Mayors

A taxi driver and a motor driver have been elected the Labour Mayors of two London boroughs. They are Councillor W. Wynn, taxi-driver, aged 35 years chosen by Islington and Councillor Allen Edward McAuliffe, a motor driver at Bishopgate, L.N.E.R. station elected by Benthall Green.

Surat And Ahmedabad Municipalities Superseded

Bombay Government have passed orders superseding the Surat and Ahmedabad Municipalities, and the Commissioner of the Northern Division has been asked to take steps to appoint a person or persons to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded municipalities.

Both municipalities passed resolutions on April 13 resolving that they should cease to function due to political reasons.

In the opinion of the Government, the municipalities are not competent to perform the duties imposed on them under law and have accordingly passed orders superseding the bodies for three years.

New Mayor Of Karachi

Mr. Yusoof Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Central, has been elected Mayor of Karachi for the coming year.

Nagpur Municipal Treasury Looted

The Nagpur Municipal treasury was looted in the early morning of May 6 last. It is reported that at about 4 a.m., a number of persons wearing masks and shorts with spears entered the municipal premises and asked the Chowkidar on duty for keys and while four of them held him, the rest broke open the locks and carried away cash worth about Rs. 10,000. The City Superintendent whose quarters are just on the opposite side was informed four hours later.

Bally Municipality

Mr. W. F. Scott-Kerr and Mr. P. B. Ghosh have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Bally Municipality.

FISH POSITION IN CALCUTTA

A 'Press Note' says that the Bengal Government are shortly setting up a Board to deal with the problem of fish-supply to Calcutta and they are also considering how best to increase ice supplied to fish traders, in view of the lack of adequate supply of ice at centres from where fish is despatched to Calcutta. The question of controlling purchase by military contractors will also be discussed this week-end between Government and military representatives. Lack of sufficient transport facilities is also considered to be one of the causes of the prevailing high prices of fish in the city.

Government are sending a senior officer of the Agriculture Department to Bombay to study the Bombay Government's scheme of supplying vegetables through Government grain shops and as soon as this officer's report is received, they will consider what practical steps can be taken with regard to general insufficiency of supply of all kinds of vegetables.

Inquiries with regard to poultry, eggs, etc., are also proceeding.

"Middle"

CLEANER CALCUTTA CAMPAIGN

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR GO ROUND THE CITY

HIS Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, undertook a surprise tour of Calcutta on May 7 last to inspect the streets' sanitary conditions.

The Mayor, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, who had interviewed the Governor earlier, accompanied him. The tour lasted about an hour.

At the conclusion of the tour His Excellency said he had had a frank discussion with the Mayor, who had explained to him the Corporation's difficulties. The question of co-operation between the Government and the Corporation was discussed.

The Corporation, the Governor said, was the biggest business in Bengal, and he hoped that the Mayor, as a successful business man, would be able to tackle its problems. The cleanliness of Calcutta was essential to the health of the city's vast population. He would keep in touch with the Mayor, and would look forward to seeing progress in the work of cleansing which had been undertaken.

Leaving Government House by car at noon the Governor with the Mayor drove down Hare Street. At its crossing with Bankshall Street was encountered the first garbage heap; it was at the corner of the Small Causes Court.

The party then passed into Strand Road where piles of filth at intervals met their eyes. On Harrison Road, the Governor alighted near a nauseous dump to see things for himself.

After a few minutes' inspection His Excellency resumed his tour, proceeding to Ramlochan Mullick Street, near a wholesale fruit market. His Excellency spent some time examining conditions in the Market area.

Mechuabazar was the next locality visited. The Governor saw also the College Street Market area. Corporation conservancy workers were busy here dealing with it, loading the masses of refuse into a waiting lorry.

Other streets visited included Upper Circular Road, Bowbazar Street, Wellington Street, Free School Street, Kyd Street, Chowringhee and Bentinck Street.

The Difficulties Of The Corporation

On the eve of His Excellency's tour round the city Dr. B. N. Dey, Special Officer and

Engineering Adviser, Calcutta Corporation, had told a reporter of *The Statesman* that unless 100 more new lorries, extra petrol amounting to 5,000 gallons per month, and an additional staff of at least 500 conservancy labourers were made available to the Corporation, no 100 per cent. improvement could be expected.

"Our difficulties," he said, "are many and varied. The chief among them now, besides shortage of vehicles, petrol and labour, is the Government's insistence that we should fit new lorries obtained under Lease-Lend arrangements with gas plant even after our failure to run lorries on charcoal gas. No fewer than 22 of our best lorries broke down as a result of our attempt to run them on gas. When the Government have not fitted lorries of their own Civil Supplies and other Departments with gas plant, why this insistence in the Corporation's case?"

He added that although 25 new Lease-Lend lorries had been allotted to the Corporation, these could not be taken delivery of, because of the obligatory condition in the purchase order that the vehicles must be fitted with gas-plant.

OFFG. CHIEF JUSTICE'S SCATHING CRITICISM

Among the several leading citizens of Calcutta, who spoke on the garbage menace in the city, Sir Torick Ameer Ali's criticism was the most scathing.

Sir Torick Ameer Ali, officiating Chief Justice, Bengal, in an interview to *The Statesman* said that his first connection with garbage was judicial. He tried the famous suit against the Corporation by the owners of a house at the back of the New Market, claiming that the Corporation refuse dump from the market was a nuisance. The witness in that case were the vultures. His second connection with garbage was during the disturbances and strike of December-January, 1942-43, when he founded the Calcutta Garbage Club, Theatre Road branch.

Since then he had seen a great deal of garbage both in and out of bins on his way to and from the High Court on a bicycle. This had made him realize that much of the indifference of the

wealthier classes to this problem was due to the fact that they drove past in high-powered cars.

"The general apathy of the public," the officiating Chief Justice continued, "has been fairly constant during the period that I have been connected with garbage judicially and extra-judicially. Individual officers of the Corporation have, however, been most active and helpful."

THE FINEST DUST-BIN

"There have been certain changes since January, 1943. At that time the public of Calcutta used to regard a dust-bin or the dump surrounding it as an emblem of social status. The finest dustbin of that day, both as to sight and smell, was on the pavement of Government House opposite Pelitis, as also were the finest beggars on the north pavement of Government House. The beggars have since disappeared and the dust-bin is no more than normal. The second finest

was on the pavement in Russell Street behind the Bengal Club and the third in Little Russell Street opposite the gate of the Commissioner, Presidency Division. During the last few months pre-eminence has been obtained by that recently photographed by *The Statesman* in the vicinity of the house of the Commissioner of Police.

"I see that the Mayor, who has fortunately become garbage-minded, has put part of the blame on the I. C. S. While I myself, who failed to qualify for that service, often enjoy criticism of it, I have now found a conclusive answer to the question sometimes asked 'What is the use of the I. C. S.?' It is 'What would India do without an answerable excuse for not doing anything even to the cleaning of its own streets?'"

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

"Coming down to remedy, apart from the major question of abandoning our national excuse for inactivity and acquiring, if not a civic, at least old factory sense, I suggest first an intensive study of an individual bin. The animal and vegetable refuse is of course, the most obnoxious. In certain areas articles of special use even more offensive to the eye are to be met with lying in the inevitable adjacent overflow.

"This brings me to the parasites subsisting upon the contents of the dust-bin. Animal parasites consist of the dogs, cats, rats, crows, kites and, last but not least, flies. The human or sub-human parasites exceed, however, all the efforts of their animal rivals in spreading disease. It must be obvious that to extract from a dustbin or dump any particular article required involves either the throwing out of the whole contents, as is often done, or the picking over by hand with the inevitable scattering. I wonder how many realize the extent to which specialization has been carried. Certain scavengers extract only papers, others feathers, which now fetch a high price, presumably for pillows (one wonders if and how previously sterilized, others bones, now a highly valuable commodity; others again tins; lastly, there are those unfortunates who live directly on the contents. I have omitted to mention that, especially where troops are quartered, there is an industry of picking out the bread and chappaty unused for sale.

SCATTERING OF DISEASE-GERMS

"It should be obvious that, after this process of national service and salvage has been completed, few of the disease germs have not been scattered in the air, to be again swept into our mouths by the exercise of our national custom of sweeping gateways, drives and pavements after the immemorial fashion of the Calcutta sweeper: those which we do not swallow falling back upon the ground to be thrown up again the next day.

"I have not discussed the remedies, although I have before made some suggestions to the authorities. From the point of view discussed to-day the first evil to be grappled is the placing of food and other domestic kitchen refuse in the bin. The contents without such refuse are comparatively harmless. From personal experience I can say that householders as a whole are extremely unready to co-operate with any such proposal of separating classes of refuse. In my own area, where most of the houses have gardens, there is

no difficulty in the disposal of obnoxious refuse. Congested areas and flats present a far greater difficulty. The object aimed at should be to see that any refuse which may be of use to beggars or scavengers should go to them direct and not via the Corporation dustbin."

The other personalities in the city who were interviewed by "The Statesman" opined as follows:—

MAJ.-GEN. W. C. PATON

Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, regarded the present filthy condition of the Calcutta streets as nothing new. It has got worse lately owing to transport difficulties, the increase in the city's population and more restaurants. It certainly constitutes a danger to public health. It encourages fly-breeding. The dustbins are never thoroughly cleaned, a layer of dirt and rubbish always remaining. That must help the spread of fly-borne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid and diarrhoea. These are very prevalent in Calcutta.

"Another danger to public health is that rubbish dumps attract rats and provide food for them. This might lead to the spread of bubonic plague, were it introduced into Calcutta, and of other rat-borne diseases such as leptospiral jaundice of which there have been cases among dogs in the city. This disease is communicable to human beings and the focus of infection is probably in rats.

HOUSEHOLDERS' DUTY

"I offer the following suggestions to deal with the situation. All householders should do all they can to burn their rubbish in their own houses—in kitchens for instance. Vegetable rubbish could be disposed of in this way. Hotels and restaurants should be compelled to burn all their vegetable and other combustible rubbish in their own fires or incinerators. There should be far more dustbins, and these must have properly fitting covers. It is essential to prevent dustbins being filled to overflowing as at present. Rubbish carts also must have proper covers. At present the open rubbish carts strew garbage all over the streets. This is most objectionable.

RUBBISH DISPOSAL BY FIRE

There must be enough rubbish carts to ensure that dustbins are emptied and cleaned regularly. When this has been done the putting of rubbish on the streets should be made a punishable offence. The present method of disposing of rubbish does not seem good. I understand that the rubbish is taken in lorries outside the city to some dumping ground. This wastes transport. There is certain to be an enormous amount of fly-breeding at the dumping grounds and flies are likely to be carried back into Calcutta on the lorries, which still contain some rubbish. The proper method for disposal of rubbish is by fire, as near as possible to source. Large destructors or furnaces should be built—about four in different areas of the City. If these are properly worked, they will not cause any smoke nuisance. Until such *pukka* destructors are built, which would probably take time, numerous smaller temporary destructors could be made quickly at suitable places to serve the whole city.

MR. DAVID HENDRY

Mr. David Hendry, Leader of the European Party in the Bengal Assembly, said that the inherent inefficiency of the Corporation Conservancy Department appeared to be such that as soon as deterioration set in the position was worse than ever.

"A pre-requisite to cleaning up the streets is a cleaning up of the Corporation's Motor Vehicles Department, which is evidently the centre of the trouble, being grossly inefficient, and having failed to carry out the necessary maintenance to keep its vehicles in reasonable working condition. We all know that at present it is difficult to keep maintenance on a high level, but even moderately skilful management and organization would have prevented this Department from sinking into the present state of chaos and inefficiency.

"A LAME EXCUSE?"

"To lay the whole blame on the shortage of petrol is at best a lame excuse and an attempt to evade the issue. I understand that the Department has received all the petrol it asked for and has at present actually more than it can use. It is therefore evident that drastic action to reorganize this Department from top to bottom, preferably under new control, is the first essential if anything like permanent improvement is to be obtained.

"It is probably beyond the Corporation's capacity to rectify the present position by its own efforts, and I am glad to see that the co-operation of the Military and the Bengal Government has already been enlisted.

"When one remembers the outcry last year regarding the state into which boilers and pumping equipment had deteriorated at Pulta it would seem that a realization of the importance of sound

maintenance work is sadly lacking in the Calcutta Corporation's departments.

"I note that Mr. Methold made a number of specific recommendations at the Cleaner Calcutta Conference called by the new Mayor of Calcutta, on May 1 last. [A report of Mr. Methold's recommendations appeared in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of May 6 last.]

MR. NALINI RANJAN SARKER

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker said: "Calcutta's health and well-being is a matter of prime consideration, as much for its civilian population as for the growing military personnel now stationed in it. The filth that has for some time polluted the air of Calcutta is a menace of the first order to the effective prosecution of the war. The public must bend all their energies to a thorough cleaning up of the city.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

"One essential requirement is to provide the Corporation with more lorries and petrol. Another equally important condition for keeping Calcutta clean is the growth of civic consciousness among its citizens. Even with sufficient lorries and petrol keeping Calcutta clean will be difficult if the civic consciousness of its citizens remains at a very low level. Efforts directed towards rousing the moral responsibility of Calcutta's citizens must, therefore, constitute an essential plank in the campaign for a Cleaner Calcutta."

DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee said: "The City of Palaces has earned a notoriety of its own, suffering as it does from chronic filth. Unless public opinion asserts itself and demands radical improvement, the health of the city will be dangerously impaired."

The Mayor Explains Conservancy Difficulties Substantial Help From The Bengal Government Announced At Press Lunch

THE release by the Government of Bengal of fifty further Lease-Lend lorries, excluding the twenty-eight that have already been received, making a total of 78 lorries with a promise of extra allotment of petrol, was announced by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar, at a lunch to which he entertained members of the Calcutta Press on Wednesday last (May 9), at Princes' Grand Hotel.

The Mayor in the course of his address told the journalists present about the working of the Conservancy Service of Calcutta and acquainted them with the conditions and difficulties of operations to-day.

The Mayor disclosed that the petrol supply for the conservancy lorries had been cut down by the authorities from 20,000 gallons to 13,500 gallons, and nothing substantial could be secured though the Corporation of Calcutta repeatedly approached the Local Self-Government Department to consider the position.

The Mayor envisaged an era of collaboration and co-operation, and said that the timely help that had been promised to the Corporation had been largely due to the intervention of Mr. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, to whom the thanks of the entire city and the citizens were due.

The Mayor expressed his desire to keep the city clean and invited the co-operation of the Press. He emphasized that large sections of Calcutta's citizens needed to be educated in civic sense.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh thanked the Mayor on behalf of the Press for the lunch and his promise of ensuring the cleanliness of Calcutta. He assured the Mayor of the co-operation and help of the Press through constructive criticism.

Later, at the Corporation meeting, the Mayor informed the House that Government had now revoked the obligatory condition of fitting the 25 lorries, which they had previously offered to the Corporation, with gas plant and running them on producer-gas. Government, he was told, had invited expert opinion on the question of fitting lorries with gas plant. Of the further 50 lorries to be released by Government, the Corporation expected to put 25 of them on the streets in two or three days' time.

"IT IS NO GOOD BLAMING EACH OTHER"

In addressing the journalists present, the Mayor said:—
Gentlemen,

I thank you for coming here to-day. I have taken this step to take you, the journalists of the city, into confidence in the best interest of our city and the public at large. About 60 years ago, Mr. Gladstone had said, "If you are anxious to deliver goods in the best interest of the people and the State, take the Press into confidence as they would educate and mould public opinion to mutual advantage." I have merely followed this advice to-day.

For sometime past, complaints of poor conservancy service in war-harassed and overcrowded Calcutta have become quite common. They have been read in newspapers, heard in clubs and public forums. Prominent newspapers have commented adversely on Corporation management. I for myself do not deny the charge that at times and in some places conservancy service has not been as it ought to have been.

Now I will take the liberty of posting you up with some domestic details of the working of the conservancy service and to acquaint you with the conditions and difficulties of operation to-day. It is no good blaming each other, and hurling criticism against the Corporation without knowing the handicaps and vexatious odds against which the Department has been struggling. That there are shortcomings in the service, the Department is the first to admit. It is struggling to improve matters but faults in the service are liable to continue so long as unfavourable circumstances arising out of the present emergency persist.

INCREASE OF POPULATION

No one will question that the population of the city to-day has increased by over 50 per cent. According to the Census of 1941, Calcutta had a population of little over 21 lacs, but according to the Rationing authorities, Calcutta's population to-day is over 31 lakhs. In 1941 the strength of our conservancy fleet was 129,—96 Departmental and 33 Contractors' lorries. To-day our strength is only 107,—79 Departmental and 28 Contractors'. In 1941, over 1200 tons of garbage was removed from the city daily, while in 1944, over 1700 tons of garbage is being removed with 107 lorries only, quite a number of which have become worn-out through overwork and stand ill-replenished for want of equipment and from the service point of view, rather antiquated. The petrol supply in 1941 was 15,000 gallons per month for Departmental lorries and 5,000 gallons

for Contractors' lorries, and these have been cut down as follows:—11,000 gallons for Departmental lorries and 2,500 gallons for Contractors' lorries.

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT

The Corporation of Calcutta repeatedly approached the Local Self-Government Department to consider the position and in spite of every effort, nothing substantial could be secured. So far, 28 Lease-Lend lorries have been received out of which only 22 could be put into use, and till the last hour, the petrol permit for the remaining 6 lorries was withheld owing to the insistence on the part of the Local Self-Government and Civil Transport Departments to fit them with gas plants. A further number of 25 lorries have been offered with the obligatory condition of fitting them with gas plants and running them on producer-gas.

A Military Liaison Conference was held on April 20th at which the following constructive suggestions were accepted:—

Immediate indent of over 100 lorries as replacements and necessary spare parts for repair to lorries lying idle; the increase of Petrol quota by four to five thousand gallons per month.

GOVERNMENT RELENTS

This puts in a nut-shell our difficulties. In the absence of the right gesture on the part of the Government, it is no wonder that obnoxious garbage heaps began to spring up on the sides and street-corners of the city. Public resentment naturally gathered strength through the Press and the Platform. Such was the position yesterday. Things are different to-day, and an era of collaboration and co-operation seems to be in sight. The Government of Bengal have now intimated to the Corporation the release of 50 further Lease-Lend lorries, excluding the 28 that have already been received, making a total of 78 lorries with a promise of extra allotment of petrol. I will be failing in my duty if I do not recognise the fact that this timely help is largely due to the intervention of Mr. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, to whom the thanks of the entire city and the citizens are due.

"WE MUST HAVE CO-OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS"

As Mayor of Calcutta, I will strive to secure the cleanliness of the city and do my best to improve the efficiency of our conservancy service to its highest level. But no Municipal administration by itself can keep the city clean. We

must have co-operation of the citizens in the amplest possible measure. The fact cannot be ignored that large sections of our citizens need to be educated in civic sense. They should know that it is to their collective interest to throw the garbage in right time and at the right place. I know they have to be told so repeatedly.

During the crisis, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, our present Chief Executive Officer, and Dr. B. N. Dey, our Special Officer, arranged with the available lorries to increase the trip of each lorry by an extra trip, and to clean up the city at once. I hope to see a change in the whole situation and a change in the atmosphere in the civic life of Calcutta where there shall be no public resentment and grievances in the city so far as the garbage question is concerned.

FOR EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

Gentlemen of the Press, I require your services at this psychological moment. The Press is a great power, and we must have the Press with us to build up a healthy public opinion based on consideration of facts and situation and for educating the public to develop proper civic sense and responsibility for the well-being of the city at large. I welcome constructive criticism, helpful and healthy criticism, in the interest of the city and citizens.

I will seek your further co-operation in the matter of roads in the city as soon as the question of conservancy is improved.

I, again, thank you for your presence here and I solicit your best co-operation in the name of our beloved city.

"CALCUTTA NEEDS ANOTHER SORT OF CLEANING ALSO"

Women Leaders' Appeal For Abolition Of City-Brothels

The Hon. Mrs. S. K. Sinha, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. E. De. Mrs. Seeta Choudhury, Mrs. Indira Devi Chaudhuri, Lady Abala Bose, Mrs. Neelima Mukherjee and Miss Whitehead (on behalf of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women) and Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed (on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference) have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Lately we have been reading a great deal in the papers of a cleaner Calcutta with reference to the dirt one sees in the streets. But Calcutta needs another sort of cleaning up also, that of the abolition of brothels which spread vice and disease. We cannot see the latter and, therefore, we pay less heed to it than to the garbage which affects our aesthetic sense. But the spread of venereal disease should concern us as it is affecting a large number of our citizens, not only adults but innocent children, who have to suffer for no fault of their own. Entire families are often affected. Since the opening of the Government clinics for venereal diseases in January 1944, the figures have gone up by 400 per cent. It is, therefore, obvious that this fearful disease is affecting a large section of our population, and it is up to us, the citizens of Calcutta, to take the necessary steps to fight the spread of this disease and the only way to achieve this is by the abolition of brothels as has already been enforced by legislation in Bombay and Madras, with the result that a number of brothel-keepers from these places are now carrying on their trade in Calcutta.

"In 1933, the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was passed in Calcutta with the object of abolishing brothels. But owing to a defect in the definition of a brothel, which is defined as where two or more women live together for the gain of any other person, which is difficult to prove the Act could not be enforced. In the ten years since the Act became law, hardly any prosecutions have been made, except as regards minor girls of whom eight or ten are removed from brothels each year as they were previously removed under the Act of 1923.

"We understand that very shortly Mr. Nur Ahmed's amendment, deleting the clause 'for the gain of any other person' from the definition of a brothel, which will give the Police the necessary power to remove brothels, is coming up before the

Bengal Assembly. We hope the public will give its wholehearted support to Mr. Nur Ahmed's amendment to the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

"We are not attempting to abolish individual prostitution but we are anxious to abolish brothels to prevent the spread of disease and the traffic in women and young girls. Owing to the present economic distress and the famine, a large number of women have been left destitute and without any means of livelihood. These unfortunate women are being exploited by brothel-keepers. We must do all in our power to rescue these unwilling victims from a life of shame."

BURRABAZAR CONSERVANCY

Suggestions For Improvement

Representatives from several public institutions of Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 met at a conference convened by Mr. M. L. Khemka, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, at the Chamber's premises at Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar, on Monday last when problems regarding the improvement of the city of Calcutta, particularly the sanitary conditions in the Burrabazar area were discussed and concrete suggestions were put forward by the different speakers who addressed the gathering. Among others, the Maheswari Sabha, Sri Krishna Pafishad, Burrabazar Congress Party, Marwari Yuvak Sangha, Viswamitra Karyalaya, Marwari Chhatra Sangha, Sri Bisuddhanand Saraswati Vidyalaya, Yarn Merchants' Association, Arya Samaj, Burrabazar, besides the Marwari Chamber of Commerce were represented at the Conference.

While appreciating the need for more lorries with a view to speedy conservancy work, it was

pointed out that the existing Corporation lorries and carts should be fully utilised for removing the garbage and the Corporation should make arrangements for doubling these on payment of a special allowance. It was also suggested that the Corporation should take fees from tenants for cleansing the drain etc., of all houses inhabited by them as

landlords might not move in time. As water reservoirs at public places are almost always made unclean, particularly at night, it was suggested that these should be kept under lock and key between midnight and sunrise. Other speakers stressed the need of removing the 'khatahs' from populous quarters of the city and of keeping them clean.

The War At Our Doors

THE BATTLE-FRONT

"THE JAPS WILL BE DEFEATED COMPLETELY" Sir Sultan Ahmed's Impression Of His Visit To BurmaFront

"I have come back with the fullest confidence that the Japs will be defeated completely and that there is really no danger of an invasion of India."

Thus declared Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Information and Broadcasting, to the Press correspondents at New Delhi on May 8 last, while summing up his impressions of a three-day visit to the Burma-front.

Five impressions stood out in his mind, he said. *First and foremost* the confidence, courage and determination with which our men looked forward to the coming encounter with the enemy, *second* the overwhelming supplies of weapons and armoured transport in evidence everywhere, *third* our unquestioned superiority in the air, disturbed only by occasional sneak raids by the enemy, *fourth* that the Japanese had been trapped and must either withdraw before the rains set in or be annihilated, and *finally* the duty of all of us to our men at the front.

What impressed me most of all was the high morale of our Indian troops who repeatedly assured me that they would not return to their homes until

they have driven away and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Japanese, declared Sir Sultan Ahmed.

Sir Sultan quoted an intelligence officer at the H. Q. of the 14th Army who said: "Neither the Indian soldier nor the civilian wanted his news sugar-coated. The best way of maintaining the present high morale is to push out the news before rumour gained currency."

About the withdrawal from Buthidaung, Sir Sultan pointed out that it would be flooded by the monsoon within next few days and would be useless. It was significant, he said, that Buthidaung had not been occupied by the Japanese after our evacuation of it. That was a measure of its valuelessness.

Sir Sultan covered 4000 miles, in four days.

CONTINUED ALLIED ADVANCE ON THE ASSAM-BURMA FRONT

Here in below is given a day-to-day summary of the operations on the Assam-Burma Front, as collected from different documentary sources.

AIR RAID ALERT IN CALCUTTA.

FALSE ALARM

A report issued by combined headquarters Eastern India, states: An air raid warning was sounded in Calcutta in the early hours of the morning of May 10 followed a few minutes later by the 'all clear,' when the air-craft was identified as friendly.

MAY 8.

Allied troops were attacking at all points on the Kohima front and were making satisfactory progress.

Patrols in the Imphal-Ukhral area reported finding increased evidence of the enemy's heavy casualties in the fighting.

MAY 6.

On the Kohima front Allied troops cleared the enemy from a number of important positions and their advance continued, with Allied aircraft acting in close support. South of the Imphal plain, and near Bishenpore, contact was being maintained with the enemy.

In the Arakan, after a heavy bombardment, the Allies attacked south of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and captured a new hill position, inflicting serious loss on the enemy.

MAY 7.

North and south of Kohima Allied troops were consolidating their recently captured positions.

There was no important development in the area of the Imphal Plain.

In the Arakan, the enemy reacted sharply to the Allied recent successes. The Allies were known to have carried out a readjustment of positions which included withdrawal from Buthidaung.

MAY 8.

On all sectors of the Assam front the Japanese were generally on the defensive. The enemy were strongly under-

attacking to regain forward positions which they had lost, and were in every case suffering disproportionately heavy losses. There was no material change in the neighbourhood of Kohima, where heavy fighting continued. From the Imphal Plain one of Allied patrols penetrated to 28 miles north of Imphal on the Kohima Road.

In the hills north-east of Palel Allied troops captured two villages. On the Palel Road a heavy Japanese attack was repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. South of Imphal Allied troops attacked and took an enemy position, capturing three guns.

West of Bishenpore there were minor clashes involving hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy had suffered heavily.

BOMBAY EXPLOSION TRAGEDY

Commission Of Enquiry Appointed

It was officially stated on April 28 from Military headquarters at Bombay that all reconstruction work in the dock area would be carried out by the military.

Military personnel made very rapid strides in the clearance of debris and the demolition of unsafe structures. Military personnel took over the reconstruction work and would continue until the situation is restored to normal.

A tribute to Bombay's behaviour during the explosions and fire was contained in a telegram from H. E. the Viceroy to the Governor of Bombay. Lord Wavell said:

"I was much struck during my visit to Bombay with the evidence of high morale in the face of a serious calamity. There were many sets of heroism, and the co-operation between the various civil and military services was undoubtedly good. I think Bombay has reason to be proud of herself, and send my congratulations."

Fire insurance companies in Bombay have informed their policy holders, who have sent claims to them in connexion with the losses sustained as the result of the explosions and fires on April 14, of their inability to admit any liability. The decision is based on the view that the fire policies did not cover the risk.

It was announced on May 2 that the Governor-General-in-Council had appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into and report on the causes of the fire and explosions in the Bombay Docks on April 14, and into the adequacy of the action taken before, during and after the disaster.

The Commission will be assisted by five assessors to be appointed by the Government of India.

The Commission of Inquiry will consist of the Hon. Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, President; Mr. S. B. Dhayle, I.C.S. (retired), lately Judge of the Patna High Court; and Rear-Adm. C. S. Holland, R.N.

Mr. N. Storr, I.C.S., will be Secretary to the Commission.

In view of the state of war existing and the consequential considerations of security the Commission will hold its inquiry in camera. Nevertheless, the report of the Commission, except such parts the disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Commission, would be detrimental to the public interest of the successful prosecution of the war will be published for general information.

MAY 9.

Following recent unsuccessful enemy counter-attacks, Allied operations to clear the enemy from the vicinity of Kohima were continued.

In all sectors around the Imphal Plain the Allies obtained local success. East of Kanglatongbi several important hill positions had been occupied. A patrol of the 14th Punjab Regiment surprised a Japanese artillery detachment near Bishenpore, four enemy guns were captured and 35 Japanese were killed.

Two miles south of Bishenpore, following heavy and accurate bombing, Allied infantry supported by tanks drove the enemy from a village.

MAY 10.

North of Imphal and north-east of Kanglatongbi, Allied advance made some headway in difficult country. South of Bishenpore, fighting continued near a village. Many Japanese dead were found. In addition to the capture of four guns already reported, tanks destroyed two others. On the Palel road two enemy attacks were driven back.

In the Kohima area Allied troops continued their operations against Japanese posts on the outskirts of Kohima. Otherwise there was no material change. The enemy was still in some strength in this neighbourhood.

MAY 11.

In the neighbourhood of Kohima there was no major activity. Fighting continued in the outskirts, where Allies improved their positions.

North of Imphal in the Ukhrul Valley, eight miles east of Kanglatongbi, Allied troops captured a position. North of Bishenpore ground forces claimed the destruction of two enemy aircraft and three probably destroyed.

North-east and south-east of Palel Allied patrols inflicted casualties on superior enemy parties. On the Palel road the enemy occupied a small feature which the Allies had evacuated.

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Surgeon-Lt. Dave, whose home is at Allahabad, belongs to the medical branch of the R. I. N. He received his medical training in Britain, and during the voyage—his first in one of H. M. I. ships—his professional skill saved 2 men's lives.

The first patient was an Indian rating of the sloop in which he was serving. The rating was suffering from acute appendicitis with complications, and, while the warship was kept as steady as possible, an operation, difficult in the best of circumstances, was successfully performed.

Later in the voyage, Surgeon-Lt. Dave responded to a call for assistance from a ship of the Royal Navy, to which he proceeded in a sea-boat to perform a major abdominal operation on a youth of 17 belonging to the U. S. Merchant Navy. Although few of the necessary instruments were available, he displayed such skill that the patient's condition, which had been critical, was satisfactory eight hours later.

On another occasion Surgeon-Lt. Dave was transferred from H. M. I. ship to a merchant vessel to attend men wounded in a bombing attack.

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*Special Article***The First Municipal Election In Calcutta**

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE story of the Justices of the Peace is intimately connected with the first beginnings of Municipal Government in Calcutta. In the previous article on this subject, published in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of the 6th May last, I have described how the Justices of the Peace were first appointed in 1794, their duties and functions, their ups and downs, how their numbers and powers were subsequently curtailed almost to extinction, and brought the reader up to the year 1841, when the freshly appointed Justices of the Peace held their first meeting under the new Municipal Act. By this Act the entire system was overhauled, and the powers and duties of the Justices mainly confined to deal with the lighting and conservancy of the town. They had no longer to supervise the working of the "Watch and Ward" i.e., Police, nor to deal with the assessment and collection of taxes, these functions being allotted to separate authorities. In the present article, before describing further the doings of the Justices, in order to complete the picture of the first beginnings of Municipal Government in Calcutta, as well as in view of the General Municipal Election recently held, I will first give a brief description of the first Municipal elections held in Calcutta. Following this, I will give extracts from some proceedings of the Meetings held by the Justices in 1841, as reported in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of that year and reprinted in the *Calcutta Monthly Journal*, from whose century-old, brown and crumbling pages they have been taken. I have added my own notes or comments wherever required, so that the reader may obtain some glimpses of the conditions prevailing in Calcutta a century ago.

The first Municipal Election of which anything like a complete record is available, was held on the 29th December, 1819. At this time, as I have recorded elsewhere, the town of Calcutta was split up into four Divisions viz. :—

- I. Bagbazar to Meehuabazar Street.
- II. Cotton Street to Lalbazar.
- III. Bowbazar to Dharamtolla.
- IV. South Dharamtolla to Chowringhee.

The number of Commissioners, called at that time the "Commissioners for the Improvement of Calcutta", to be elected was only four, i.e., one from each Division. (The Justices were also nominated, one from each Division). The Electoral Roll was prepared by the Municipal officials, but the Election was conducted by officers under the Sheriff of Calcutta. This first Election was held in tents for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, and in the Town Hall for the 4th. The names of the candidates were as follows :—

- 1st (or Upper North Division)—
Woomes Chunder Ghose.
Bhoobun Mohan Mitter.
Khetter Mohun Saha.

- 2nd (or Lower North Division) —
Peary Mohun Dey.
Tarinay Churn Banerjee.
- 3rd (or Upper South Division) —
Dinnoobundhoo Dey.
Sham Chund Bose.
Doorgadas Ghose.
- 4th (or Lower South Division)—
John Newmarch
Thomas Henry Lemaistre.
H. H. Watts.
Brindabun Chunder Bose.

As is done in our day, there were some withdrawals by candidates before the fateful day of the elections, and it is interesting to note that one of the candidates, Mr. Lemaistre, who was the Manager or Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, informed the Sheriff, in retiring from the contest, that his reasons for doing so would be fully set out in the columns of his paper. Thus the final list stood as follows :—

- Division I—
Bhoobun Mohan Mitter.
Woomes Chunder Ghose.
Khetter Mohun Saha.
- Division II—
Tarinay Churn Banerjee.
Peary Mohun Dey.
- Division III—
Dinnoobundhoo Dey.
- Division IV—
H. H. Watts.

It is, therefore, evident that the last two were elected uncontested. After the elections were over, there were charges and counter-charges of corruption, malpractices, etc., as is usual in our day, and in this connection Mr. Charles Moore in his book "The Sheriffs of Calcutta" remarks :—

"When the elections were over, along came the usual charges of false voting papers and the hundred and one trifles of corruption which seem to be inherent in all elections of this kind. From which it is evident that the West had as little to teach the East in 1849 as it has in the present hour, of how Municipal elections should be conducted if a majority of votes be the target aimed at."

I will now come to the meetings of the Justices of the Peace, who were endeavouring to establish or improve civic amenities as far as lay in their power. How backward Calcutta was in matters of essential civic amenities such as street-lighting, etc., will be apparent from two extracts from newspapers of the twenties of the 19th century. In the *Calcutta Gazette* of 19th February, 1818 we read :—

"We observe with much satisfaction the great improvement to the comfort and convenience of the residents in Chowringhee, by the road being watered from the corner of the Dhurumtollah to the Chowringhee Theatre" (i.e., the present Theatre Road).

In the *India Gazette* of 1822 we find the following :—

"Though there is no public regulation or agreement for lighting the town of Calcutta, we are happy to observe that the public are supplied with light."

"these, which by the power of example may by-and-bye spread widely over the town. At the Government House gate, lamps have been suspended which throw out a cheerful light across the street. . . . In Chowringhee too, we have observed lamps lighted at the gate of some two or three private mansions."

Now let us see what, some two decades later, the Justices of the Peace were discussing at their meetings (in 1841):—

"Considerable conversation of a desultory nature ensued, on the subject being mooted, of certain complaints in regard to the offensive effluvia which proceeds from the drains near Bright and Co's and Pittar's establishments. These drains are very extensive in their course, and are the receptacle of all kitchen filth and a thousand nauseous kinds of ordure of the several parts of the town along which they run. Their water-flow is extremely imperfect and enough to breed the worst consequences to the unfortunate folks who live within the reach of their offensive exhalations. The upshot of the entire deliberations was that the drains in question were pronounced public nuisances and required to be remedied but as there was no formal complaint before the meeting, the matter was postponed for future consideration."

This *laissez faire* policy of the newly appointed Justices bears a remarkable family likeness to the doings of the Commissioners and Councillors of our day, who are no whit behind their fore-runners, the Justices of the Peace, in the gentle art of putting an unpleasant matter quickly "on the shelf." The proceedings also give a lurid picture of the conditions of sanitation in Calcutta in the mid-nineteenth century period. The next point discussed at this meeting was the subject of kitchen-filth, etc., being thrown out into the street for removal by the "dirt-carts."

"As this was thought materially calculated to increase the already insupportable condition of public drains, it was determined to put forth a public notification prohibiting the inhabitants from throwing any description of filth whatever out of their houses under a penalty of ten rupees. It was also resolved that every household should have a cesspool of its own for the deposit of filth, which was to be handed over to the dirt-carts. . . which latter were to go about daily for the purpose of receiving the contents of the cess-pools, being provided with bells to announce their arrival"

Alas! for these "pious resolutions." The threat of a penalty for throwing out kitchen filth on the roadway has a familiar ring about it, and after the lapse of a hundred years I believe it was only a few months ago that a Notice appeared in the Calcutta newspapers over the signature of the Chief Executive Officer, prohibiting the throwing out of refuse on the streets except between certain fixed hours, on pains and penalties. So we see how history has a knack of repeating itself over and over again! At that time there was no *Statesman* to conduct a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign and to print pages full of pictures of heaps and stacks of garbage and refuse accumulated on the streets, nor any Health Publicity Department to instil civic consciousness into backward or recalcitrant rate-payers. In spite of all this, however, the net result seems to be the same, and a hundred years have made no appreciable difference in the situation.

The proceedings of other meetings held during 1841, are given as below:—

At a meeting of the Magistrates held on the 28th April, an enormous heap of bills was scrutinised and passed, which occupied the best portion of the time. . . . It appeared that the disbursements for cleaning the town only for one month amounted to no less a sum than about six thousand rupees. . . . In the course of passing these bills, it transpired that the carts for watering the extent of the Government House compound were supported by the Municipal funds. It became a question whether Lord Auckland had any claim to such an indulgence and whether it was not calculated to establish a dangerous precedent, which might induce other individuals to come forward to have their compounds and yards watered also at the expense of the Municipal funds. After some discussion it was finally arranged that although the indulgence has hitherto been permitted, it should be forthwith discontinued.

Some cursory hints were thrown out for regulating the lighting with regard to moonlight and dark nights. The subject was referred to the Superintendent of Roads for suggestions and remarks.

A somewhat similar hint fell from the Chief Magistrate about trying footpaths along public thoroughfares. The experiment was considered desirable, to accustom the people to this innovation.

The dirty drains in Hastings Street near Mr. Black's, having been inspected by Mr. Blackquiere, were ordered to be covered.

A plan and written tender were put in for lighting up the Town with Gas. The enormous sum of two lakhs, twenty six thousand and nine hundred rupees was computed to be necessary for the construction of the works only. The Magistrates, however, did not entertain the proposal on the score that they had to do with contracts only, and had no available capital at their disposal for objects like the one in question.

Some talk ensued on the subject of the clerk of the sessions charging the fee of one rupee for every letter received from house-proprietors relating to complaints about the amount of the Assessment.

From the above extracts we see that the Justices were now bold enough to put their foot down on the "indulgence" allowed to the Governor-General in the matter of watering the Government House compound at the cost of the Municipal funds. The hint of the Chief Magistrate about "trying footpaths" is interesting, and his reasons also, *viz.*, that he wanted "to accustom the people" to this tremendous innovation! As a matter of fact, it was in 1858, that the first footpath in Calcutta was laid out in Chowringhee, by filling up the open drain running along its length in front of the houses. We also see that the tender for lighting the streets with gas-lamps, estimated to cost "the enormous sum of Rs. 2,26,900" was rejected by the Justices. It was 16 years later, in 1857, that the arrangements made with the Oriental Gas Co., were sanctioned by Government, under which they were to supply 600 lamps. Chowringhee was the first road to be so lighted, and the lamps were first lit on 6th July, 1857. The name of Mr. Blaquiére (spelt in the report as "Blackquiere") mentioned above is an old and well-known one in Calcutta. William Coste Blaquiére came to Calcutta sometime about 1775, was in later life Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, and

died at a very ripe old age. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* in 1852, remarks about him:—

"The house next to the Boitakhana was occupied by Mr. Blackquiere the oldest inhabitant of Calcutta now in his 92nd year, 78 of which have been passed in Calcutta, where he arrived a fortnight after the execution of Nundcoomar, a lad of 14 years. He has seen the *Maidan* all rice-field."

In the concluding portion of the report of the meeting there is mention of a fee of one rupee chargeable for every letter objecting to the assessment. In the present day when the finances of the Corporation are causing headaches among those in authority, and the "Gurner Report" embracing proposals for reduction of expenditure and increase of income is the topic of the day I make a free present of the idea to the authorities. A charge of one rupee per each letter of objection to assessment received by the Corporation would bring in a fair sum every year.

In conclusion, I will quote a small news-item from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for March 1841, as follows:—

"It is stated that the long-cherished idea of draining the Salt Water lakes is likely to experience immediate practical attention, Government having referred the subject to the Municipal Committee."

I will only remind the reader that it was two or three months ago that we read in the newspapers of a meeting held by the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Chief Engineers of the Government as well as the Corporation, and other experts, to draw up a plan for reclaiming the salt-water lakes to the east of the city. So we see that the matter has been engaging the attention of the authorities for just over a hundred years, it being a "long-cherished plan" even in 1841, but the lakes still remain in their pristine condition. It seems probable that our grand-children will also hear about plans for the reclamation of this area.

Health & Hygiene

To Avoid Heat Sickness

[By MORRIS FISHWEIN, M.D., *Editor of Journal of the American Medical Association and Hygiene, Health Magazine*]

AS the summer approaches, we must give more and more attention to the problem of the prevention of heat sickness. Many a worker employed at glass and metal furnaces, rolling mills, open pit mines, etc., is going to be overcome by heat, due not only to the season, but also to long hours of work and prolonged exposure to heat.

Dr. L. S. Arling, of the Minnesota State Medical Association's Committee on Industrial Health, has listed a few simple rules for the prevention of heat sickness. Unfortunately, most workers have come to believe that a few salt tablets are all that is necessary to prevent heat stroke, because they will replenish the salt that is lost from the body by excessive sweating. It is true that loss of salt is an important factor, but it is not the only factor in heat stroke.

In summer, workers need a diet low in fat, and should depend on foods which they have learned from experience are easily digested. They should take plenty of water, and if they wish, may take fresh fruit juices, milk or carbonated drinks to keep up the water supply. Although beer and ale are permissible in small quantities, drinks high in alcohol content are likely to increase the possibility of heat stroke. Small amounts of fluid taken frequently are better than a large amount taken at one time. Consumption of excessive fluids leaves the drinker bloated, with pressure on his stomach and diaphragm and with a possible associated nausea and vomiting when he tries to resume work. Ice-cold drinks should always be consumed slowly, so as to give the stomach, through its circulation, plenty of time to warm the drink to the temperature of the body.

Among foods not easily digested in hot weather are fried foods, heavily spiced foods, and material that is thick with fiber.

Especially important during the hot season is the provision of short periods of recreation between

the hours of work. A cool shower or tub bath before going to work and after coming home will do much to minimize the effects of a job in an overheated plant.

It has been established that when people are working hard under a hot temperature they perspire greatly and thus lose salt from the body. For that reason workers are now provided with salt tablets of 5 grains each, which they may take as needed. The use of such tablets is best limited to not more than two tablets every two hours. Some people can take more, but there is little reason for taking more and there is always the possibility of upsetting the stomach and digestion by excessive salt.

Some salt tablets are made with added sugar content, which helps to make them more palatable. Sometimes also the tablets mixed with sugar are less difficult for the digestion than those that are made of pure salt.

CALCUTTA'S HEALTH PROBLEMS IMPRESSIONS OF THE MADRAS VICE-CHANCELLOR

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and a Member of the Health Survey Development Committee in a recent interview said that some members of the Committee during their recent visit in Calcutta and its suburbs had inspected several of the medical institutions in the city, examined the conditions of medical relief, training of nurses, maternity and child welfare works and the conditions pertaining to medical education etc. He regretted, he was not in a position to express his views at this stage as he had to submit his report to the General Committee.

* Asked about the food problem and conditions of destitutes Dr. A. L. Mudaliar said that he had not sufficient time to make a thorough study of the question. He gathered that the conditions were improving and decidedly better. There were, however, many destitutes in hospitals who were sick and he gathered that a fair number of them were from the mofussil. He felt that if the people of Calcutta were to energise themselves a little more and if a larger number were to interest themselves in the problem of the poor, the conditions would rapidly and greatly improve. He gathered that the outlook in regard to the food situation was more hopeful. But of that he could not, of course, speak with any first-hand knowledge.

Asked about the threat of epidemics in Calcutta Dr. Mudaliar seemed rather distressed. He confessed that he was surprised to find that the provision for the treatment of infectious diseases was somewhat primitive. He could not believe it when

crowding and insanitation. If timely steps were not taken and rigid isolation, compulsory vaccination and revaccination were not insisted upon, he was afraid the epidemic would break out into a pandemic. Calcutta was ideally situated for isolating such cases. There was no reason why as in London small-pox cases should not be isolated and treated in hospital ships in the Hooghly, or why a 1,000-bed hospital should not be immediately improvised for the treatment of infectious diseases with proper accommodation for observation, isolation, treatment and after-care of such patients. He realized Calcutta was facing many difficulties and that it was facing them bravely. That gave him hope that the Corporation, the public and the authorities would all harmoniously and in a joint endeavour try and see that the dangers are averted.

INDIA'S POST-WAR HEALTH PROBLEMS

A THIRTY-YEAR PLAN ENVISAGED

A comprehensive scheme to provide medical relief in all the seven lakhs villages in India, apart from urban areas, by employment of nearly three lakhs of doctors, spread over a period of 30 years, forms the basis of inquiry by the sub-committee appointed by the Government of India for making recommendations on post-war health in the country.

This is revealed by Mr. L. K. Maitra and Capt. Banerjee of the B group of the sub-committee, which was in Karachi, in connection with their enquiry into the health and hygiene conditions in Sind.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Committee, stressed the need for one unifying administration for public health and medical relief and suggested that the centre should direct provincial organisations. The 30-year plan, he added, is intended to be carried to a successful conclusion by five-year phases of development of increasing the output of the trained personnel and widening the scope of research and relief throughout India.

he was told that the Corporation of Calcutta had no infectious diseases hospital of its own. Cases of infectious diseases like cholera, small-pox were admitted into the wards of general hospitals situated in the heart of the city. He visited one of the cholera wards in one of the general hospitals and was shocked to find that over hundred cases of cholera were being treated in two wards, the total accommodation of which did not exceed thirty beds. He felt that it was a state of affairs pregnant with the possibilities of grave danger to the city and the province, particularly at a time like this when the health and welfare of the floating population of Calcutta was of considerable importance. Small-pox was in epidemic form and here, again, the provision made for isolation and treatment of the sick was very primitive, small-pox cases being admitted into the wards of a single general hospital with consequent over-

INFANT MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA

Reference to the "appalling infant mortality of Calcutta" was made by Dr. Lazarus of the Health Survey and Development Committee, when, with Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, another member of the Committee, she attended a party given in Calcutta by Dr. Subodh Mitra.

Dr. Lazarus suggested that there should be an *ad hoc* medical committee to inspect and supervise maternity homes under the Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Mitra said that there were about 130,000 births in Bengal every year; but the Government had done very little to prevent or even to reduce maternal mortality which was higher here than in any other province. Schemes had been prepared and accepted, but never given effect to. The recommendation of the Health Survey Committee, he however hoped, would not have the same fate.

VACCINE FOR TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY

New York, May 6.

Progress with two promising types of vaccine for treatment of dysentery—one of the major military problems of the war—was reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists which ended its first meeting here yesterday—*Reuter*.

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Corporation Commercial And Health Museums

Ninth Anniversary Meeting

Warm appreciations of the services rendered to the city of Calcutta by the Commercial and Health Museums of the Calcutta Corporation were expressed at a public meeting held to commemorate the Ninth Anniversary of the foundation of the Museums at their premises at College Street Market on Tuesday last, May 9.

Presiding over the function Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Mayor of Calcutta opened an exhibition depicting "Man's march against disease and death."

Extending a cordial welcome to the guests Mr. S. M. Yakub, Officiating Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, said that the work carried on at the Museums was not only educative but also very useful and essential for the comprehensive well-being of the citizens. The Corporation was anxious to see healthy young men with robust optimism anxious to build up a career for themselves. Commercial Museum had worked hard and had stimulated hundreds of young men to take to new enterprises and endeavours.

Presenting the annual report of the activities of the Commercial and Health Museums, Mr. Jnananjan Neogi, Officer in charge, said that in those days one repeatedly heard of post war reconstruction and post war planning. It was not very difficult to get up a post war reconstruction plan with ink, pen and paper. But a plan presupposed a will. Where was that will in the State and in the policy either in White Hall or Delhi to give effect to a plan. Further, Mr. Neogi added, the question of reconstruction did not arise in a country where there had been no constructive economic mass prosperity. After 200 years of British administration in India one found that per capita daily income to-day did not exceed 10 pice. Who was responsible for this state of affairs, Mr. Neogi enquired. None but the selfish industrial policy insisted upon by Clive Street and supported by Downing Street.

As a result of the famine, Mr. Neogi proceeded, village industries had been uprooted and the artisans had been debilitated. The task of rehabilitating such industries and artisans was the inescapable duty of the Government. The Commercial Museum had received over 1,000 enquiries during the year from rural areas, from enterprising young men to take up some rural industries, but their enquirers would not be able to do anything according to its suggestions as there was no state policy to provide facilities for rural industries and the marketing of such products.

Mr. D. N. Sen, M.L.A., Dr. A. C. Ukil and Councillor Bhupendra Nath Basu eulogised the services of the Commercial and Health Museums.

Declaring the exhibition open the Mayor recalled the help he had received from the Health Publicity Department in removing to a considerable extent the erroneous impression from the public mind that for the heaps of garbage and refuse in the city the Corporation was solely responsible. The Department had also done a lot in awakening the sanitary consciousness among the public. As to the "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign the Mayor expressed the hope that with the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor and the public the Corporation would be able to accomplish something substantial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

WARD 21 ELECTION DISPUTE

Councillor Bejoy Banerjee Agrees To Resign

Before Mr. Justice Sen of the Calcutta High Court, this was an application by the petitioner Ramadeb Chaudhuri, a barrister, for setting aside the election of the respondent Bejoy Kumar Banerjee who was declared elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from General Constituency, Ballygunge (Ward No. 21) at the last Municipal General Election held on March 29 last.

The petitioner who was a candidate for election as a councillor from the above Ward stated that the election of the respondent procured or induced by corrupt practices mainly of false personation. He further alleged that false statements concerning him were published in that it was stated "under alias" that the petitioner was a non-Hindu. In the circumstances the petitioner submitted that the respondent's election was void.

The respondent denied the allegations made. He denied that he or any of his agents committed any corrupt practice. He also denied that there was any false personation or publication of any false statement concerning the petitioner.

A settlement was reached in the application on the following terms:—(1) The respondent to forthwith tender his resignation as a Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta from Ward No. 21, General Constituency. He further undertakes not to withdraw his resignation. (2) In the premises this application shall stand withdrawn. (3) This order shall not be drawn up until such resignation is finally accepted. (4) If the resignation is not accepted by the Corporation within three months from the date hereof or the respondent acts as a councillor until bye-election, then this order will stand vacated and the petitioner will be at liberty to proceed with the application in the same way and manner as if no order for withdrawal has been made. (5) Respondent undertakes to support and render all assistance to the petitioner if the petitioner stands as a candidate at the resulting bye-election in the said Ward. (6) The costs of the petitioner as between party and party to be paid by the respondent. Such costs to be assessed by the respondent's attorney.

His lordship ordered accordingly.

WARD NO. 11 ELECTION DISPUTE

Petition Against Sir H. S. Paul Dismissed

Mr. Justice Sen of the Calcutta High Court dismissed the election petition of the petitioner Arun Bhushan Roy, an elector, for setting aside the election of the respondent, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation from the General Constituency, Ward No. 2 (Kumartuli).

Sir Hari Sankar was elected unopposed in the last general election of the Corporation and his election was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on March 9, 1944. On April 6, 1944, the names of persons who were elected on contest were published in the Calcutta Gazette, Sir Hari

Sankar's name was not published in that list. On April 17, 1944, the present petition was filed.

The ground on which the election was sought to be set aside was that Sir Hari Sankar had a share or interest in a contract with the Corporation and was disqualified from being a councillor by reason of Section 22 (1) (g) of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the respondents raised a preliminary objection as to the maintainability of the petition.

In his judgment, his lordship said that it was not disputed that the only section of the Act under which an application to set aside an election could be made, was Section 46. If an election was challenged on the ground that a person was not qualified to be elected a Councillor, then that person must be one whose name had been published under Sub-section (8) of the Act. The next question was whether Sub-section (8), regarding publication of the names of candidates elected, applied both to contested and uncontested elections, or whether its application was limited to contested elections only. On this point his lordship held that Section 29 (8) related to the publication of the names of candidates elected at both contested and uncontested elections. Accordingly, it was held that the publication of Sir Hari Sankar's name on March 9, 1944, was a publication within the meaning of Section 29 (8) of the Act.

His lordship said that the position was that Sir Hari Sankar's name had been published on March 9 last and on no other date. That publication was either one under Section 29 (8) or it was not. If it was not, then there had been no publication of Sir Hari Sankar's name under Section 29 (8) of the Act and this petition, for setting aside his election, must fail, as his lordship had held that such publication was a prerequisite to an application like the present one. If, however, the publication on March 9 be treated as a publication under Section 29 (8), then the petition for setting aside this election must be made within eight days thereafter. The present petition not having been made within that time, must fail.

The petition was accordingly dismissed with costs.

WARD III ELECTION ECHO

The Story Of An Altercation

An echo of the last Corporation election was heard before Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. Justice Blank when Mr. Bireswar Chatterjee moved an application on behalf of the complainant-petitioner Bibhuti Bhushan Das against an order of the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, discharging the accused opposite party, Chandra Sekhar Gupta, described to be a sub-assessor of the Corporation.

The petitioner alleged that on March 17 last, the accused along with others came to the petitioner's locality and openly began to canvass for Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who was a candidate for Municipal election from Ward No. III. When the accused and others came up to the petitioner and canvassed for Mr. Chaudhuri, the petitioner objected to the accused, canvassing for votes as an employee of the Corporation. This led to an altercation in course of which the accused and two of his companions fell upon the petitioner, abused him and assaulted him. The petitioner filed a complaint and the Magistrate summoned the accused under Sec. 323 I.P.C. The accused then filed a petition in which it was *inter alia* stated that the accused being a Sub-Assessor could not take part in the matter of canvassing and the charge against him was groundless. The Magistrate, the petitioner alleged, without taking any evidence discharged the accused under Sec. 253 Cr. P. C. as the charge against the accused seemed to the Magistrate to be groundless. In the circumstances the present application was made.

Then lordships issued a rule.

Calcutta News & Views

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Eighty-Fourth Birthday Celebrations

Rabindranath's contributions to world culture and literature and his unique achievements in the realm of Bengali literature were recalled at a number of public functions organised in observance of his 84 birthday in Calcutta on Monday last (May 8, 1944).

Presiding at a function organised by Thirthasath Parishad at the *Daily Krishak* office, Mr. Premendra Mitra said that there was no meanness or narrowness in the Poet. He was a towering personality who soared high above the narrow limitations of his environment. He was a seer who saw ahead of him. He transcended the narrow confines of time and space. He did not merely live in the present but drew sustenance from the past and saw visions of the future. Every inch a poet, his natural sympathies were with the oppressed and the down-trodden of the world. His "Letters from Russia" revealed his keen insight into men and things.

Presiding at a function organised by members of the University Institute at the Institute Hall, Dr. Panchanan Neogi said that Rabindra literature would enthral people in all ages and climes. Tagore was great not only as a poet but also as a man. He had enriched the world's thoughts by his own. Dr. Neogi exhorted all to work for the success of Visva-Bharati, the Poet's richest legacy to his countrymen.

Rev. Panna Siri of Ceylon said that the Poet was an embodiment of the highest culture. His words breathed poetry.

Under the auspices of the Ram Mohun Library, the birthday celebration of Rabindranath was observed in Rammohun Library Hall before a large gathering. Mr. Churu Ch. Bhattacharjee, Secretary, Visva-Bharati Publishing Department, opened the function.

Resolutions requesting Government to declare the 25th of Baisakh (the day on which Poet Rabindranath Tagore was born) as a public holiday and urging the Calcutta Corporation to name a principal thoroughfare in the city, if possible, the Chowringhee Road, after the Poet were passed at a meeting held at Chhaya Cinema Hall, Manicktala, on Sunday, May 7.

The meeting was organised by different periodicals for children and a number of organisations of the city in connection with the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Poet.

A third resolution asked the organisers of all celebrations held in honour of the Poet to contribute to the Visva-Bharati fund.

Mr. Anath Nath Bose presided and Mr. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharjee, Editor, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, was the chief guest.

The "Jugantar" office also observed the anniversary with a picturesque ceremony. The function which was presided over by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker was attended by many prominent litterateurs, artists and journalists.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh who performed the opening of the function dwelt on the many-sided genius of Rabindranath and his contributions to national life. The message which Rabindranath had preached through his works should serve, said Mr. Ghosh, as a beacon light to the war-stricken world and if followed it would pave the way for real peace all over the world.

Mr. Sarker said that Rabindranath not only inspired the present generation but would continue to do so for generations to come. Not only Indians, he said, were inspired by his writings, but great men all over the world drew inspiration from them. Continuing Mr. Sarker said that when he visited England in 1936, he met Mr. Ramsay McDonald, the then Premier. Mr. McDonald told Mr. Sarker that on account of his very busy life he had failed to maintain personal correspondence with Rabindranath, but asked Mr. Sarker to communicate to the Poet that in the midst of the soul wracking busy life which he as Premier had to live, he made time to read Rabindranath's works to draw inspiration. Mr. Sarker concluded by appealing to all to follow the life and message of Rabindranath and Gandhiji, the two great sons of India.

Mr. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor of the *Jugantar* who had dedicated his new book of poems *Jiban-Mritya* to Rabindranath recited a poem from the book. There were recitations of Rabindranath's poems and his songs were sung.

The Visva-Bharati has received Rs. 50,000 from one of its benefactors, of which Rs. 25,000 has been earmarked for the Rabindranath Memorial Fund and the remainder for the building up of a permanent fund for rural work at Srimuketa. The Visva-Bharati has also received Rs. 5,000 from the Indian Relief Committee of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society for relief work.

UNIVERSITY AND THE SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

"The reform of secondary education in Bengal is as much a concern of Calcutta University as of anybody else, but as an academic body, it cannot possibly reconcile itself to any proposals which, in the name of reform, are only designed to make education the sport of party politics or communal passion, stated the report adopted by the University Syndicate on the Bengal Secondary Education Bill at its meeting on May 5 last. "To such a measure the University can never lend its support," the report added.

The report, which will be placed at a special meeting of the Senate on May 11, stated: The University must record its regret that Government should not have thought it fit to invite its opinion on the Bill. Not only are all the objectionable features of the past Bills fully maintained in this, but they have been emphasized in such a pronounced form as to completely overshadow its academic aspects. Most of the redeeming features of the previous Bills have also been withheld. In particular, the attitude of Government towards the University and their intentions regarding the matriculation examination or the payment of compensation to the University have been left wholly undisclosed. Apart from these the Bill has been introduced at a time which, in the opinion of the University, is singularly inopportune for the consideration of any legislation seeking to affect the future of secondary education in this province.

The Bill professes to provide for the regulation, control and development of secondary education. Of control and regulations there is enough, and that by the Government at every turn, reducing the supposed autonomy of the Board to a sheer mockery; but as for development the only provision made is in the descriptive definition of "secondary education" in clause 2 (1) (M) supported by any guarantees that action will be taken to carry out a real expansion of secondary education on the lines envisaged therein.

In addition when one looks at the meagre financial provision made in the Bill one can hardly avoid the suspicion that the real object is not so much a planned development of secondary education on sound lines, as a tightening of control over existing institutions, involving perhaps the suppression of many of them without providing better substitutes in their places.

The whole Bill appears to be nominated from beginning to end by motives other than educational. For the first time the principle of separate representation by committees has been introduced in the constitution of the Board, the Executive Council of the committees and even the University as such has been given no representation on those bodies.

The University has purposely refrained from entering into detailed criticism of the provisions of the Bill. The whole Bill is so radically unsound that no tinkering here and there can reduce it to an acceptable shape, and the University will, therefore, urge on Government with all the earnestness at its command to drop this measure altogether.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE BILL

As a protest against the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, a general *hartal* was observed in Calcutta on Sunday, May 7, some shops being closed. In the Bhowanipur area, nearly all markets were closed. In other areas only a few shops were affected. In the evening, at several protest meetings, the Bill was criticized.

The Board of Christian Higher Education has passed a resolution opposing the communal basis of representation on the Board proposed to be set up by the Bill.

CALCUTTA'S MORTALITY

Deaths from this disease during the week ended May 4 totalled 98 against 95 in the previous week. The figures for the corresponding two weeks last year were 38 and 21 respectively. Attacks last week numbered 274 against 272 in the week before. Attacks during the corresponding two weeks last year were 132 and 102.

Small-pox is an even more serious problem. During the week ended May 6, it accounted for no fewer than 320 deaths, registering however a fall of 36 compared with the previous week's figure. Malaria caused 47 deaths, a decrease of six. The number of paupers recorded as having died was 236, a decrease of 20.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,169 compared with 1,224 in the previous week. Recorded mortality in the city for the corresponding two weeks last year were 483 and 560. The huge difference between these 1944 and 1943 sets of figures remains unexplained.

Advocating the establishment of an autonomous Board to control and develop secondary education in the province, the resolution says that such a Board should include a smaller nominated element and a larger representation of those engaged in secondary education, irrespective of the community to which they belong.

The resolution further points out that the Bill excludes from representation on the Board, the Indian Christian community which has made one of the largest contributions to higher education in the province.

MINISTER EXPLAINS THE BILL

The principles and provisions of the Secondary Education Bill are of a fundamentally progressive character which will greatly help to accelerate the educational regeneration of this province; it is fraught with immense possibilities," declared the Education Minister (Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) when moving the first reading of the Bill in the Bengal Assembly on May 10 last.

The Bill, which provides for the regulation, control and development of secondary education, proposes to establish a Board with authority over secondary schools of all types throughout the province. The Board is to be a large body representative of all interests and is to be responsible in general for the framing of policy and the determination of

ideals. There will be an Executive Council containing a strong representation of expert educationists. This body will be responsible for the actual administration and executive work. Special committees with statutory powers are also to be set up to safeguard the interests of various communities and special types of education.

The Minister said that a quarter of a century ago the Sadler Commission recommended the establishment of a Statutory Board of Secondary Education, but attempts at legislation by successive Governments for the establishment of such a Board had so far failed.

The present Bill represented the ninth and he hoped the last attempt of its kind to place a measure like this on the Statute Book. On almost each of these occasions Government sought the advice of Calcutta University and the Bill was wrecked on the rock of the University's opposition.

He denied the charge that changes had been effected in the Bill to extend official power and impair the autonomy of the Board and said that instead of increasing official control the Bill if passed would reduce it to the minimum. At present Government exercised a large measure of control and influence through their inspectorate, distribution of grants in aid, scholarships and stipends and by prescribing courses of studies below the matriculation classes. Under this Bill all these including the entire inspectorate would be handed over to the Board, and only a modicum of indirect influence would be retained in the hands of Government.

Of the 55 members of the proposed Board eight would be Government officials including two inspecting officers, and either nominated members. There would, therefore, be an overwhelming non-official majority. Far from attempting an increase of official control the measure contemplated an almost complete divestment of Government control.

As regards compensating Calcutta University, it was proposed at the earliest possible opportunity, after the Bill had been passed to introduce legislation to amend the Universities Act in which provision would be made releasing Calcutta University from the responsibility of conducting the Matriculation Examination and vesting the right to hold this examination in the Secondary Education Board. Government yielded to none in their desire to see the University placed on a sound financial basis. When the proposed Universities Amendment Bill was prepared, provision for compensating the University, as contained in the Bill of 1942, would be incorporated in the amending Bill.

DEATH OF MR. KUMAR SANKAR ROY

The death occurred from heart failure of Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy, member, Council of State, on Sunday, May 7, at 3 p.m. at his residence at 44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

A scion of the well-known zemunder family of Teota in the district of Dacca, the late Mr. Roy was an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court and joined the Swarajya party founded by the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly and then to the Council of State on Congress tickets.

The late Mr. Roy was 62 years old at the time of his death and he leaves behind his widow, the only son and a widowed daughter to mourn his loss. He was a cousin of Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and the elder brother of Dr. K. S. Roy.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The activities of the Indian Statistical Institute during 1943-44, were reviewed at its annual meeting held at the Statistical Laboratory of the Presidency College, Calcutta, Prof. S. N. Bose presiding.

Sample survey of the area and yield of jute, *mus* and *aman* paddy crops in Bengal and of *rebi* crops in Bihar, were among the important activities of the Institute.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year:— President—Mr. N. R. Sarker; Vice-Presidents—Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. E. T. Cordwell, Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Dr. J. B. Grant, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. Chand Mul Rajgharia, Sir Shri Ram, Sir C. V. Ramani, Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy. Dr. Satya Churan Law and Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis continue to be Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively.

LORD BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Speeches on the life and teachings of Lord Buddha were made by different speakers at a well attended public meeting held at Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday evening, May 7, in commemoration of the birth, enlightenment and ascension of Buddha.

The meeting which was organised by the Mahabodhi Society of India in celebration of 'Baisaki Purnima' was presided over by Dr. Bimala Churn Law.

Speakers included Dr. Binoy Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Keshab Gupta, Miss Albert, Mr. Meher Chand and Dr. Panchanan Neogy.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Amundilal Poddar, inaugurated the meeting and Mr. Philip R. Badhy, Vice Consul for the United States of America in Calcutta, was among those present at the function.

The day's programme which commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning and concluded late in the evening, included offering of 'pujals', distribution of rice and cloths to the poor, 'sangadaha' to Vikhans, distribution of sanctified food, and distribution of food to hospital patients.

Exposition of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha was also arranged on the occasion. The relics included a tooth of the Lord presented to the Society by Lord Ronaldshay, a former Governor of Bengal.

MUSLIM LADY CHEMIST

Mrs. Amina Rahman, the first Muslim lady research student in the department of Applied Chemistry of Calcutta University has been awarded one of the Adair Dutt Research Fund scholarships to conduct methods of estimation of the vitamin of the 'B' group and their assay in Indian food-stuffs (nutrition). Mrs. Rahman is conducting her researches under Prof. B. C. Guha of the University.

LT-COL. KIRWAN

Lt. Col. E. O'G. Kirwan, I.M.S., who is leaving Calcutta shortly on retirement from service, was entertained by friends at a farewell luncheon party at the Great Eastern Hotel, Major-General W. C. Paton, Surgeon-General, Bengal presiding, and Mr. Justice Henderson praised Col. Kirwan's work as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College Hospitals, and head of the Eye Infirmary. Reference was also made to his services on behalf of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal.

DR. B. B. BANERJEE DEAD

The death has occurred in Benares at the age of 74 of Dr. Benode Behari Banerjee, former Consul-General to Bolivia in India, and Consul for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominica. Dr. Banerjee started his career in 1903 as Consul for Liberia in Calcutta and retired from Consular service in 1939. He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London and member of many medical and scientific societies of Britain and Spain. He was also the author of several books on philosophy and medical science.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN STARTS FOR CHINA

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan left for Chungking on Saturday morning, May 6 last.

Sir Sarvapalli had been invited by the Chinese Government to visit Educational and Cultural Institutions in China. During his stay in China which is likely to last for about a month Sir Sarvapalli will lecture on "Indian Thought" and the cultural relationship between India and China.

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" 143-144	0 8 0	Do.	" 259	0 10 0	Do.	" 49	1 5 6	
" 145-146	0 8 0	Do.	" 260	0 10 0	Do.	" 86-3	1 1 0	
" 147-148	0 8 0	Do.	" 267-268	0 12 0	Butter.	Business to be approved by the Committee.	1 1 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 149	0 4 0	Do.	" 268-269	0 12 0	Do.			
" 150-151	0 8 0	Do.	" 269-271	1 0 0	Bread & Confectionery.			
" 152-153	0 8 0	Do.	" 282-283	1 0 0	Do.	Hardware.	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 154-155	0 9 0	Do.	B. 45	0 8 0	Mutton.	" 107	2 8 0	
" 156-157	0 11 0	Dry Fruits.	" 68	1 4 0	Mudikhana	" 108-109	2 8 0	
" 158-160	0 13 6	Do.			Do.	" 110	2 5 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 160-163	0 9 0	Do.			Spices.	" 114	0 10 0	
" 164-169	1 7 9	Do.						
" 170-172	0 12 6	Do.						

M. BHATTACHARJEE,

Superintendent, College Street Market.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for.....". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set.

1. Excavation and construction of W. F. Channel from Chowbaga to Buntola Sedimentation tank, etc.

2. Supply and delivery of planks, spokes, felloes and naves for wheels during 1944-45.

3. Supply of carts for removal of stores during 1944-45.

4. Supply and delivery of Building materials during the year 1944-45.

5. Supply and delivery of petrol during the year 1944-45.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 19th May, for 2 and 3 on 23rd May and for 4 and 5 on 30th May, 1944. The rates quoted in tenders for 1 are to hold good for four months and for 2 to 5 for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th May, 1944.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District II Engineering Department
(Manikata)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 16th May, 1944, up to 2 p.m.

5. Carting and stacking 4000 c.ft. of stone metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site at Bagmari Road, east end, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3½ miles but not exceeding 3¼ miles—Rs. 510, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (15 days).

6. Carting and stacking 2000 c.ft. of stone metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site at Ultadanga Main Road, east end, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3½ miles but not exceeding 3¼ miles—Rs. 270, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (10 days).

7. Carting and stacking 3000 c.ft. of Jhama metal for patch repair work, from Corporation Depot, to work site in the lane off 42 etc., Ultadanga Main Road, Ward No. 29, distance exceeding 3¼ miles but not

exceeding 3¼ miles—Rs. 338, dated the 2nd May, 1944 (12 days).

8. Urgent repairs to culvert at Murari-pukur Road at the junction of Romakanta Sen Lane, Ward No. 29—Rs. 181, dated the 20th April, 1944 (15 days).

N.B.—(a) Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the conditions of contract should be read as "3 days' notice".

(b) No tender shall be considered unless the same is accompanied by a written statement from the contractor mentioning if he has got in stock all the materials necessary for the work.

N. L. BHATTACHARJEE,
Offg. District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

District III Engineering Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser in duplicate in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for....." on 17th May, 1944 up to 2 p.m.

21. Renewing stores for repairing Locomotives for Railway Department in Entally Yard—Rs. 670, dated 9th May, 1944 (1 month).

22. Securing the expanded metal panels of the existing door shutters in Stalls Nos. 18, 19, 28, 29, 58-60 in "B" Block in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 840, dated the 25th January, 1944 (10 days).

23. Repairs to C. I. roof of Eating House at 12, Market Street in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 268, dated the 9th May, 1944 (10 days).

24. Construction of a lamp-hole near 63, Theatre Road in Ward No. 20—Rs. 223, dated the 9th May, 1944 (3 weeks).

25. Repairs to Sgt. Mukherjee's quarters in S. S. Hogg Market—541, dated the 9th May, 1944 (21 days).

26. Repairs to wooden seats in Fish Range Stalls in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 329, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

27. Petty repairs to Stall No. 115 (Misc.) on Market Street in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 134, dated the 25th April, 1944 (10 days).

28. Repairs to latrines and urinals for the office staff in Central Stores in Ward No. 19—Rs. 347, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

29. Extending the roof over verandah in Hotels Nos. 41 and 50 (New Building) in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 299, dated the 25th April, 1944 (15 days).

30. Paving footpath of Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—

Rs. 507, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

31. Repairs to surface drain in Bibi Bagan Lane in Ward No. 19—Rs. 476, dated the 25th April, 1944 (21 days).

32. Paving footpath of Palmer Bazar Road (portion) in Ward No. 19—Rs. 486, dated the 15th February, 1944 (1 month).

33. Repairs to footpath at Syed Ameer Ali Avenue near its junction with Old Ballygunge Road in Ward No. 21—Rs. 488, dated the 25th April, 1944 (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 9th May, 1944.

Situations Vacant

Applications are invited from ex-Military men for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned upto the 22nd May, 1944:—

(1) One Jamadar of Armed Guards on Rs. 25 per month in the grade of Rs. 25—1—35.

(2) One armed Sepoy on Rs. 16/— per month in the grade of Rs. 16—1—22. Both the above posts carry a temporary War Allowance of Rs. 8 per month.

Applicants for the post No. (1) must be above the rank of ex-Sepoy and must be able to control the staff of Armed Guards to be placed under them.

G. K. Mukherjee,
Offg. Treasurer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1944.

Sale Of Waste Papers

Offers per maund are invited for the purchase of Corporation waste-papers consisting of condemned files, papers and registers, etc., and of unserviceable paste boards for the year 1944-45.

Separate offers should be given for the purchase of surplus weeded out publications printed on good paper.

The approved contractors shall have to execute agreements and also to furnish security deposits of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 only respectively.

The contractors for waste-papers shall arrange for tearing up into pieces the records before taking delivery.

Offers in sealed covers must reach the undersigned by the 20th of May, 1944.

P. C. BOY,
Offg. Keeper of Records.

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th May, 1944.

GRAPHITE

PHONE-B-B-1397

CALCUTTA
MINERAL
SUPPLY
CO. LTD.

—Corporation Notices—(Contd.)

**Competitive Examination
For Entally Workshops
Apprentices**

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 10th June, 1944, at 2 P.M. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicants must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1944. The candidates should submit

their applications to the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed forms along with their mark sheets before the 31st. May, 1944. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records, Corporation of Calcutta, at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs 2/- per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June, 1944, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally

Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend, etc., may be had from the office of the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser, Corporation of Calcutta.

B. N. DEY,
*Special Officer and Engineering
Adviser.*

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd May, 1944.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the city of Calcutta for the week ending on 6th May, 1944

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 1169 against 1224 and 1175 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 686. The general death-rate of the week was 28.81 per mille.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending on 6th May, 1944, was 983 against 1032 and 970 in the two preceding weeks. There were 90 deaths from cholera against 82 and 48 in the two preceding weeks. There were 252 deaths from small-pox during the week against 298 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 124 respectively against 60 and 122 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.67 per mille per annum.

There were 36 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 26.66.

There were 114 deaths from respiratory diseases against 110 in the previous week.

There were 48 deaths from tuberculosis against 52 in the previous week.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 186 against 192 and 205 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 8 were from cholera, 68 from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 8 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 36.90 per mille.

There were 7 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 35.52.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

98

**PEOPLE DIED
OF
CHOLERA
IN CALCUTTA**

during the week ending May 6, 1944

Get Yourself Inoculated

320

**PEOPLE DIED
OF
SMALL-POX**

in the week ending on 6th May, 1944

Get Yourself Vaccinated

**ANCHOR**

**Insist on ANCHOR BRAND Lime-Juice,
Cordials, Quashes, Etc.**

Manufactured by

INDIAN CONDIMENT & LIME JUICE MANUFACTURING CO.

129, NUKTARAM BABU STREET, CALCUTTA.



N. E.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Health should
not be made
to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing
means health and
longevity

PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		ARTICLES.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	1 80	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	Breast per seer	0 14 0	1 00	0 12 0	0 15 0
Curry Beef	1 40	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	Head each	2 40	2 80	1 80	1 10 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	2 80	3 12 0	1 12 0	2 80	Leg per seer	1 00	1 40	0 50	
					Loin "	1 00	1 40	0 50	0 60
Hump per seer	1 80	2 00	0 14 0	1 12 0	Shoulder "	0 14 0		0 50	0 60
Rib	1 00	1 80	0 80	0 14 0					
Round "	1 00	1 80	0 12 0	1 00	LAMB.				
Sirloin "	2 00	2 12 0	1 80	1 12 0	Fore-quarter per seer	2 00			
Suet (Kidney)	2 80	3 00			Hind-quarter "	2 80			
Do. Salted peer seer					Saddle	2 80			
Do. Malted "					Leg per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0		
					Other portion per lb.				
SALT PROVISIONS.					MUTTON.				
Brisket per seer					Chops per seer	2 00	2 80	2 80	3 00
Hump "					Breast "	2 00	2 80		
Round					Curry Mutton per seer	2 00	2 80	2 40	
Tongue each					Leg per seer	2 00	2 80		
					Saddle per lb.	2 00	2 80		
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.					Shoulder per lb	2 00	2 80		
Brain each	0 60	0 80			Kidneys each	0 80	0 40		
Heart each	0 10 0	0 12 0			Heart "	0 16	0 20		
Oxtails each	0 12 0	1 00			Liver "	0 12 0	1 40		
Shinbones each	0 80	1 00			Brain "	0 40	0 50		
Skink each	0 60	0 12 0	0 40	0 60	Tongue "	0 40	0 50		
Tongue each	0 10 0	1 00			Trotters "	0 10			
Kidney per dozen	4 80	6 00			Head (without tongue and				
Liver per lb.	0 60	0 80			brain) each	0 20	0 26		
Beef Dripping per lb.	1 40	1 60			Head (entire) each	0 80	0 10 0		
					Mutton Dripping per seer	1 80			
					Goat and Kid meat	2 80			

PORK.	From	To	DRY FISH	From	To
In the building on the south-east of the Market	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh Oxford Sausages per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0	Hilsa Fish per seer	1 40	1 80
Chops per seer	2 80	3 10 0	Shrimps with shell per seer		0 12 0
Streaky Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	1 12 0	2 00	Do. (without shell) per seer	1 40	2 80
Cooked Pork Biddaloo per lb.			Hilsa Fish Roe per seer	1 80	2 00
Back Bacon (Sliced) per lb.	2 80	3 00	Bombay Duck per 100	1 00	1 80
Boiled Ham per lb.	4 00		Pomfrets per seer	1 40	2 00
Pig's Lard per seer	1 40	1 80	Bhetkee "	0 12 0	1 80
Fresh Pork per lb.	1 40	1 10 0	Maldine "	1 80	2 00
Luncheon Sausages per lb	2 00	2 40	China Grass White per packet small	0 80	1 00
Roasted Pork	2 00	2 80	Do. large per "	6 00	
Raw Ham (full) per lb.	2 00	2 80	Ball chau per seer	4 00	4 80
Gamon Ham (Sliced) per lb.	2 00		Papadams per 100	0 60	0 80
			Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 00	1 80
			Dry Prawns per seer	2 00	2 80

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO. LTD. PHONE B B 397

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each 4 oz.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Cauliflower, Benares each			Apricots (fresh) per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chicken (Broth) 7 oz.	1 8 0	1 10 0	Do. Nagpur "			Apples (Cooking) 2-3	1 0 0	
Japon "	6 0 0	12 0 0	Do. Lahore "			Do. S. Africa		
Duck (curry) "	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Kulu per lb.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (roasting) "	2 8 0	2 12 0	Do. Fyzabad "			Do. Nainital		
Do. (special) "	3 0 0	3 4 0	Do. Country "			Do. White Pearman		
Fowl (curry) " 11 oz.	2 2 0	2 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz.			Do. American		
Do. (cutlet) " 11 lb 1 oz.	2 4 0	2 6 0	Celery each Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Cashmere		
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	2 8 0	2 12 0	Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 0 0	Do. King David		
Do. (special) each	2 12 0	3 8 0	Garlic per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Jonathan		
Do. (Medium roasting)	2 8 0	2 12 0	Ginger "	0 10 0	0 11 0	Do. Luton per doz.		
Goose "	18 0 0	20 0 0	Green Chilly per sear	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta		
Pigeons "	0 14 0	1 0 0	Turmeric	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. Delicious		
Turkey Cook "	20 0 0	40 0 0	Indian Corn each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Rawalpindi per lb.	3 0 0	
Do. Hen "	15 0 0	16 0 0	Knol khol Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0	Amra per score		
Fowl (Alive) per lb. in			Ladies finger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bael Fruit each	0 2 0	0 3 0
heavy lot	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Do. per score	0 2 0		Bedana Kabul per seer	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (Dressed)	1 14 0	2 0 0	Leek Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Black Berry per score		
			Lettuce each	0 1 0	0 1 6	Cocoonut each	0 3 0	0 3 6
			Lettuce per score	1 8 0	2 0 0	Country Apples		
			Lobis per bundle (small)	0 8 0	0 12 0	Gooseberry per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
			Do. Do. (Large)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
			Onions, (New) per seer		0 6 0	Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
			Do. Patna red (old) "	0 7 0		Do. Kabul p. box (large)		
			Do. " white "	0 12 0	0 13 0	Do. Black per lb.		
			Do. Country red "	0 4 0	0 7 0	Do. Spain per lb.		
			Parasip each	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. S. African per lb.		
			Peas Modhupur per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	Grape Fruit per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Darjeeling "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Jaka Orange per doz.	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Hazaribagh "			Anar per seer	2 8 0	3 0 0
			Do. Ranchi per seer			Guava (Benares) per doz	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. Kagbhanga "			Jack Fruit each	1 0 0	2 0 0
			Do. Country "			Kajoo nuts per lb.	1 8 0	
			Snake Coil each	0 3 6	0 4 0	Khurbanee	1 8 0	
			Potatoes (Nainital) per			Do. (large) per lb.		
			Do. Country do.			Kesur China per seer		
			Do. Kidney hill per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lime patty per score	0 5 0	0 12 0
			Do. New p. a. (Nainital)			Lemon (English) per doz.		
			Do. (Old) Nainital			Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-		
			Do. (New)	0 5 0	0 6 0	pur)		
			Do. Madras "	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. (Country)	1 0 0	1 3 0
			Do. (Small) (Round)			Locket per score	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Do. Shillong			Monkey Lichees per 100		
			Rhubarb each	0 6 0	0 10 0	M. Melon Jaunpur per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
			Pulbu, (Patal) per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6	Mask Melon per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
			Radish English per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon " (Lucknow)	0 12 0	2 0 0
			Do. Country per bundle	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
			Spinach per lot of 20	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay)	8 0 0	4 0 0
			Squash per seer			Do. Do. (Madras)	1 0 0	1 3 0
			Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 0	Do. Langra per doz.		
			Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 0	Do. Sipia		
			Do. Pumpkins, each			Do. Faslie		
			Tomato Allahabad per sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Kissen Bhog		
			Do. Darjeeling per seer	0 14 0	1 2 0	Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 15 0
			Do. Country "	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Golapkhosh	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. Ranchi "			Do. Himsagore		
			Do. Shillong "	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Green per score	0 5 0	1 0 0
			Turnip Darjeeling per			Do. Kanchan		
			bundle	1 8 0	1 12 0	Do. Bombay	12 0 0	16 0 0
			Do. per seer			Do. Safeta	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Vegetable marrow Country	0 3 0	0 4 0	Do. Lilam per doz.		
			Do. Darjeeling each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Mangoes per doz.		
			White Pumpkins each	0 10 0	1 4 0	Mulberry per score		
			Red " per each	0 2 0	0 3 6	Nagpur Moosomi per doz.	3 0 0	3 3 0
			Tarai per seer			Poona "	2 12 0	3 4 0
						Bombay "	3 8 0	
						Oranges Sylhet		
						Do. Bombay		
						Do. Darjeeling		
						Do. Madras per doz.		
						Do. Nagpur 6-8	1 0 0	
						Do. Peshawar		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Monday and Thursday are meatless days.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

B
N
D
S

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL. *Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.* **ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER**

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Madras " ...	1 0 0	2 4 0	Rose Apple per score ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Cocoanut (dry) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla each ...			Sofata 12-16 ...	1 0 0		Currants Australian per lb.		
Do. Darjeeling " ...			Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	8 0 0	8 8 0	Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	2 8 0	
Plantain Ohampa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Chestnut per lb. ...		
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz.	8 0 0	4 0 0	Dates Arab per seer ...		1 0 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peshwar)			Do. Muscat per packet	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Amritasagar " ...	1 10 0	2 0 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.		2 0 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per lb. ...			Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	2 8 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 8 0	0 8 6	Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each	0 12 0	1 0 0	Hazelnuts per lb. ...		
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...			Monkeynuts Madras per		0 6 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Quetta each ...			seer		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore			Do. Bhagalpur each ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
per seer ...			Water fruit per seer ...			Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Kandahar ...	2 8 0	3 0 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0				Pista Arab (Small) un-		
Pumalo balbar each ...						shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...						Pista Arab (Big) unshelled		
Prunes S. W. per tin (8 lb.)	32 0 0					per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Do. Liby do. ...						Pista Arab (Small) shelled		
Do. Delmonta do. ...						per lb. ...		
Galasia do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer		
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...						Pista Salted unshelled		
Do. (Nainital) ...						per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb.		3 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Do. Peshwar per doz. ...						Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	8 0 0	4 0 0				Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. S. African per lb ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...						Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peaches America dry p. lb.	4 0 0					Do. American 1 lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb.		
						per packet ...		

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Flower.	*P. 19-20	—	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
O. (old)	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22	—	Do.	" 5	2 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 74-75	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	" 32	—	Do.	" 6	2 10 0	Do.
*H. (New) 5	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 45-47	1 0 0	Do.	" 3	0 12 0	Do.			
" 48-50	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 6	0 12 0	Do.			

Temporarily accepted.

(Continued on page 767)

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL

Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Kerosene Oil (Inferior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 4 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...	4 12 0		(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	8 14 6	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	4 0 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big & Small) „ ...	1 8 0	4 0 0				(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches:—		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	2 6 0	2 8 0	Household No. 2 and all	Selling	Control	40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay „ ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	other varieties per seer	Price	Price	50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
Dinapur „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Patent flour No. 1 per			80 „ „ ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	seer ...		0 6 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE	Control	Selling
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 8 0	5 0 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)	Price	Price
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Country flour per seer ...		Control	Domestic Coke (whole-		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		Price	sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...		0 6 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red „ „ ...		0 5 0	Spices—		
			Wheat „ „ ...		0 4 6	Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
						Halud „ ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
			*RICE				to	0 7 0
			Rice (retail) ...		Control		0 8 0	
Bhetke (Jhill) per seer ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	Rice per seer (retail) ...		Price	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	Bhasmanik rice per seer		0 6 6	Hard Cakes per Doz ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	8 12 0	4 0 0	Medium per seer ...			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	7 8 0	8 0 0	coarse per md. ...			Plum Cake ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
			Do. per seer ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Cutia per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			iced) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Plum Puddings (English)		
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Chinisakkar per md. ...			per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Do. per seer ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Haddock (whole) ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	Kabul rice per seer ...			packet ...		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Golab Sori rice (best) „ ...			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Crab per lot of 4 ...	1 0 0		Kamini rice „ ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Mango fish with roe 6—8	1 0 0		Palmai (table) per seer ...			lb. ...		4 0 0
Do. without roe 10—12	1 0 0					Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Sugar Candy per seer ...		Control	per lb. ...		
Mullet per seer ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)		Price	Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Butter fish per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	Crystal (best) ...		0 8 6	H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Medium (small grain			„		
Prawns per seer (small)			white) ...			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	Medium (small grain)			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	2 12 0	
Do. (large) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Bengal ...					
Lobster ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	*DAL Etc.			PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Kalai per seer ...	0 8 0	Control	Glaxo ...		
Other fish ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Arabar „ ...	0 8 0	Selling	Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole) ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	Ohola „ ...	0 8 0	Price	Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (fillet) ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Barley Sugar (English)		
Mackerel ...			Khasari „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	per lb. ...		
			Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 2 9	0 11 0	Barley Sugar (Indian)		
			*Salt		0 14 0	per lb. ...		
			Cocogem—		0 8 0	Assorted Patties per doz.		
			1 lb. tin ...			Jacob's Cream Crackers		
			2 lb. „ ...			per tin ...		
			6 lb. „ ...					
			*Cocoonut Oil per seer ...			HUNTLEY PALMER.		
			Castor Oil ...			Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
			*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	1 5 0	Selling	Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
			„ „ „ No. 2	1 4 0	Price	Petit Beurre tin ...		
			*KEROSENE OIL					
			Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			BRITANNIA		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 3		Cheese ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Gem ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 8 0	Control-	Gem Load ...		
			No. 1		led	Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(iv) Per bottle of 22 oz.	0 2 9	rates.	Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			No. 2			Marie ...		
						Milk ...		
						Mixed (House-		
						hold)		
						Nice „ ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at The Calcutta Stores, Stall No. 45-1, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIPTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cup		9 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 2 0		Cowlac Skim Milk Powder	2 8 0	
etlt Bourre			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	1 12 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin		
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Isinglass per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 seers per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
size tin.			Broken			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		
Cow & Gate Milk Food			TOSH'S TEA—			per tin		
Cow & Gate Buns			Special Darjeeling Red			O. & B. Assorted Jams	1 14 0	
			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 18 0		per tin		
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pe-			Delmonte Prunes per 1-12		
Milkmaid Full Cream			koe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 11 0		oz. tin		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 7 0		Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0		per pkt.	2 8 0	3 8 0
per Tin			Broken	1 0 0		King George Chocolate,		
Cowlac Skim Milk Pow-			ISPAHANI'S TEA—			1 lb. per tin		
der 1 lb. loose			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		O. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Skimmed Milk			tin			tle		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	3 6 0		Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 10 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Do.			Cafe Brand packets	1 8 0		per lb.		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			Afternoon 1 lb. (3 oz. pkt.)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Redgate or Nickson Ba-		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			LOOSE TEA			con per lb.		
Morton's Peppermints			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Oatmeal (Australian)		
per lb.			O. P. Darjeeling and			2 lb. tin		
			Assam per lb.			Indian Oats per tin.		
			DUST TEA			Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
			Darjeeling and Assam	1 4 0	1 12 0	per tin		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES	Controlled		Dust per lb.				Controlled	
	Price		Red Ensign Coffee per lb.	2 0 0			Price	
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6	0 8 0	Cococa 1 lb. packet			Cobra Boot Polish.	Small	Large
Solisor per pkt.			Quaker Oats 30 oz.	2 4 0	3 0 0	Chamois Leather large	0 4 0	
Captain Navycut per Pk.			Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Mosquito Destroyers, box		1 0 0
" (magnum)	0 8 6		Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Eno's Fruit Salt		
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		2 12 0	Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Ohutneys 1 "	0 12 0		Elberman's Embrocation...		
Do. "Planters" per			Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Zam-Buk		
50		1 14 0	Mustard Colman per tin			Amrutanjai Pain Balm		
State Express 555 Ciga-			Do. 1 lb.			Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
rettes per tin		6 0 0	Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes			Pepper	1 12 0		Kruschen Salt		
per packet		0 2 6	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0			
Black & White tin of 50	1 14 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin		5 0 0	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	1 10 0		Sausages Australian per tin	5 0 0		Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 36 oz.	2 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) ..		

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: R. R. 2801)

Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA

A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4123)

Tea Merchants

Local Branches:
2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1381)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Sta.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Var. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Block 7	0 3 0 each.	General.
			Fruit 8 & 2.	0 3 0 "	Fruit.

PRICES IN THE SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 3rd May, 1944

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	3 0 0	4 0 0	Patal ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 6 6		Aligarh ..	3 0 0	4 0 0	Brinjal ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Pabna ..			Peas ...		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Surju) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each ...		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) ...	3 12 0	4 0 0	Cabbage each ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...			Jessore ...			Ginger ...	0 3 0	
Chinshakkar (Do.) ...						Onion ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.					
Dadkhani ...			Ghani Oil ...			MEAT.		
Deshi Boiled ...			Mustard Oil ...		1 4 0	Mutton ...	2 4 0	2 12 0
Dudhkalma ...			Cocoanut Oil ...			Goat & Khasbi ...	2 4 0	2 0 0
Control (Medium) ...								
" (Coarse) ...			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
Eupai ...			Sugar (White Java) ...		0 7 0	Rohi (Out-pieces) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Katari Bhog ...			Do. (Brown Java) ...			Other ...		
Chamanmani ...			Do. (Bata) ...			Hilsa ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
DAL.			Flour (Country) ...			Prawns ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Gram (Patnai whole) ...			Atta (brown) Control ...		0 6 0	Parsey ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0	Do. (white) " ...		0 5 0	Bagda ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Mug Dal ...		0 10 0	Suji ...			Bhetki ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Gur (Beli) ...		0 4 2	Crab per pair ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Krishna) ...			" Khajure ...	0 10 0		Koi ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Arahar Dal ...		0 8 0				EGGS.		
Kalai Dal ...		0 8 0	VEGETABLES.					
Khasari Dal ...	0 6 0		Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...		0 10 0	Do. New (Country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0	(Fresh) ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
Do. (Khari) ...		0 12 0	Do. (Gauhati) ...			Egg (Duck) per score		
Mattor Dal ...	0 7 0		Do. (Rangoon) ...			(Fresh) ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
Salt ...		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 16th March, 1944

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES		From	To
		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.				BUTTER.				MEAT			
Mug Dal per seer	---	0 10 0	0 12 0	Allgarh Salted per lb.	---	2 0 0	2 0 0	Mutton	---	2 8 0	2 0 0
Arabar Dal	---	0 10 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted	---	2 8 0	2 8 0	Goat	---	0 8 0	0 8 0
Kalsi Dal	---	0 7 0	0 13 0	Pabna per seer	---	0 8 0	0 8 0	EGGS			
Mosoor Dal (Splite)	---	---	0 10 0	Milk	---	---	---	Egg (Fowl) per score	---	1 14 0	2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	---	0 12 0	0 13 0	Cows' Head	---	---	---	" (Duck) Do.	---	1 14 0	---
Mattor Dal	---	---	0 10 0	Condensed Milk	---	---	---	CONFECTIONERY			
				Milk Malt	---	---	---	Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	---	---	2 0 0
GHEE.				OIL.				Yellow per tin	---	---	---
Gawa per seer	---	---	4 8 0	Mustard Oil per seer	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	Cocoa Hornby	---	---	---
Ranohi	---	---	5 0 0	Cocconut Oil	---	1 12 0	1 12 0	Coffee Polson's 1b.	---	---	---
Sree (Mark)	---	---	4 4 0	FRUITS.				BISCUITS			
Khurja	---	---	4 0 0	Apples	---	---	---	Thin Arrowroot ½ lb.	---	---	0 10 0
Bhadwa	---	---	4 8 0	Alubokra per seer	---	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.	---	---	---
*SUGAR & FLOUR.				Oranges 8—10	---	1 0 0	1 0 0	Household per tin	---	---	---
Sugar (White) per seer	---	---	---	Bedana per seer	---	2 8 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker	---	---	---
Do. (Brown)	---	---	0 7 0	Pasta	---	---	---	Rice	---	---	0 6 0
Do. (Beta)	---	---	---	Dates Arab	---	1 12 0	2 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.			
Flour per seer	---	---	0 6 0	Grapes per seer	---	---	---	State Express Ciga-	---	---	---
Atta	---	---	0 5 0	Mango	---	---	---	rettes, 555	---	---	---
Do. B	---	---	---	" (Country)	---	---	---	Passing Show Ciga-	---	---	---
Gur	---	---	---	" (Langra)	---	---	---	rettes 1 tin.	---	---	---
				VEGETABLES				Pearl Barley (O. B.)	---	---	---
				Patal per seer	---	2 0 0	2 0 0	Sago (Pearl)	---	---	---
				Potatoes (Nainital)	---	0 3 0	0 6 0	Quaker's Oats	---	---	---
				Potatoes (Deal)	---	0 2 0	0 4 0	Pascal's Loganges	---	---	---
				Brinjal	---	0 2 0	0 4 0	(glass) each	---	---	---
				Ginger	---	---	---	Jam	---	---	---
				Onion	---	0 8 0	0 10 0	Jelly	---	---	---
				Onionflower each	---	0 4 0	0 8 0	Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	---	---	---
				Cabbage each	---	0 1 0	0 6 0	Quickwhite (White)	---	---	---
				FISH				KEROSENE OIL			
				Parsey per seer	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	Elephant Brand tin	---	---	---
				Pona	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle	---	---	---
				Do. (On pieces)	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle	---	---	---
				Bardi	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	King Sun	---	---	---
				Bhathi	---	1 4 0	1 4 0	Do. per bottle	---	---	---
				Crab (each)	---	1 0 0	2 0 0				
				Koi per seer	---	1 0 0	2 0 0				
				Hilsa Fish	---	1 4 0	1 4 0				

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Mr. Satish Chandra Kundoo, Block "G", 2 and 4, Mr. Sochintra K. Bose Block "H", 2, M/s. Hare Food Supply Co., Ltd. Block "C", 2 and 3A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. For further information to H. S. Kundoo, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22,

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		2 8 0	Safata 12-16	1 0 0		Rice		
Do. 2nd " "			Mango (Local)			Dinajpuri Khatari Bhog		
Goat per seer			Do. Begamfully 6-10	1 0 0		Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
			Do. Bombay (Local)	1 0 0		Do. (Medium)		
EGGS			Do. Alfanso per Doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0	Fainal (Atap) " md.		
Ducks per score	1 12 0	2 8 0	Do. Bhastara			Hilly (old) per md.		
Fowls " "			Do. Madras			Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
			Do. Langra			Jhingasal per md.		
VEGETABLES			Do. Bombay per Doz.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. Nilambari			Do. No. 2 per md.		
Cucumber per pair	0 2 0	0 2 6	Do. Totapuri			Uhamormoni		
Garlic per seer		0 8 0	Do. Sapeda			Balam (old) per md.		
Ginger " "	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do. Golapkhass 8-12	1 0 0		Chini Shakkar No. 1 per		
Patt Lemon each	0 0 6	0 1 0	Do. Himsagar			maund (old)		
Ladies finger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Kissen Bhogh			Kalma (polished) No. 1		
Kagzi Lemon per pair	0 0 6	0 1 6	Kharbura per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	per maund		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 8 0	Orange Ichhanagore			Kalma (polished) No. 2		
Do. Bombay " "			Do. Sylhet			per maund		
Do. Country " "		0 5 0	Do. Darjeeling			Kamini per maund		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Nagpur 8-12	1 0 0		Peshwar Rice per md.		
Do. Deshi " "	0 2 6		Do. Bombay			Dhaki Chata " "		
Do. Madras " "			Pesta Bagdad per seer			Fine per seer		
Do. Gauhati " "			Do. Multan			Coarse " "		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)			Do. Kabul	5 0 0	5 0 0	Medium " "		
Patal Murshidabad per	0 10 0	0 12 0	Pears 6-20	1 0 0				
seer			Pineapple Singapuri each	1 0 0		SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Dist per seer		0 12 0	Do. Assam	0 12 0	2 0 0	Crystal Sugar per seer		
Do. Hilly " "			Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Java		
Cabbage each	0 4 0	0 10 0	Peaches			Cocoonut Oil		
Caulliflower each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Plantain Champa per score	0 6 0	0 8 0	Mustard Oil		
Pear Ranchi per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 8 0	Salt per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " "			Musket per seer	4 0 0				
Do. Deshi " "			Pomegranate per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Flour		
Beans " "			Do. Multan per seer			Atta		
Squash " "	0 12 0		Do. Kandahar			Sujea		
Tomato " "	0 5 0	0 6 0	Bedana (Kabul)			Atta fresh per seer		
Green Mangoes per score	0 4 0	0 10 0	Raisin (Rad) per seer			Chandausi Atta per md.		
Bit per pair			Do. Sultana " "	2 0 0	2 8 0	TH Oil per seer		
			Almond shelled	3 0 0		Fine per seer		
FRUITS			Do. without shell					
Apple Cashmere			Do. do. large			DAL		
Do. Kulu			Surdah Quaman per seer			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		0 10 0
Do. Peshwari			Water melon Goalando			Mug Dal		0 10 0
Do. Nainital 4 to 6			Do. Deshi	0 4 0	1 0 0	Arhar		0 11 0
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	3 0 0	Kalai		0 7 0
Apricot " "	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. Quetta			Khesari		0 10 0
Batavia each	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. Bhagalpur			Mosoor (split)		0 10 0
Bel fruit each	4 0 0	6 0 0	Sarhati Lemon (Masembi)			Do. (khari)		0 12 0
Bedana	0 2 0	0 4 0	Walnut per seer	1 0 0		Mator		0 8 0
Cocoonut each (green)	0 2 0	3 0 0	Do. Shelled " "	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chana Dal		0 12 0
Do. dry per seer	4 0 0		Nut Ground " "					0 6 0
Chilghosa " "	1 8 0		Sharifa			TEA.		
Dates Arab " "			Nona (each)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Rose Mixture		1 12 0
Do. Bagdad " "		1 12 0	BUTTER, ETC.			Golden Orange Pekoe		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Darjeeling do. per lb.	2 4 0		Quality per lb.		2 4 0
Do. Nasik " "		2 8 0	Bombay " "	2 6 0	2 4 0	Rose Orange Pekoe		1 12 0
Do. Quetta " "			Aligarh " "	3 8 0		Quality per lb.		1 14 0
Do. Chaman " "			Jessore " per seer	3 8 0		Orange Pekoe		1 4 0
Do. Australia " "			Dinapur " "	3 4 0		Pekoe per lb.		1 10 0
Khorma " "	1 8 0		Pabna " "	3 4 0	3 8 0	Darjeeling Autumn		
Kesur Deshi " "	2 0 0		Darbhanga " "	3 4 0		Special per lb.		1 12 0
Khobani " "		3 0 0	Masafpur " "	3 4 0		Pekoe Dust		1 0 0
Kajoo Nuts " "			Cow's Ghee " "	5 0 0		KEROSENE OIL.		
Lichia Country per 100	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. Milk " "	0 10 0		"Rising Sun" Chukker—		
Do. Masafpur per 100	1 4 0		Bhains Ghee " "	4 0 0	4 8 0	Superior per 4 gallon tin		
Black Raisins per seer	0 3 0	1 0 0	FISH			In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bagda per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	"Victoria" Swan—		
Plums	0 4 0	0 8 0	Bhetkes per Sr.			Inferior per 4 gallon tin		
Jamrul per score	0 5 0	1 4 0				In bulk, per 22 oz. bottle		
Golapjam " score	2 0 0		Prawns (Gaida)			Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Fainfal per seer	1 0 0		Hilsa	2 0 0	1 12 0	" " Bulk		
Kancha-Mita Mango per			Rohi	2 0 0		Owl & Swan per tin		
Score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Rohi (cut pieces)	1 4 0		" " Bulk		
Shunk Ali per seer			Small fish			Monkey Brand per tin		
			Chetal			Elephant Brand per bot.		
			Crab per pair	0 2 6	0 5 0	(White)		0 8 6
			Koi per seer	1 8 0	3 0 0	Elephant Brand per bot.		Continued
			Singhee per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	(Red)		
			Magoor per seer (small)			Snowflake per tin		
			Do. (large)	1 8 0	2 8 0	Soft Coke per md		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,

Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telephone :—Calcutta 1632. Telegram :—J. K. Mitter, Cal.

PRICES IN THE GARIHAT MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 30	1 12 0	Potatoes (Gauhati) per	0 30	0 40	Flour per seer (Controlled)	0 50	
Do. (Out pieces)	1 12 0	2 00	seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.		
Silong	1 00	1 80	Pulbul per seer			Sujee		
Lobster		2 00	Raddish (Country) per		0 16	Atta Brown Do.	0 50	
Bagda	1 12 0	2 00	score			RICE.		
Bhangaur	1 80	2 00	Squash per seer	0 50	0 60	Patna per seer		
Bhetki	2 00		Sweet Potatoes "	0 16	0 20	Banktulshi (Manja)		
Other Fish	0 14 0	1 00	Pumpkin each	0 40	0 80	per md.		
Hilsa	1 40	1 80	New Potato			(Kora) per seer		
Kol & Magoor	1 80	2 00				Ohinlsakkar (Attap) md.		
Paray	1 12 0	2 00	FRUITS.			Deshi (Boiled)		
Crab each	0 20	0 30	Mangoes 12-15	1 00		Katari Bhog (Attap)		
			Grapes			per md.		
MEAT.			Alubokhora per seer		1 60	Rice (Controlled)	0 66	
Goat & Kid per seer		2 00	Amra (Belati) per score			SUNDRIES.		
Mutton "		2 00	Bedana per seer	0 06	0 10	Mustard Oil per seer	1 70	
			Beal each	0 12 0	1 00	Sugar (Controlled)	0 70	
			Dates per seer	1 12 0	2 00	Tea per lb.	1 60	2 80
EGGS.			Almond "	0 16	0 20	Gur per seer (Control)	0 42	0 12 0
Duck's eggs per score	2 80		Lime per score	1 00				
Fowl's eggs	2 80		Orange 12			DAL.		
			Plantain (Champa) per	0 10 0	0 12 0	Arahar per seer	0 12 0	
VEGETABLES.			score	0 12 0	0 80	Ohana	0 60	
Bean (French) per seer	0 80		Do. (Martaban) per	0 20	0 30	Masoor "	0 12 0	
Brinjal	0 30		doz.			Bhanga "	0 60	
Cabbage (Country) each		0 60	Papaya each			Khasaree "	0 70	
Caulliflower each		0 60	Sugarcane each			Kalai "	0 20	
Tomato per seer		0 80	Pomegranate per seer			Biuli "	0 90	
Cucumber per score	0 60	0 80	Apples	0 16	0 20	Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 10 0	
Ginger per seer	0 10 0		Green Coconut	0 12 0	1 00	" (Fried) per seer		
Garlic "		0 10 0	Lichi per 100			Mattor "	0 20	
Green Chilly		1 00	BUTTER.			Salt		
Onion "	0 60	0 80	Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	COKE & COAL.		
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80		Madras "			Soft Coke per md.		
Potato (Nainital)		0 56	Ghee Lakhee			Coal "	1 60	
			Do. Bhadwa			Fuel "	2 80	
			Do. Sree			Kerosene Oil—Elephant		
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer		4 80	Brand per bottle		
			Milk		0 80			

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th May, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer	1 80	1 12 0	Garlic per seer	0 80		Flour per seer (Contd.)		
Do. (out pieces)	1 12 0	2 00	Green Chilly	0 60	0 80	Flour per seer		
Silong	1 12 0	2 00	Onion	0 50	0 60	Sujee white No. 1		
Lobster	1 12 0	2 00	Peas (Darjeeling)	0 80	1 00	Atta Brown		
Bagda	1 80	1 12 0	Do. (Ranohi)	0 80		Atta (Controlled)		
Bhangaur	1 80	2 00	Potatoes (Nainital)	0 50				
Bhetki	1 12 0	2 00	Do. (Deshi)	0 36	0 40	RICE SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Other Fish	1 40	1 80	Pulbul	0 60	0 80	Rice (Contd.) per seer		
Hilsa	1 80	2 00	Ladies finger	0 40	0 50	Patna per seer		
Kol & Magoor	1 80	2 80	Raddish per score	0 60	0 80	Banktulshi (Manja) per md.		
Paray	1 40	1 80	Squash	0 30	0 40	Do. (Kora)		
Crab (each)	0 20	0 30	Sweet Potatoes	0 60	1 40	Do. (Atap)		
			Sweet Pumpkin each	0 60	0 80	Rangoon per seer		
Beef per seer	1 00	1 40	White	0 50	0 60	Katari Bhog (Boiled) per		
Mutton	2 00	2 80	Tomato-Darjeeling per seer			md.		
Goat & Kid	2 00	2 80	Do. (Country)			Deshi (Boiled) per md.		
Suet	1 80					G. lap Bora		
			FRUITS.			Mustard oil (Ghani) p. seer	1 40	1 60
POULTRY & EGGS.			Almond per seer			Sugar		
Duck each	2 60	2 80	Alubokra			Tea per lb.	0 12 0	1 40
Fowl	1 80	2 80	Amra (Belati) per score	1 80	2 00	Gur per seer		
Chicken	0 12 0	1 40	Bedana per seer	0 16	0 40	Coconut oil		
Pigeon	0 10 0	0 14 0	Beal each			Arahar per seer	0 80	0 10 0
			Dates per seer	2 00		Ohana		
Duck's Eggs per score	2 80		Grapes	1 40		Khari Masoor	0 11 0	0 12 0
Fowl's Eggs	2 80		Lime per score	0 30	0 40	Khasaree	0 60	0 70
			Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 40	0 60	Kalai	0 70	0 80
VEGETABLES			Do. (Martaban)	0 40	0 60	Biuli	0 70	0 80
Bean (French) per seer	1 00	1 80	Papaya each	1 80		Mug (Hari) Katcha	0 80	0 90
Brinjal	0 30	0 40	Pomegranates per seer	1 90	2 00	Do. (Sona)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 60	1 00	Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 30	0 30	Mattor	0 70	
Caulliflower	0 30	0 10 0	Sugarcane each	0 12 0	1 40	Salt (fine)	0 20	
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0	Orange per score			Barley 1 lb. tin.		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 12 0	0 14 0				Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	1 20	1 40
Cucumber	1 00	1 20	BUTTER			Robinson's Barley	0 14 0	1 00
Ginger	0 50	0 80	Butter per seer	2 00	2 80	Jelly		
			Ghee Lakhee			Kerosene oil—Elephant		
			Do. Bhadwa			Brand per bottle		
			Do. Sree			Coal per md.	1 60	
			Pure Cow Ghee per seer	4 00				
			Milk					

PRICES IN THE WHOLESALE MARKETS

Rates quoted on the 19th April, 1944

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Beef per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog	—	—
Mutton	—	2 8 0	Sweet Potatoes	—	0 2 0	Faul	—	—
Goat and Kid	2 8 0	—	Sweet Pumpkin each	0 10 0	1 0 0	Pras S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	1 8 0	—	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 8 0	0 6 0	BUTTER.		
Chicken	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) „ seer	0 4 0	—	Aligarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
Pigeon	—	0 8 0	FRUITS.			Dinapur	1 12 0	3 0 0
EGGS.			Alubokhora per seer	—	3 8 0	Ghee per seer	2 8 0	4 0 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	0 8 0	—
Fowl's „	1 12 0	2 0 0	Apples	—	—	BREAD		
FISH.			Figs per seer	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	0 4 0	—
Pom per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0	Amra (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	0 1 6	—
Do. (Out pieces)	2 0 0	2 8 0	Bedana per seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	Do. 1 lb.	0 0 9	0 1 0
Shlong	—	—	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Pomegranate „	—	—	Flour per seer	0 8 0	0 8 6
Bugda	1 8 0	1 12 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta „	0 6 0	0 6 1
Bhangaur	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee „	—	—
Bhetki	1 8 0	1 12 0	Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Other Fish	1 0 0	1 4 0	Dates per seer	2 0 0	—	Patna per seer	—	—
Crab per pair	0 2 0	0 4 0	Almond „	2 8 0	3 0 0	Bankinali (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Milaa	1 4 0	1 8 0	Grape „	—	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 8 0	Do. per box	—	—	Chinisakhar per seer	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Gooseberry per seer	—	—	Deshi	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
VEGETABLES.			Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 4 0
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Kharbuz	—	—	Sugar	—	0 7 6
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 6
Bean (French) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lime per score	—	—	Cocoanut Oil	—	—
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 10 0	0 14 0	Lokote „	—	—	Gur	0 4 2	—
Brinjal	0 2 0	0 4 0	Oranges 8 to 12	1 0 0	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0	Peats per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Ohana	0 9 0	—
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 6 0	Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 4 0	Khari Masoor	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per doz.	—	—	Papaya each	—	—	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) „	—	—	Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Plums per score	0 2 0	0 6 0	Mung (Hati)	0 10 0	0 12 6
Cucumber per score	—	—	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. (Sona)	—	—
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Roseberry per score	0 3 0	0 4 0	Mattor	0 10 0	—
Garlic	0 8 0	0 10 0	Star apple	0 3 0	0 4 0	Salt	—	0 2 1
Green Chilly per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 8	2 0 0	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 6 0	Walnut	—	—	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. (Madras) 12—16	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna)	0 5 0	0 6 0	Golap Khas	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Langra	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 10 0	Bombay	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	0 5 0	Totapari per score	—	—			
Do. (Desi)	0 3 0	0 4 0	Sipia	—	—			
Palbul	0 8 0	0 12 0						
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 6	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Ra. As. P.			Ra. As. P.	
36	0 8 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	36B Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
36A	0 4 0 „		36-38	0 8 0 „	
36 Chandney	0 5 0 „		36	0 8 0 „	
36	0 5 0 „				
37	0 1 6 „				

N. N. SEN GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 764)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
11. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M. 26-28	0 12 0	Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 3	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	" 31	0 4 0	Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 32-40	1 0 0	Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	" 41-43	1 10 0	Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.			Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.			Do.	" 19	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.			Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.			Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.			Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 32	0 3 0	Do
" 31	3 0 0	Do.			Jewellery.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40-44	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0			each	
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range	33	25 0 0	" 5	1 0 0	Do
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 36	24 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	N. 28	0 5 0	European table.
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 39	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 23-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 40	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 25-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.			Do
" 26-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.			Do
" 30C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 46	33 0 0	Do.			Do
" 6A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 47	33 0 0	Tailoring.			Do
" 57	1 8 6	Pork.	" 48	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 49	33 0 0	Do.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	56 4 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 8	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 38	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.			Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.	7-12	0 9 0	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 8 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 8 0	Do.	Suet		Suet
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 43-46	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 47-50	0 8 0	Do.	" 18 & 19	0 4 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	0 8 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 53-56	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 57-74	0 8 0	Do.	North Range		
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 8 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Do
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Do
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-86	0 10 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 87-90	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 91-108	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-120	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 121-124	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 77	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 78	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 79	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 80	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 81	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 82	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-156	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 83	0 6 0	Do.	" 157-162	0 14 0	Do.			Do
" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-166	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 167-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 87	0 6 0	Do.			Poultry-Bird			Do
" 88	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 89	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 90	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 91	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
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" 191	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
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" 193	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 194	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 195	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 196	0 6 0	Do.			Do.			Do
" 197	0 6 0</							

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1-3 S. B.	4 0 0	To be approved by the author- ity.				29 Chandney	0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0		30 "	0 3 0	"
11 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores Non-foodstuff.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	33 "	0 3 0	Spices.
12 S. B.	1 2 0	"	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff. Cloth, Shoe, etc.	38 "	0 3 0	"
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	39 "	0 4 0	Potato.
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	40 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"			
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	57 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	58 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	59 "	0 4 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	60 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	75 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	5 Chandney	0 4 0	Butter.	76 "	0 5 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	77 "	0 5 0	"
" 6	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	78 "	0 4 0	"
" 7	0 8 0	"	23 "	0 4 0		79 "	0 4 0	"
						80 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
A-12	0 7 0	Do.			Business to be approved by the Committee.
					Do.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			To be approved by the Committee.
" 3, 7-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	Potato
" 23B	" 4 "	Do.	" 8	" 8 "	Do.
E. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 4 "	Milk.
C. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
	per day each.			per day each.	
Potato-5-4	0 5 0	Potato.	Fruit-4 to 5	0 5 0	Fruit.
			Betel-3-3-3	0 3 0	Betel leaves.
			Onion-2-3	0 3 0	Onion and Garlic

Prices in the Old Market Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.			VEGETABLES—(Contd.)			FRESH FRUITS.		
Chicken (Bengal) each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Cauliflower, Bhatnagar each ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Apples (fresh) per lb. ...	...	1 8 0
Chicken (Bengal) ...	1 2 0	1 12 0	Do. Nagpur ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Apples (Cooking) 4-5 ...	1 0 0	...
Chicken ...	2 5 0	2 6 0	Do. Lahore ...	0 5 0	0 1 0	Do. S. Africa ...	...	...
Black Turkey ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	Do. Darjeeling ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Kulu per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. (Bengal) ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	Do. Sylhet ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Do. Masital ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. (Bengal) ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	Brussels Sprouts per doz. ...	...	...	Do. White Pearman ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal) ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	...	Do. American ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 10 0	1 4 0	Do. Oushmore ...	6 0 0	...
Do. (Bengal)	Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Do. King David ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Garlic per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0	Do. Jonathan ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Ginger ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Do. Luten per d. e. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Green Chilly per score ...	0 2 0	...	Do. Quetta ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Turmeric ...	0 2 0	...	Do. Delicious ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Indian Corn each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Do. Rawalpindi ...	3 0 0	...
Do. (Bengal)	Kashmir Country each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Amra per score ...	...	0 10 0
Do. (Bengal)	Ladies Finger per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Basil Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Do. per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	Bedana Kabul per score ...	3 0 0	3 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Leek Darjeeling each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0	Black Berry per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Lettuce per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0	Cocconut each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Bengal)	Lobis per bundle (small) ...	0 6 0	...	Country Apples ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Do. (Large) ...	0 8 0	...	Gooseberry per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Onions, Madras per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0	Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...	3 0 0	3 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Patna red ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Nank 1 lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Patna white ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Kabul per box (large) ...	3 0 0	3 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Country red ...	0 11 0	0 12 0	Do. Black per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Parasip each ...	0 2 0	...	Do. Spain per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Peas Modhapur per score ...	1 4 0	...	Do. S. African per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Darjeeling ...	1 4 0	...	Grape Fruit per doz. ...	9 0 0	9 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Hazaribagh ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Jofa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	3 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Ranchi per score ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	Anar per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Kachharia ...	...	...	Guava (Country) per doz ...	1 0 0	1 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Country ...	...	...	Jack Fruit each ...	1 0 0	1 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Potatoes (Masital) per ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	Kajoo nuts per lb. ...	1 5 0	1 8 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Country do. ...	...	...	Khurbane ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Kidney hill per score ...	...	...	Do. (large) per lb. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. New p. s. (Masital) ...	...	...	Kashur China per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. (Old) Masital ...	...	...	Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. (New) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lemon (English) per doz. ...	3 0 0	3 5 0
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Madras ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Lichess per 100 (Masital) ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. (Small) ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	Do. (Country) ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Shillong ...	0 4 0	0 10 0	Locket per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Rhubarb each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Monkey Lichess per 100 ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Fulbul (1 stalk) per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 0	M. Melon Jaunpur ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Radish English per bundle (large) ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Country per bundle ...	0 6 0	0 10 0	Mask Melon (Lucknow) ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Mangoes Alfonso per doz. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Squash per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Pyri (Bombay) ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Country Spinach per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0	Do. Do. (Madras) ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. (Bengal)	Sweet Potatoes each per sr. ...	1 8 0	...	Do. Langra per doz. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Pumpkin, each ...	1 8 0	...	Do. Sipia 5-6 ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Tomato Allahabad per sr. ...	1 8 0	...	Do. Fazole 1 ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Darjeeling per score ...	1 8 0	...	Do. Kissen Bhog ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Country ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	Do. Green per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Ranchi ...	1 0 0	...	Do. Golpfnash ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Shillong ...	1 8 0	...	Do. Himnagore ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	1 4 0	...	Do. Green per score ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. per score ...	1 4 0	...	Do. Kanchan ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Do. Darjeeling each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Do. Madras 5-6 ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	White Pumpkins each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Do. Lilam per doz. ...	...	...
Do. (Bengal)	Red " per each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mangosteen per doz. ...	...	...

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and for convenience at present, on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put in advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0	Peaches Simla per lb. ...			Apricots Dry without seed ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore " ...			Do. English Dry per lb. ...			Alobothara per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Ceylon " ...			Quince (Quetta) 6-8 ...	1 0 0		Brussels per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Assam " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Rose Apple per score ...			Chilgoja per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Do. Comilla " ...	1 4 0		Sofata 15-20 ...	1 0 0		Cocunut dry per lb. ...	0 8 8	0 10 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Sunkist (Orange) per doz. ...		3 0 0	Currants Australian per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Star Apple per score ...			Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Martaban " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	S. Africa Orange per doz. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0	Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Do. Singapore per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Sweet Limes (Peakwar) ...			Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	
Do. Amritsar " ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	Do. Country per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. Muscat per packet ...		1 4 0
Do. Kabul " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	Surdah Kabul per seer ...			Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt. ...		1 8 0
Papaya Jassore each ...	0 6 0	1 4 0	Tamarind per seer ...	0 3 0		Figs Kabul per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Country " ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Water melon Country each ...			Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	2 0 0		Do. Goalund each ...			Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...			Do. Kabul ...	8 0 0	10 0 0	Khurma per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Country per score ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	Do. Quetta each ...			Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...		0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...			Do. Bhagalpur each ...			Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	4 8 0	5 0 0
Do. Kandahar ...	2 0 0		Water fruit per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Pears dry per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0				Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0				Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	
Pumpkin Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0				Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Pumpkin S. W. per tin (8 lb.) ...	32 0 0					Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Liby " do. ...						Do. Kandahar per seer ...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Delmonta " do. ...						Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Galatia " do. ...						Do. Salted shelled per lb. ...		3 0 0
Pears (Kulu) per lb. ...	1 4 0					Prunes dry per lb. ...	4 6 0	
Do. (Nainital) ...	1 4 0	1 6 0				Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Do. Kulu 4-5 ...						Do. (red) per lb. ...		1 4 0
Do. California per lb. ...						Do. Sultana per lb. ...		1 8 0
Do. Peakwar per doz. ...						Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Australian per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0				Do. Table 1 lb. packet ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (Cooking) 6-8 ...	1 0 0					Do. American 1 lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...						Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Cashmere ...								
Peaches America dry p. lb. ...	4 0 0							
Do. S. African per lb. ...								

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Daily rent.	Business.
Flower Range 50	1 0 0	Flower.	" P. 10-50		Plant and Seed	" 1-5	3 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 74-75	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.	" 21-22		Do. to be approved by the Committee.	" 2-3	3 0 0	Do.
" E. (New) 2	0 8 0	Bread & Biscuits.	" 23		Do.	" 4-5	3 0 0	Do.
" 42-47	1 12 0	Onions.	" 24	1 4 0	Do.	" 6-7	3 0 0	Do.
" 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	" 25		Do.	" 8-9	3 0 0	Do.
" P. 10-12	1 0 0	Orphan's Store.	" 26	0 12 0	Do.	" 10-11	1 12 0	Do.
			" 27	0 12 0	Do.			

These temporary stalls are to be used for the purpose of selling the produce of the market.

VALUE
FOR
MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL
Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)			BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)			KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 12 0		Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—		
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 8 0		Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0	(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	3 10 0	
Mango Juice per lb. ...	1 8 0					(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
Almond (Big) " ...	4 0 0					(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	
BUTTER, Etc.			*FLOUR.			*Matches—		
Allgarh Butter per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	Household No. 2 and all			40 stick each box ...	0 0 4	
Bombay " ...		2 0 0	other varieties per seer			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Dinapur " ...	1 12 0		Patent Flour No. 1 per			80 " " ...	0 0 8	
Butter for cake per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	seer ...		0 8 0			
Cow's Ghee per seer ...			Californian flour per bag			*COAL AND COKE		
Butter Ghee per seer ...	4 0 0	4 4 0	of 5 lbs. ...			Domestic Coke (retail)		
MILK AND CREAM			Californian flour No. 2			(including delivery		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per			per seer ...			charges) per md. ...	1 8 0	
seer ...	0 8 0		Country flour per seer ...			Domestic Coke (wholesale		
Fresh Cream per lb ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	*Atta Red (Chaudash)			sale) at the Depot ...	1 9 0	
			Do. White per seer ...			Soft Coke per md. ...		
			Do. Red " " ...			Spices—		
FISH.			*RICE			Chillies per seer ...	0 11 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*Medium rice (retail) ...	0 4 0	Control	Halud " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (out pieces) " ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	*Fine rice per seer		Price			
Do. (salt-water) " ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	(retail) ...		0 8 0	CONFECTIONERY		
Do. (out pieces) " ...	2 12 0	4 8 0	Bhasamanik rice per seer			Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Medium per seer ...			Plum Cake ...	1 12 0	
Outla per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	coarse per md. ...			X'mas Cake (Almond		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0		Do. per seer ...			load) per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Rohi per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Banktoolai manja per md.			Plum Puddings (English)		
Do. (out pieces) ...	2 0 0		Do. per seer ...			per lb. ...	5 6 0	
Haddock (whole) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Chinkakkur per md. ...			Slab Chocolates per		
Hilsa (Padma) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Do. per seer ...			packet ...		
Orab per lot of 4 ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Kabul rice per seer			Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Mango fish with roe 6-8			Golab Sori rice (best) " ...			Assorted Chocolates per		
Do. without roe 8-10			Kamini rice " ...			lb. ...		
Hilsa (Ganges, whole) per			Palmai (table) per seer ...			Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 9 0
seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	*SUGAR			English Sweet, Assorted		
Mullet per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	Ordinary (Powder whitish)			per lb. ...		
Butter fish per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	Crystal (best) ...			Caramels Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
			Medium (small grain			H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tin		
Pomfret per seer ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	white) ...			" " " " "		
Prawns per seer (small)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Medium (small grain)			Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...			Bengal ...			Boiled Sweet per lb. ...	0 14 0	
Do. (Large) ...	1 8 0	1 12 0	*DAL Etc.					
Lobster ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kahi per seer ...			PRANK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Sea fish ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Arhar " ...			Glazo ...		
Other fish ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Chola " ...			Assorted Creams ...		
Rock Salmon (whole)	1 12 0	2 0 0	Khari Masoor " ...			Golden Puffs ...		
Do. (out)	2 8 0		Khasari " ...			Barley Sugar (English)		
			Mung (Bhaja) " ...			per lb. ...		
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER.			*Salt ...			Barley Sugar (Indian)		
Bread (White or Brown)						per lb. ...		
3 lb. each ...	0 14 0					Assorted Patties per doz.		
Do. (Rour) 1 lb. each ...	0 7 0					Jacob's Cream Crackers		
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 3 6					per tin ...		
Hot dry bread each ...	0 1 0					HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Dinner Roll ...	0 1 0					Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Cheese Biscuits each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0				Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
						Petit Beurre tin ...		
Do. Biscuits per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0				BRITANNIA		
Do. Biscuits ...	1 8 0					Cheese ...		
Do. Quindians ...	1 12 0					Gem ...		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. }			*KEROSENE OIL			Gem load ...		
Do. unshelled, " }	1 0 0	1 4 0	Kerosene Oil (Superior)—			Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...		
			(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk ...	4 5 8		Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
			(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9		Marie ...		
			(iii) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 8 0	Control-	Milk ...		
			Do. 1 ...		led	Mixed (House-		
			(iv) Per bottle of 20 oz. ...	0 2 9	rates.	hold) ...		
			No. 2			Nice " ...		

Prices vary according to supplies.

Controlled by the Government.

For further particulars see the Municipal Gazette, Stall No. 129, (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Contd.

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.			OILMAN'S STORES.			OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—			LIFTON'S TEA—			Condensed Milk Tea & Cof		0 12 0
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.			Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	2 6 0		per tin		
Nimki			Red do. do.	2 8 0		Cowles Skim Milk Powder		
Patis Bourne			Special Darjeeling 1 lb. "	2 18 0		1 lb. loose	2 8 0	
School			IMPERIAL TEA—			Soups, Assorted Small tin	1 12 0	
Thin Arrowroot			Green Label 1 lb. pkt.			Tart Fruits, Bott.		
Water			Red do. do. ...			Indragan per pkt.		
Zoological			Orange do. do. ...			White Sugar, 5 sears per		
Cream Cracker, Special			Pyramid do. do. ...			bag		
also tin.			TOSH'S TEA—			L. X. L. Assorted Jams		1 14 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...			Special Darjeeling Red			per tin		
Cow & Gate Biscuits ...			Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	2 8 0		G. & B. Assorted Jams		
LIFTON'S BISCUITS—			Yellow Label Orange Pa-			per tin		
Milkmaid Full Cream			ketes 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	2 2 0	2 0 0	Dalmonce Prunes per 1-12		
Sweetened Condensed			Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	2 2 0	1 12 0	oz. tin		
Milk—			Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.			Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb.		
per Tin			ISPAHAN'S TEA—			per pkt.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Cowles Skim Milk Pow-			Special Darjeeling 1 lb.	1 14 0		King George Chocolate,		
der 1 lb. loose			tin			1 lb. per tin		
Skimmed Milk			Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 8 0		G. & V. Vinegar per bot-		
Horlick's Malted Milk No. 2	2 8 0		Cafe Brand packets	1 2 0		tle		
Do.			Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	0 14 0		Radgate or Nickson Ham		
Horlick's Malted Milk—			LOOSE TEA			per lb.		
Powder No. 1 per bot.			F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.			Radgate or Nickson Ba-		
Morton's Peppermints			O. P. Darjeeling and			con per lb.		
per lb.			Assam per lb.			Oatmeal (Australasian)		
CIGARS & CIGARETTES			DUST TEA			2 lb. tin		
Dorcas per packet	0 2 6		Darjeeling and Assam			Indian Oats per tin.		
Solace per pkt.		0 8 6	Dust per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0	Rolled Oats (Canadian)		
Capstan Navycut per Pk.	0 4 0		Red Knigh Coffee per lb.	2 0 0		per tin		
(magnum)			Cococa 1 lb. packet			Cobra Boot Polish, large		0 14 0
Gold "Flake" per packet			Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	tin No. 2 & 4		
Green	0 2 0		Robinson's Barley 1 lb.			Chamois Leather large		1 0 0
Cavender per packet	0 4 0		Macaroni (Australasian) 1 lb.	2 0 0		Mosquito Destroyers, box		
Glasgow Mixture per lb		2 12 0	Dalmonce Fruits 2 "	1 4 0		Eno's Fruit Salt	2 2 0	
Spencer's "Doretto"			Ohutsays 1 "	0 12 0		Bisurated Magnesia, large		
Do. "Planters" per		2 8 0	Pickles (Australia) per bot.	2 8 0		Elmer's Embrocation...		
50			Mustard Colman per tin			Zam-Buk		
State Express 555 Ciga-		6 0 0	Do. 1 lb.			Amrutanian Pain Balm		
rattes per tin			Mustard (India) per bottle		0 9 0	Oriental Balm	0 12 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes		0 2 6	Pepper	1 12 0		Sloan's Liniment	1 1 0	
per packet		4 8 0	Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	5 8 0	Kruschen Salt		
Black & White tin of 50	4 0 0		Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	5 0 0	5 0 0	PAINTS.		
Craven A tin of 50	2 4 0		Sausages Australian per tin			Enamel Paint English		
			Salad Oil (India)	1 12 0		per doz.		
			Quaker Oats 24 oz.	2 12 0		Do. (India) per doz.		
						Do. (Japanese) "		

Tea Merchants Head Office: 11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (Phone: E. R. 2901) Ambala Branch: 223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.	BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF TOSH'S TEA A. TOSH & SONS Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24 (Phone: Cal. 4122)	Tea Merchants Local Branches: 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal. (Phone: Cal. 1221) 152-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal. (Opp. British Cons.)
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on terms noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall No.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Feet. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	0 2 0 each.	Vegetables.	Feet 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	0 2 0 each.	Butter.

PRICES IN THE NEW CHARLES ALLEN MARKET
Rates quoted on the 7th September, 1943.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.		ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer.	
	From	To		From	To		From	To
RICE (At controlled price)	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Do. (Coarse) ...	Per seer		Bombay Butter per seer	1 12 0	2 12 0	Fatal	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 8 0		Aligarh "	1 12 0	2 0 0	Brinjal	0 8 0	0 6 0
Do. (Fine) ...			Fabna "			Peas		
Do. (Kora) ...			Ghee (Gawa) "	3 8 0	4 0 0	Cauliflower each		
Do. (Atap) ...			Do. (Buffalo) "			Cabbage each		
Kumari (Do.) ...			Jessore "			Ginger	0 6 0	
Chakraborty (Do.) ...						Onion	0 6 0	0 8 0
Golap Khas (Do.) ...			OIL.			MEAT.		
Dudhkhani ...			Ghani Oil			Mutton	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkhani Boiled			Mustard Oil	1 6 0		Goat & Khashi	1 8 0	1 12 0
Dudhkhani			Cocoanut Oil	1 1 0				
Control (Medium)			SUGAR & FLOUR.			FISH.		
" (Coarse)			Sugar (White Java)		0 7 0	Rohi (Out-pieces)	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rapsal			Do. (Brown Java)			Other		
Katari Bhog			Do. (Bata)			Hilsa	0 12 0	1 4 0
Chamanmani			Flower (Country)			Prawns		0 14 0
DAL.			Atta (brown) Control		0 8 6	Parasy	0 10 0	1 0 0
Jram (Patnai whole)		0 12 0	Do. (white) "		0 8 6	Bagda	0 10 0	1 0 0
Gram (Dal)			Suji			Bheski	0 14 0	1 4 0
Mug Dal		0 12 0	Gur (Sugar Cane)	0 10 0	0 12 0	Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 1 2
Do. (Sona)		0 12 0	" Khajure			Koi	1 0 0	2 0 0
Do. (Krishna)			VEGETABLES.			EGGS.		
Arhar Dal	0 12 0		Potatoes (Mainland)			Egg (Fowl) per score		
Kalmi Dal		0 10 0	Do. New (Country)			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Khasari Dal		0 10 0	Do. (Gauhati)	0 12 0	0 14 0	Egg (Duck) per score		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 12 0	Do. (Rangoon)			(Fresh)		2 0 0
Do. (Khari)		0 10 0						
Mattor Dal		0 10 0						
Salt		0 2 9						

PRICES IN THE LANSDOWNE MARKET
Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From		ARTICLES.	From	
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.		Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DAL.			BUTTER.			MEAT		
Mug Dal per seer	0 11 0	0 14 0	Aligarh Salted per lb.		2 8 0	Mutton		1 8 0
Arhar Dal	0 11 0	0 14 0	Bombay per lb. Salted			Goat		1 8 0
Kalmi Dal		0 10 0	Fabna per seer			EGGS		
Mosoor Dal (Split)		0 10 0	Polson's 1 lb. tin		4 0 0	Egg (Fowl) per score		2 8 0
Do. (Khari)	0 11 0	0 12 0	Milk			" (Duck) Do.		2 8 0
Mattor Dal		0 11 0	Cows' Head			CONFECTIONERY		
GHEE.			Condensed Milk			Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.		2 0 0
Gawa per seer		5 0 0	Milk Maid			Yellow per tin		
Ranchi "		5 8 0	OIL.			Cocoa Hornby		
Darbhanga "			Mustard Oil		1 7 0	Coffee Polson's lb.		
Sree (Mark) "			Cocoanut Oil		1 8 0	Condensed Milk	0 11 0	
Khari			FRUITS.			BISCUITS		
Bhadwa			Apples 3-6		1 0 0	Thin Arrowroot 1 lb.		0 10 0
Lakhi		3 8 0	Alubakra per seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	H. & P. Do.		
SUGAR & FLOUR.			Oranges 12-25	1 0 0		Household per tin		
Sugar (White) per seer			Bedana per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	Jacob's Cream Cracker		
Do. (Brown)		0 7 0	Pista		5 0 0	CIGARETTES, ETC.		
Do. (Bata)		0 8 6	Dates Arab		1 8 0	State Express Ciga-		
Atta		0 6 6	Grapes per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	rettes 555		
Do. B			Mango			Pamling Show Ciga-		
Gur			" (Country) "			rettes 1 tin.		
			" Langra			1 earl Barley (C. B.)		
			VEGETABLES			Sago (Pearl)		
			Fatal per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Quaker's Oats		
			Potatoes (Mainland)	0 10 0	0 14 0	Pascal's Logenges		
			Potatoes (Duff)	0 10 0	0 12 0	(glass) each		
			Brinjal	0 4 0	0 6 0	Jam		
			Ginger		0 8 0	Jelly		
			Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Lobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
			Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 12 0	Quickwhite (White)		
			Cabbage	0 3 0	1 4 0	KEROSENE OIL		
			FISH			Elephant Brand tin		
			Parasy per seer		1 4 0	Do. per bottle		
			Peas		1 4 0	Do. " "		
			Do. (Out-pieces)	1 6 6	1 12 0	Do. " "		
			Bagda	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. " "		
			Bheski	1 0 0	1 4 0	Do. " "		
			Crab (each)	0 1 5	0 4 0	Do. " "		
			Koi per pair	1 4 0	2 0 0	Do. " "		
			Do. " "	0 14 0	1 4 0			

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugarcane controlled price is available at Mr. Anand Chandra Chatterjee, Stall No. 4, in Block "A", Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 2 and 4, Mr. Pradyumn Das, Block "G" 7, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 8, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 9, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 10, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 11, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 12, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 13, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 14, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 15, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 16, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 17, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 18, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 19, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 20, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 21, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 22, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 23, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 24, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 25, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 26, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 27, Mr. Sanku Chandra Kundu, Block "G" 28, Mr. 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RATES IN THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Rates quoted on the 3rd November, 1933

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	1 40	1 80	Sabita	...	...	Rice	...	...
Do. 2nd " "	1 40	1 80	Mango (Local)	...	...	Dumipuri Khattar Bhog	...	...
Goat per seer	...	...	Begunfully	...	...	Deshi (Wagra) per md.	...	...
EGGS			Bombay (Local)	...	...	Do. (Medium)	...	...
Ducks per score	2 00	2 20	Alfahao Kanahan	...	...	Fatui (Atap)	...	...
Fowls " "	2 00	2 20	Mango Bhastam	...	...	Hilly (old) per md.	...	...
VEGETABLES			Do. Madras 4—6	1 00	...	Wagra (old) No. 2 per md.	...	...
Brinjals per seer	0 40	0 70	Do. Langra	...	...	Jhingmal per md.	...	...
Cucumber each	0 06	0 16	Do. Bombay (Puri)	...	...	Banktoohi (Manja) No. 1	...	...
Garlic per seer	0 60	0 80	Do. Nilamburi	...	...	Do. No. 2 per md.	...	...
Ginger " "	...	...	Do. Totapuri	...	...	Chamermomi	...	...
Pati Lemon per score	0 50	0 60	Do. Sepeda	...	...	Balam (old) per md.	...	...
Ladies finger per seer	0 50	0 60	Do. Golapkhana	...	...	Chini Shakkar No. 1 per	...	...
Kagzi Lemon per score	0 50	0 60	Do. Himmagar	...	...	maund (old)	...	...
Onions Fatma red per seer	0 100	0 100	Do. Kissen Bhogh	...	...	Kalma (polished) No. 1	...	...
Do. Bombay	0 100	0 100	Kharbun per seer	...	...	per maund	...	...
Do. Country	0 80	0 80	Orange Johannagore 6—10	1 00	...	Kalma (polished) No. 2	...	...
Potatoes Nainital per seer	...	...	Do. Sylhet	1 00	...	per maund	...	...
Do. Deshi	...	...	Do. Darjeeling 10—20	1 00	...	Kamini per maund	...	...
Do. Madras	0 140	1 00	Do. Nagpur 10—25	1 00	...	Pashwar Rice per md.	...	...
Do. Grahiti	0 130	0 140	Do. Bombay	...	...	Dhaki Chata	...	...
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	...	...	Porta Bagdad per seer	...	...	Fine per seer	...	...
Fatal Murshidabad per	...	...	Do. Multan	6 00	...	Coarse	...	...
seer	...	...	Do. Kabul	5 00	...	Medium	...	...
Do. Dhal per seer	...	...	Pears 8—30	1 00	...	SUGAR, ETC.		
Do. Hilly	0 60	0 80	Pineapple Singapore each	1 80	...	Crystal Sugar per seer	0 70	Control-
Cabbage each	0 20	0 60	Do. Assam	2 80	...	Java	...	led shoj
Cauliflower each	...	...	Do. Country each	...	...	Cocconut Oil	...	...
Peas Ranohi per seer	0 140	1 00	Peaches	0 80	...	Mustard Oil	1 60	...
Do. Darjeeling	...	...	Plantain Champa per score	0 120	...	Salt per seer	0 29	0 80
Do. Deshi	0 60	0 80	Do. Martaban per score	0 120	...	Flour	...	...
Beans	0 40	0 50	Musket per seer	1 40	...	Atta	0 86	Control-
Squash	0 80	0 100	Pomegranate per seer	1 40	...	Suje	0 66	led shoj
Tomato	...	...	Do. Multan per seer	...	...	Atta fresh per seer	...	...
Green Mangoes per score	...	...	Do. Kandahar	...	...	Chandauli Atta per md.	...	...
FRUITS			Do. Dholka	...	...	Til Oil per seer	1 40	...
Apple Australia	...	...	Raisin (Rad) per seer	...	...	Fine per seer	...	1 50
Do. Cashmere 2—3	1 00	...	Do. Sultana	2 80	...	DAL		
Do. American	...	...	Almond shelled	2 00	...	Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 120	...
Do. Kulu 2—4	1 00	...	Do. without shell	4 00	...	Mug Dal	0 120	...
Do. Japan	...	...	Do. do. arge	...	...	Arhar	0 110	...
Do. Pashwari	...	...	Surdah Quaman per seer	...	...	Kalai	0 100	...
Do. Quetta	...	...	Water melon Gooland	...	...	Khesari	0 100	...
Alakhatra per seer	2 80	3 00	Do. Deshi	...	...	Mosoor (split)	0 100	...
Apricot	2 00	2 80	Do. Farukabad	...	...	Do. (khari)	0 120	...
Avonia each	0 20	0 60	Do. Quetta	...	...	Mator	...	0 100
Bal Fruit each	0 10	0 40	Do. Bhagalpur	...	...	Chana Dal	0 110	0 120
Bodana (green)	1 120	2 60	Sarbati Lemon (Myagmbi)	1 00	...	TEA.		
Cocunut each (green)	0 10	0 20	Walnut per seer	1 80	...	Rose Mixture	1 140	...
Do. dry per seer	...	...	Do. Shelled	2 00	...	Golden Orange Pekoe	...	...
Chilchosa	...	...	Nut Ground	...	...	Quality per lb.	2 40	2 80
Dates Arab	...	...	Sharifa 6—16	1 00	...	Rose Orange Pekoe	...	...
Do. Bagdad	...	...	Nona (each)	...	...	Quality per lb.	1 120	1 140
Grapes Kishangiri per seer	...	...	BUTTER, ETC.			Orange Pekoe	1 40	1 80
Do. Kasik	...	...	Darjeeling do. per lb.	1 80	1 120	Pekoe per lb.	1 100	1 120
Do. Quetta	...	...	Bombay	2 00	...	Darjeeling Autumn	...	...
Do. Chaman	2 00	...	Aligarh	...	1 120	Special per lb.	1 120	2 00
Do. Australia	...	...	Jessore	2 00	2 80	Pekoe Dust	1 00	1 100
Khorana	2 00	2 80	Dinapur	2 00	2 80	KEROSENE OIL.		
Kasur Deshi	1 40	1 80	Pahna	2 00	2 80	"Rising Sun" Chukkar—	...	...
Do. Singapore	...	...	Darbhanga	2 00	2 80	Superior per 4 gallon tin	5 52	Control
Khebut	...	...	Manasapur	2 00	2 80	In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle	0 20	Price
Kajoo Nuts	...	...	Cow's Ghee	4 80	...	"Victoria" Swan—	...	...
Lohia Country per 100	...	...	Do. Milk	0 40	0 80	Interior per 4 gallon tin	4 16	Control
Do. Meerapur per 100	...	...	Shahn Ghee	4 00	...	In bulk, per 25 ea. bottle	0 20	Price
Ribak Balaia per seer	...	...	FIBRE			Rising Sun per tin (4 L. G.)	...	...
Papaya Country each	0 50	1 00	Banda per seer	1 40	1 80	Do. Bulk	...	...
lums per seer	...	...	Shakke (Salt) per seer	1 30	1 120	Orl & Baga per tin	...	...
Jamrul per 100	...	...	Do. (not pressed)	...	...	Do. Bulk	...	...
Golaplam, score	...	...	Prasanna (Salt)	1 30	...	Shakke per tin	...	...
Panahi per seer	...	...	Hila	...	...	Shakke Brand per bot.	...	...
Kancho-Mita Mango per	...	...	Boli	2 40	...	Do. Bulk	...	...
Score	...	...	Boli (not pressed)	2 40	...	Shakke Brand per bot.	...	...
Shank Ala per seer	...	...	Small Boli	0 80	1 20	Do. Bulk	...	...

PRICES IN THE MARLBOROUGH MARKET

Rates quoted as of the 26th October, 1943

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
FISH.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FLOUR.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pena per seer	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Potatoes (Bengali) per seer	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	Flour per seer (Controlled)	...	...	...
Do. (Out pieces)	...	1 4 0	1 12 0	Fulbul " per seer	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	Atta White No. 1 Do.	...	...	...
Silong	...	0 14 0	1 8 0	Raddish " Country	per	...	0 1 6	Sujea " "	...	...	...
Lobster	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	" "	...	...	...	Atta Brown Do.	...	0 6 6	...
Bagda	...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Squash " per seer	...	0 6 0	...	RICE.	...	...	...
Bhangaur	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Sweet Potatoes "	...	0 6 0	...	Patna per seer	...	...	...
Bhakti	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Pumpkin each	...	0 6 0	0 14 0	Banktulahi (Manja)	...	...	...
Other Fish	...	0 10 0	0 14 0	New Potato "	...	...	...	" per md.	...	...	...
Biles	...	0 12 0	1 4 0					(Kora) per seer	...	...	...
Kel & Magoor	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	FRUITS.				Chinlakkar (Attap) md.	...	...	...
Parsay	...	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mangoes 4-6	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	Doshi (Boiled)	...	...	...
Crab each	...	0 0 9	0 1 6	Grapes	...	...	...	Katari Bhog (Attap)	...	...	...
				Alubakhana per seer	...	...	...	" per md.	...	...	...
				Amra (Bengali) per score	...	...	...	Rice (Controlled)	...	0 8 0	...
				Bedana per seer	...	0 0 6	0 4 0	SUNDRIES.	...	...	...
				Beal each	...	0 12 0	1 0 0	Mustard Oil per seer	...	1 8 0	...
				Dates per seer	...	...	...	Sugar (Controlled)	...	0 4 0	...
				Almond "	...	0 1 6	0 6 0	Tea per lb.	...	1 8 0	...
				Lime per score	...	1 0 0	...	Guz. per seer	...	...	...
				Orange 8 to 6	...	...	...		...	...	...
				Plantain (Champa) per score	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	DAL.	...	...	...
				Do. (Martaban) per doz.	...	...	...	Arabar per seer	...	...	...
								Ohana	...	...	...
				Papaya each	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Masoor	...	...	...
				Sugarcane each	...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bhanga	...	...	...
				Pomegranate per seer	...	...	...	Khasaree	...	...	...
				Apples 8 to 6	...	...	...	Kalai	...	...	...
				Pears	...	...	...	Biuli	...	...	...
								Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	...	...	...
								(Fried) per seer	...	...	...
								Mattor	...	...	...
								Salt	...	0 8 0	...
								
								COKE & COAL.	...	...	...
								Soft Coke per md.	...	...	...
								Coal	...	1 8 0	...
								Fuel	...	...	...
								Kerosene Oil—Elephant	...	...	...
								Brand per bottle	...	...	...

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET

Rates quoted on the 10th November, 1943

ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To	ARTICLES.		From	To
		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.				VEGETABLES—(Contd.)				FLOUR			
Pom per seer	...	1 00	1 20	Garlic	per seer	0 70	0 80	Flour per seer (Contld.)	---	---	---
Do. (out piece)	...	1 40	1 60	Green Chilly	"	0 120	0 140	Flour per seer	---	---	---
Silong	---	---	---	Onion	"	0 80	0 90	Atta white No. 1	---	---	---
Lobster	...	1 20	1 40	Peas (Darjeeling)	"	1 80	---	Sufee	---	---	---
Bagda	...	1 00	1 40	Do. (Ranchi)	"	---	---	Atta Brown	---	---	---
Bhangaur	...	1 00	1 40	Potatoes (Hainital)	"	0 140	1 00	Atta (Controlled)	---	0 60	---
Bhetki	...	1 00	1 40	Fulbul	"	0 50	0 60				
Other Fish	---	---	---	Ladies finger	"	0 50	0 60				
Hilsa	...	1 00	1 20	Raddish per score	"	0 50	0 60				
Koi & Magoor	...	1 80	2 80	Squash	"	0 50	0 60				
Parrey	...	1 00	1 40	Sweet Potatoes	"	---	---				
Crab (each)	...	0 10	0 16	White Pumpkin each	---	0 60	1 40				
				White "	---	0 60	0 100				
Beef per seer	...	0 100	0 120	Tomato Darjeeling "	---	0 100	0 120				
Mutton "	...	1 80	2 00	Do. (Country)	---	---	---				
Goat & Kid	---	1 80	2 00								
POULTRY & EGGS.				FRUITS				RICE, SUNDRINS, ETC.			
				Almond	per seer	---	---	Rice (Contld.) per seer	...	0 80	---
				Ambokra	"	---	---	" " "	---	---	---
				Amra (Belant) per score	---	1 20	2 00	Bakhtal (Manja) per md.	---	---	---
Duck each	...	1 120	2 00	Bodana	per seer	0 16	0 20	Do. (Kora) per md.	---	---	---
Fowl "	...	1 80	1 120	Bael each	---	---	---	Do. (Arap) "	---	---	---
Chicken "	...	0 120	1 00	Dates	per seer	---	---	Rangoon per seer	---	---	---
Pigeon	...	0 80	0 120	Grapes	"	2 80	3 00	Kitari Bhog (Boiled) per	---	---	---
				Lime per score	---	0 20	0 30	"md.	---	---	---
Duck's eggs per dozen	...	2 00	2 20	Plum (Ghampe) per doz.	---	0 80	0 40	Deshi (Boiled) per md.	---	---	---
Turkey "	...	2 00	2 20	Do. (Martaan) "	---	0 40	0 60	Golap Bora	---	---	---
				Papaya each	---	0 40	0 60	Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	---	1 40	---
				Pomegranate per seer	---	1 80	---	Sugar	---	0 70	---
				Mangoes (Green) per 100	---	---	---	Tea per lb.	---	1 40	---
				Sugarcane each	---	0 20	0 40	Gur	per seer	---	---
				Oranges per score	---	1 120	2 00	Cocanut oil "	---	---	---
								Archar	per seer	---	---
								Chana	"	---	---
								Khari Masoor	"	---	---
								Kharroo	"	---	---
								Kala	"	---	---
								Bish	"	---	---
								Mug (Hari) Kasha	"	---	---
								Do. (Basta)	"	---	---
								Matter	"	---	---
								Salt (fine)	"	---	0 20
								Barley 1 lb. tin.	"	---	---
								Do. Purity 1 lb. tin.	"	---	---
								Robinson's Barley	"	---	---
								Jelly	"	---	---
								Koronee oil—Highland	"	---	---
								Brand per bottle.	"	---	---
								Oil per md.	"	---	---

PRICES IN THE WHOLLY MARKET
Rates quoted on the 1st November, 1943

ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To	ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 4 0	0 5 0	Kashin Bhog 12 to 16	—	—
Mutton "	1 8 0	1 12 0	Sweet Potatoes	0 6 0	—	Fall 8 to 10	—	—
Goat and Kid "	1 8 6	1 12 0	Sweet Pumpkin each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Prase S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pork	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sarda per seer	—	—
POULTRY			Do. (Country) per seer	—	—	Sugarcane each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Duck each	0 10 0	1 0 0	White Pumpkin each	0 6 0	1 0 0	Water Melon each	—	—
Fowl "	1 0 0	2 8 0	Turnip (Darjeeling) per dos	0 8 0	0 6 0			
Chicken "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Tomato (Darjeeling) per seer	—	—	BUTTER.		
Pigeon "	—	0 5 0				Allgarh per lb.	—	3 8 0
EGGS			FRUITS.			Dinapur "	—	1 12 0
Duck's eggs per (score)	2 4 0	2 8 0	Alubokhora per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Ghee per seer	—	3 8 0
Fowl's "	2 4 0	2 8 0	Apricot	2 0 0	2 8 0	Pure Cow's Milk	—	0 8 0
FISH.			Apples	—	—	BREAD		
Pona per seer	1 9 0	1 4 0	Figs per seer	3 8 0	—	Bread 1 lb.	—	0 4 0
Do. (Out pieces)	1 4 0	1 8 0	Ampa (Belati) per score	—	—	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 1 6
Silong	—	—	Bedana per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	Do. 1 lb.	—	0 0 9
Lobster	1 8 0	2 0 0	Beal each	0 1 0	0 4 0	FLOUR.		
Bagda	1 4 0	1 8 0	Pomegranate	1 8 0	2 0 0	Flour per seer	—	0 8 0
Bhanga	1 0 0	1 4 0	Blackberries per 100	—	—	Atta	—	0 6 0
Bhetki	1 0 0	1 4 0	Cocoanut each	0 4 0	0 6 0	Sujee	—	—
Other Fish	—	—	Gustard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	—	RICE.		
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0	Dates per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Patna per seer	—	—
Hilsa	0 12 0	1 0 0	Almond	2 8 0	3 0 0	Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	—	—
Koi & Magoor	2 8 0	3 0 0	Grape	4 0 0	—	Do. (Kora)	—	—
Pomfret per seer	2 0 0	—	Do. per box	—	—	Chiniakhar per seer	—	—
Mango fish per seer	—	—	Goosbakry per seer	—	—	Deshi	—	—
VEGETABLES.			Jack fruit each	—	—	SUNDRIES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per seer.	0 6 0	1 2 0	Khubani per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	Mustard Oil (Ghani)	1 2 0	1 6 0
Do. (Desi)	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kharbuza	—	—	Sugar	0 7 0	—
Bean (French) per seer	—	—	Lichis per 100	—	—	Tea per lb.	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	—	—	Lime per score	0 5 0	0 6 0	Cocoanut Oil	—	1 5 0
Brinjal	0 5 0	0 6 0	Lokote	—	—	DAL.		
Cabbage (Country) each	1 0 0	1 8 0	Oranges 8 to 10	1 0 0	—	Arahar per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	—	—	Pesta per seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	Chana	0 9 0	—
Caniflower	0 8 0	1 0 0	Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0	Khari Masoor	—	0 11 6
Carrots (Country) per dos.	—	—	Do. (Martaban) per dos.	0 5 0	0 4 0	Bhanga	—	—
Do. (Darjeeling) "	—	—	Papaya each	0 3 0	0 8 0	Khasaree	—	—
Celery per seer.	—	—	Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 12 0	Mung (Hari)	—	—
Cucumber per score	—	—	Plums per score	0 8 0	0 6 0	Do. (Sona)	0 9 0	0 10 0
Ginger per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	Raisins	2 0 0	2 8 0	Mattor	0 6 0	—
Garlic	0 5 0	0 6 0	Roseberry per score	—	—	Salt	—	0 2 8
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 10 0	Star apple	—	—	COKE AND COAL.		
Ladies finger	0 4 0	0 5 0	Tamarind per seer	0 1 3	2 0 0	Kerosene Oil in Bulk	—	—
Onion	0 8 0	0 10 0	Walnut	—	1 0 0	Do. (Elephant)	—	—
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 8 0	0 10 0	Mangoes (Green) per 100	—	—	Brand per tin Refined	—	—
Do. (Patna)	—	—	Do. (Madras) 12-16	—	—	Ordinary	—	—
Do. (Desi)	—	—	Golap Khas	—	—	BARLEY POWDER		
Do. (Ranchi)	—	—	Langra 16-20	—	—	Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	—	—
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 14 0	1 0 0	Bombay 25 to 30	—	—			
Do. (Desi) "	0 12 0	0 14 6	Totapari per score	—	—			
Pulbul	0 6 0	0 8 0	Sipia	—	—			
Raddish (English) per bundle	—	—						
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 8	0 4 0						

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Shops or Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
34	4 0 Daily.	Business to be approved by the authority.	34 Chandney.	0 2 0 per day.	Business to be approved by the authority.
35	0 5 0 "		35 "	0 3 0 "	
37	0 3 6 "		37 "	0 3 0 "	

H. N. SEN GUPTA,

Superintendent, Sir Charles Allen Market.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 770)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	M.		Plantain.	Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
" 9	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils	"		Do.	" 4	0 3 0	Do
" 10	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.	"		Do.	" 8	0 3 0	Do
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.	"		Do.	" 9	0 3 0	Do
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth	"		Do.	" 10	0 3 0	Do
" 13	3 0 0	Do.	"		Do.	" 17	0 3 0	Do
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.	" 32	0 4 0	Do.	" 18	0 3 0	Do
" 15	3 0 0	Do.	" 33-35	0 12 0	Do.	" 21	0 3 0	Do
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.	" 36	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	0 3 0	Do
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.	" 37	0 4 0	Do.	" 23	0 3 0	Do
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.	" 45-46	1 0 0	Do.	" 24	0 3 0	Do
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery	" 47	0 8 0	Do.	" 27	0 4 0	Do
" 20	—	Rent & Business to be approved by the Com.	" 48-49	1 2 0	Do.	" 28	0 3 0	Do
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 30	0 3 0	Do
" 31	2 0 0	Do.	West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.	" 31	0 3 0	Do
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.	" 1	10 12 0	Jewellery.	" 33	0 3 0	Do
" 34	2 0 0	Do.	" 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 35	0 4 0	Do
" 35	2 0 0	Do.		Mon. rent		" 36	0 4 0	Do
" 36	2 0 0	Do.	West Range			F.R. 4	1 0 0	Flowers
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 33	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 5	1 0 0	Do
" 8	4 0 0	Do.	" 35	24 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 16	1 0 0	Sporting goods
" 9	4 0 0	Do.	" 37	25 0 0	Do.	" 28	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
" 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	" 38	25 0 0	Do.			Do
" 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 39	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	" 56	0 5 0	Do
" 23	4 0 0	Do.	" 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.	" 57	0 5 0	Do
" 23-1	2 0 0	Do.	" 42	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"		Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Do.	" 43	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do
" 24-1	1 12 0	Mudi.	" 44	30 0 0	Misc. goods.	"		Do
" 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.	" 45	25 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.	"		Do
" 45A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 46	33 0 0	Kerosene Oil.	"		Do
" 57	1 8 0	Pork.	" 47	33 0 0	Oilman's Stores.	"		Do
"K. 24	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.	" 48	33 0 0	Do.	"		Do
" 45	0 6 0	Do.	" 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.	" 67	0 5 0	Do
" 49	0 6 0	Do.	" 50	58 4 0	Oilman's Stores.	" 72	0 5 0	Do
" 50	0 6 0	Do.	" 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Com.	" 73	0 5 0	Do
" 51	0 6 0	Do.	" 52	30 0 0	Do.	" 75	0 5 0	Do
" 52	0 6 0	Do.	" 53	30 0 0	Do.	" 76	0 5 0	Do
" 53	0 6 0	Do.	" 54	30 0 0	Do.	" 83	0 5 0	Do
" 54	0 6 0	Do.	Poultry.			"		Do
" 55	0 6 0	Do.	" 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.	Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
" 56	0 6 0	Do.	" 13-19	0 11 0	Do.	" 3, 4, 5	0 8 0	Do
" 57	0 6 0	Do.	" 20-23	0 6 0	Do.	" 11	1 8 0	Do
" 58	0 6 0	Do.	" 24-28	0 9 0	Do.	" 12	2 8 0	Do
" 59	0 6 0	Do.	" 29-30	0 3 0	Do.	" 8-9	2 8 0	Do
" 60	0 6 0	Do.	" 31-32	0 3 0	Do.			Do
" 61	0 6 0	Do.	" 33-34	0 3 0	Do.	Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
" 62	0 6 0	Do.	" 35-38	0 10 0	Do.	" 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
" 63	0 6 0	Do.	" 39-42	0 8 0	Do.	" 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
" 64	0 6 0	Do.	" 51-52	1 10 0	Do.	" 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
" 65	0 6 0	Do.	" 63-66	0 8 0	Do.	" 17, 18, 19	0 4 0	Do
" 66	0 6 0	Do.	" 67-74	8 0 0	Do.	" 20	5 0	Do
" 67	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-120	0 8 0	Do.	" 22	5 0	Do
" 68	0 6 0	Do.	" 75-78	0 10 0	Do.	" 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
" 69	0 6 0	Do.	" 79-82	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 70	0 6 0	Do.	" 83-88	2 1 0	Do.	North Range		
" 71	0 6 0	Do.	" 89-108	1 6 0	Do.	" 2, 3, 4, 9	0 8 0	Hotel
" 72	0 6 0	Do.	" 109-110	0 4 0	Do.	" 10	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
" 73	0 6 0	Do.	" 111-114	0 10 0	Do.	" 11-12	1 0 0	Hotel
" 74	0 6 0	Do.	" 115-120	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 75	0 6 0	Do.	" 121-124	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 76	0 6 0	Do.	" 125-128	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 77	0 6 0	Do.	" 129-140	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 78	0 6 0	Do.	" 141-142	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 79	0 6 0	Do.	" 143-146	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 80	0 6 0	Do.	" 147-150	0 10 0	Do.			Do
" 81	0 6 0	Do.	" 151-154	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 82	0 6 0	Do.	" 155-158	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 83	0 6 0	Do.	" 159-162	0 14 0	Do.			Do
" 84	0 6 0	Do.	" 163-164	0 6 0	Do.			Do
" 85	0 6 0	Do.	" 165-168	0 4 0	Do.			Do
" 86	0 6 0	Do.	" 169-170	0 8 0	Do.			Do
" 87	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 88	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 89	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 90	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 91	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 92	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 93	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 94	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 95	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 96	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 97	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 98	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 99	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 100	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 101	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 102	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 103	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 104	0 6 0	Do.						Do
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" 173	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 174	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 175	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 176	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 177	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 178	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 179	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 180	0 6 0	Do.						Do
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" 182	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 183	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 184	0 6 0	Do.						Do
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" 194	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 195	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 196	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 197	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 198	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 199	0 6 0	Do.						Do
" 2								

ENTALLY MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rents are invited for the privileges of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents as noted against each of them and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Shops or Stalls Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
1-3 S. B.	Rs. As. P. 4 0 0	To be approved by the authority.	3 W. B.	1 0 0	Mudl.	39 Chandney	Rs. As. P. 0 3 0	Vegetables.
4 S. B.	0 10 0	Do	4 W. B.	0 8 0	"	40 "	0 3 0	"
5 S. B.	1 0 0	Spices.	9/1 W. B.	0 4 0	Pan.	41 "	0 3 0	Spices.
6 S. B.	1 2 0	Oilman's stores	10 W. B.	0 10 0	Non-foodstuff.	42 "	0 3 0	"
12 S. B.	1 2 0	Non-foodstuff.	11 W. B.	1 2 0	Cloth, Shoes, etc.	43 "	0 4 0	Potato.
13 S. B.	1 2 0	"	12 W. B.	1 0 0	"	44 "	0 4 0	"
14 S. B.	1 2 0	"	13 W. B.	1 0 0	"	45 "	0 5 0	"
15 S. B.	1 2 0	"	14 W. B.	1 0 0	"	46 "	0 5 0	"
16 S. B.	0 12 0	Mudl.	15 W. B.	1 0 0	"	47 "	0 5 0	"
17 S. B.	0 12 0	"	16 W. B.	1 0 0	"	48 "	0 3 0	Vegetables.
18 S. B.	0 12 0	"	17 W. B.	1 0 0	"	49 "	0 4 0	"
19 S. B.	0 12 0	"	18 W. B.	1 0 0	"	50 "	0 5 0	Fruits.
20 S. B.	0 12 0	"	19 W. B.	1 0 0	"	51 "	0 5 0	"
21 S. B.	0 12 0	"	20 W. B.	1 0 0	"	52 "	0 5 0	"
22 S. B.	0 12 0	"	21 W. B.	1 0 0	"	53 "	0 5 0	"
23 S. B.	0 12 0	"	22 W. B.	1 0 0	"	54 "	0 5 0	"
24 S. B.	1 11 0	"	23 W. B.	0 4 0	Butter.	55 "	0 5 0	"
Pork 3	0 9 0	Pork.	17 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.	56 "	0 4 0	"
" 4	0 8 0	"	18 "	0 7 0	Fresh Fruits.	57 "	0 4 0	"
" 5	0 8 0	"	19 "	0 4 0	"	58 "	0 7 0	Dry Fruits.
" 6	0 8 0	"						
" 7	0 8 0	"						

PARK CIRCUS MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
A-14	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.		Rs. As. P.	Business to be approved by the Committee.
		Do.	Onion-3	0 3 0	Do.

LANDSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	Per day. As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.			
B. 3-12	" 7 "	Do.	Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	Per day. As. 4 each	To be approved by the Committee.
C. 13B	" 4 "	Do.			Potato
D. 2, 5 & 8	" 6 "	Do.	Milk-3	" 3 "	Do.
E. 1st floor	Rs. 30 per month.	To be approved by the Committee.	Betel-2, 3 & 4	" 4 "	Milk.
" 20	" 8 "	Do.		" 3 "	Betel leaves.

GARIAHAT MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the Market Office daily between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Potato-1, 7, 9, & 12	0 5 0 per day each.	Potato	Fruit-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	0 5 0 per day each.	Fruit.
			Betel-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	0 5 0 per day each.	Betel leaves.
			Onion-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	0 5 0 per day each.	Onion and Garlic.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1943-44

[Appointed by the Corporation on 12th July, 1943.]

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE NO. I. (For District No. I)

1. Sir Hari Sanker Paul.
2. Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti.
3. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose.
4. Mr. Gokuldas Mohata.
5. Dr. S. C. Law.
6. Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan.
7. Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Mazumdar.
8. Mr. R. A. Gomes.
9. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.
10. Mr. Suresh Chandra Varma.
11. Mr. Haridas Saha.
12. Dr. Sadeque Hossain.

SERVICES COMMITTEE NO. II.

1. Mr. Surendra Nath Das.
2. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh.
3. Mr. Dhirendra Kumar Majumdar.
4. Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal.
5. Dr. Subodh K. Sarkar.
6. Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghose.
7. Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose.
8. Mr. Mohammed Israil.
9. Mr. Abdul Matin.
10. Mr. A. Rezak.
11. Khan Bahadur Moulyi Md. Solaiman.
12. Mr. S. C. Biswas.

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE NO. II. (For Districts Nos. II & III)

1. Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal.
2. Mr. A. S. Nasker.
3. Mr. Jagannath Kolay.
4. Mr. Prafulla Kumar Dutta.
5. Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghose.
6. Mr. Mohan Lall Mackar.
7. Mr. Pulin Behari Khatik.
8. Mr. M. A. Jabbar.
9. Mr. A. Rezak.
10. Mr. Taj Mohammed.
11. Haji Mohammad Hossain.
12. Mr. Shamsul Haque.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Susil Chandra Sen.
2. Mr. Prabhudoyal Himatsingka.
3. Dr. S. C. Law.
4. Dr. B. C. Roy.
5. Mr. S. C. Biswas.
6. Haji Md. Hossain.
7. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman.
8. Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.
9. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose.
10. Mr. Kshitish Chandra Chakrabarti.
11. Mr. D. J. Cohen.
12. Mr. L. W. Balcombe.

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE NO. III. (For District No. IV)

1. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerjee.
2. Mr. Tulsi Charan Ray.
3. Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
4. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker.
5. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal.
6. Mr. Krishna Chandra Ghose.
7. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee.
8. Khan Sahib W. Zaman.
9. Mr. Mohammed Jalil.
10. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
11. Mr. S. A. Habib.
12. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.

ESTATES & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.
2. Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter.
3. Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar.
4. Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee.
5. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.
6. Mr. Provangsu Kumar Sett.
7. Mr. Gosta Behari Sett.
8. Mr. J. H. Methold.
9. Khan Bahadur Waliul Islam.
10. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
11. Mr. Basir Ali.
12. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.

SERVICES COMMITTEE NO. I.

1. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.
2. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker.
3. Mr. Jagannath Kolay.
4. Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter.
5. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar.
6. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerjee.
7. Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
8. Mr. Mohammad Rafique.
9. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman.
10. Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman.
11. Khan Sahib Mohammad Mohsin Khan.
12. Mr. R. W. Plummer.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.
2. Mr. H. K. Ghose.
3. Mr. P. D. Himatsingka.
4. Mr. A. S. Nasker.
5. Dr. S. K. Sarkar.
6. Mr. G. B. Sett.
7. Mr. A. Matin.
8. Mr. S. C. Varma.
9. Mr. S. A. Habib.
10. Mr. J. N. Smart.
11. Mr. C. Griffiths.
12. Dr. R. Ahmed.

P. U. & MARKETS COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Bepin Behary Sadkhan.
2. Mr. M. K. Majumdar.
3. Mr. P. B. Khatik.
4. Mr. N. C. Paul.
5. Mr. Joges Ch. Ghose.
6. Mr. P. K. Sett.
7. Mr. I. B. Beed.
8. Mr. Md. Rafique.
9. Mr. Z. Ahmed.
10. Haji Md. Yusuf.
11. Mr. Mackertich John.
12. Dr. S. Hossain.

WORKS COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.
2. Mr. Debjiban Banerjee.
3. Mr. S. K. Mitter.
4. Mr. Z. Ahmed.
5. Mr. Md. Israil.
6. Haji Md. Yusuf.
7. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
8. Mr. N. C. Paul.
9. Mr. Gokuldas Mohata.
10. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose.
11. Mr. H. N. Nicholls.
12. Mr. C. W. Gurner.

WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. M. M. Barman.
2. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarcar.
3. Mr. Tulsi Charan Ray.
4. Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.
5. Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
6. Mr. P. K. Dutta.
7. Mr. A. C. Mitter.
8. Mr. H. D. Saha.
9. Sk. Basir Ali.
10. Mr. Md. Jalil.
11. Mr. W. R. Humphrey.
12. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.

ROADS & BUSTEES COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee
2. Mr. M. M. Barman.
3. Mr. Debjiban Banerjee.
4. Mr. P. N. Brahma.
5. Mr. Fakir Ch. Ghose.
6. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal.
7. Mr. Md. Mohsin Khan.
8. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
9. Mr. M. A. Jabbar.
10. Mr. Shamsul Haque.
11. Mr. B. S. Nahar.
12. Mr. A. Clark.

PRIMARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Dharendra Nath Ghosh.
2. Mr. P. N. Brahma.
3. Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.
4. Mr. R. A. Gomes.
5. Khan Bahadur Waliul Islam.
6. Mr. D. J. Cohen.

(Associate Members)

7. Prof. Hari Charan Ghose.
8. Mr. Panchu Gopal Bhattacharjya.
9. Prof. Tahir Jamil.

Supplement to the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, July 31, 1948

Auditors' Report upon the Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1936-37 together with the Replies of the Corporation, the Audit Rejoinders, further replies of the Corporation and Final orders of Government.

Auditors' Report.	Replies of the Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.
<p align="center">I—INTRODUCTORY.</p> <p>The accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1936-37 have been examined and test audited.</p> <p>2. The more important points arising out of audit are incorporated in this Audit Report which is due to be published under Section 123-A of the Calcutta Municipal Act. A Test Audit Note embodying the less important irregularities which could not be settled in the course of audit has been separately sent to the Chief Executive Officer for disposal.</p>	<p>PARA 1.—No remarks.</p> <p>PARA 2.—No remarks.</p>
<p align="center"><i>Ad-interim Report.</i></p> <p>3. The illegality and loss referred to in paragraph 22 of this report were brought to the notice of the Corporation and of Government in an <i>ad-interim</i> report under Section 122 of the Act. The reply of the Corporation was not received on the matter when the audit closed.</p> <p align="center"><i>Surcharge.</i></p> <p>4. In connection with the matter referred to in paragraph 39 surcharge proceedings are under consideration.</p>	<p>PARA 3.—The Chief Law Officer reports on 12th May, 1938 :— The <i>ad-interim</i> report was received as per letter No. L. A. 3114, dated 30th November, 1937, from the Joint Auditors. No reply seems to have been sent to them as yet. I was asked to obtain the opinion of the Advocate-General in this matter. This was obtained and placed before the Chief Executive Officer through the Deputy Executive Officer I on 18th January, 1938. A conference was held in Chief Executive Officer's room on 27th April, 1938, when it was decided to place the matter before the Estates and General Purposes Committee for approaching the Legislature to include in the Act provisions similar to Articles 295 and 296 of the Assessment and Collection Manual. An item has been prepared by the Collector and will be placed before the Estates and General Purposes Committee shortly.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant reports :— A copy of the Chief Law Officer's report was sent to the Superintendent, Government Audit on 16th May, 1938, for information i.e., as soon as the matter came to my notice.</p> <p>PARA 4.—The Chief Accountant reports :— This question has been dealt with in our reply to para 39 of this report.</p>
<p align="center"><i>Previous Reports.</i></p> <p>5. The remarks of the Corporation on the Audit Report for the year 1934-35, which became due on the 15th January, 1937, were actually received on the 17th December, 1937. The remarks of the Corporation on the Audit Report for 1935-36 which became due on the 29th September, 1937, were not received when its report issued.</p> <p>Replies to the Test Audit Notes on the accounts for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36, have also not yet been received.</p>	<p>PARA 5.—The Chief Accountant reports :— The Audit Report for the year 1935-36, is now engaging the attention of the Corporation. Replies to the Test Audit Notes for 1934-35 and 1935-36, are receiving the attention of the Chief Executive Officer.</p>

Corporation.			Final Orders of Government.
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	
<p>The Finance Committee at their meetings held on 18th, 19th and 24th October, 1938, considered the Audit Report for the year 1936-37, and passed the following resolutions which were confirmed by the Corporation on 9th November, 1938.</p> <p>That it be recommended that the departmental explanations furnished in connection with the points raised in the different paragraphs of the Audit Report for the year 1936-37 be adopted subject to the following directions and remarks:-</p> <p>[The directions and remarks have been shown against the paragraphs concerned.]</p> <p>The further remarks of the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Examiner of Local Accounts on the replies of the Corporation to this Audit Report as per their letter No. L.A. 2356 dated 12th January, 1939, were considered by the Corporation on 7th August, 1939, when they confirmed the following recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee:-</p> <p>I. That the departmental replies noted in the precis against the Auditors' remarks regarding the relevant paragraphs of the Audit Report for the year 1936-37 be accepted subject to the following observations:-</p> <p>[The departmental replies and the observations of the Finance Committee have been shown against the respective paragraphs.]</p> <p>II. That the attention of the Government and the Joint Auditors be particularly invited to the provision of Rule 6 of the rules regarding audit of accounts of the Calcutta Corporation and that Government be again requested to instruct the Auditors to comply with them in future and not to pass final orders till the replies of the Corporation to the further remarks are submitted to Government.</p>			<p>Letter No. 48 T. M. dated Dursing the 26th May, 1940 from G. S. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation.</p> <p>I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. S3002, dated the 15th August, 1939, regarding the report on the Audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1936-37.</p> <p>2. I am to say that Government have carefully considered the Audit Report together with the explanation submitted by the Corporation and I am to communicate the following observations and orders of Government in the matter.</p> <p>[The observations and orders of Government have been shown against the relevant paragraphs.]</p>
<p>PARA 3.—The matter has already been placed before the Committee and is pending before them. We have also written to Government stating what we propose to do.</p>		<p>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 3.—Vide remarks against para 22.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant reports:-</p> <p>PARA 22 has been dealt with below.</p>	<p>5. I am to request that the Audit Report together with the replies of the Corporation, the audit rejoinder and the final orders of Government may now be published as required by rule 7 of the rules regarding the audit of the accounts of the Calcutta Corporation, issued under Government Notification No. 2906M, dated the 10th May, 1935 as subsequently amended.</p>
<p>PARA 5.—This has since been disposed of by the Corporation. These are being dealt with.</p>	<p>PARA 5.—That the Committee find that the Audit Report for the year 1935-36 has already been disposed of by the Corporation.</p>	<p>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</p> <p>PARA 5.—The statement regarding audit report for 1935-36 is correct. Replies to the Test Audit Notes have however not yet been received. As the Test Audit Notes are not submitted to the Corporation for their comments, it should be possible for the Chief Executive Officer to return these with his own comments much earlier.</p>	<p>PARA 5.—Previous Reports.—The Test Audit Notes not being required to be submitted to the Corporation for orders, you appear to be in a position to dispose of them more quickly than at present. It is, therefore, requested that your replies to the Test Audit Notes for 1936-37 and 1937-38 may be forwarded to the Auditors as early as possible.</p>

Auditors' Report.	Replies of the Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.
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Annual Accounts.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the Annual Accounts for the year under report were received on the due date, viz., 1st October 1937.

PARA 6.—No remarks.

VI—ACCOUNTS.

Volume of transactions.

7 (a). The opening balance, total receipts, total payments and the closing balance appearing in the accounts for the year under report were as given below :—

PARA 7.—No remarks.

Name of Accounts.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Payments.	Closing Balance
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue ...	1,01,14,877 8 5	2,38,22,078 6 4	2,41,55,095 11 2	96,81,860 3 7
Loan ...	26,43,820 10 4	67,15,895 10 9	17,06,455 7 10	76,52,960 13 3
Subsidiary Funds	8,17,804 12 0	93,691 12 5	23,814 12 0	8,89,681 12 5
Deposits ...	53,84,656 13 9	5,61,58,894 9 2	5,67,51,220 15 6	47,92,130 7 5
Total	1,89,60,859 12 6	8,67,92,860 6 8	8,27,36,586 14 6	2,30,16,633 4 8

Balances Analysed.

(b). The balances were comprised of cash and investments, advances and stores as shown below :—

Account.	Cash and Investment.	Advance.	Stores.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue ...	79,22,059 4 1	9,39,908 8 11	8,18,892 6 7	96,81,860 3 7
Loan ...	69,52,584 6 4	6,08,417 15 9	90,958 7 2	76,52,960 13 3
Subsidiary Funds	8,89,681 12 5	...	...	8,89,681 12 5
Deposits ...	47,92,130 7 5	...	...	47,92,130 7 5
Total	2,05,57,455 14 3	15,48,326 8 8	9,15,850 13 9	2,30,16,633 4 8

Cash Book.

8 (a). The cash book of the Corporation closed on the 31st March, 1937, with the following balances :—

PARA 8 (a).—No remarks.

		Rs.	
In cash	...	11,88,074	5 2
In bank	...	6,53,616	7 4
		<hr/>	
		18,41,690	12 6

Corporation.			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
		<i>The Chief Accountant reports.</i> PART. 5. Previous Audit Reports and Test Audit Notes. The Test Audit Note for 1936-37 is being dealt with by the Accounts Department. The Chief Executive Officer is taking action on the Test Audit Notes for 1934-35 and 1935-36. The remarks of the Chief Executive Officer will be communicated to the Auditors as soon as these are disposed of.	

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Cash in Hand (with the Treasurer).

(a). Against the balance of Rs. 11,88,074-5-2½ "In cash", that shown in the cash book of the Treasurer was Rs. 9,82,646-6-9. The excess of Rs. 2,05,427-14-5½ was due to the following items:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
(a) Amount of collection credited in the Treasurer's cash book on the morning of the 1st April, 1937 but accounted for in the cash book of the Corporation on the 31st March, 1937	2,02,072	14	10
(b) Short credit being—			
(i) Amount of cheques on non-clearing banks dishonoured before credit in the Bank Pass Book	2,411	2	2
(ii) Bank commission on parties' cheques	43	13	0
(iii) Difference between the cash shown in the Treasurer's cash book as re-mitted to the Bank and that credited by the Bank to the Corporation accounts	0	0	14
	2,454	15	7½
	2,05,427	14	5½

Item (b) (iii) has since been adjusted.

The impropriety of the inclusion of the collection of the 1st April in the cash book of the Corporation for the 31st March preceding as at (a) above was pointed out in previous audit reports and Government ordered on the 6th October, 1936, that if it was desired to report such collection, this should be done by a note attached to the accounts. These orders have not been given effect to in the accounts for the year 1936-37.

Cash in Bank (Imperial Bank Current Account).

(c) Against the sum of Rs. 6,55,616-7-4 shown in the cash book as being "In bank" the balance actually in the Imperial Bank of India at the credit of the Municipal Fund on the 31st March 1937, amounted to Rs. 9,95,561-9-3. The discrepancy of Rs. 3,41,945-1-11 is explained below:—

Balance as per cash book	Rs. 6,53,616	7	4
Add, amount of uncashed cheques issued by the Corporation	Rs. 3,72,009	14	1
Total	Rs. 10,25,626	5	5
Deduct, amount of cheques on clearing banks dishonoured after credit in the Pass Book	Rs. 30,048	5	8
Bank charges	Rs. 16	6	6
	Rs. 30,064	12	2
Balance in the Imperial Bank	Rs. 9,95,561	9	3

PARA 8 (b).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

No remarks except for the last paragraph. In reply to paragraphs 7, 12 (a) and 9 of the Audit Reports for 1930-31, 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively we have already pointed out that our method of treatment of the morning collection of 1st April is perfectly in order and that the procedure suggested by the Auditors is wrong and cannot be accepted. It is expected that the Government will be pleased to reconsider the decision already given by them in the matter. The question is engaging the attention of the Finance Committee in connection with the further remarks of the Government Auditors on the replies of the Corporation to the Audit Report for 1934-35 (Para 12 (a)).

PARA 8 (c).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

The correct amounts for "cheques on clearing banks dishonoured after credit in the Pass Book" and "Bank charges" are Rs. 30,048/5/8 and Rs. 15/6/6 and not Rs. 30,048/5/8 and Rs. 16/6/6 respectively as reported by the Auditors.

Corporation.			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Report together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
<p>PARA 8 (b)--We have expressed our views repeatedly and I think the Government should now accept the same</p>	<p>PARA 8 (b). That the Committee agree with the views expressed by the Chief Accountant and hope that Government would reconsider the decision already given.</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L. A. 2386 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 8 (b). As no fresh reasons have been given for the continuation of the present practice, the auditors have no further remarks to offer.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.</i></p> <p>This relates to the method of accounting for the sums realised by the various offices of the Corporation on or before 31st March of a financial year and deposited in the Treasury on the first working day of the following year. These sums are remitted to the Bank in one lot with other collections lodged in the previous year, on the first working day of the following year, i.e. exactly when the collections of 31st March become due for remittance to the Bank. As a long standing practice, these amounts are shown in our accounts as collections of the previous year. The Auditors want us to take these to the accounts of the following year. We have repeatedly pointed out that the procedure suggested by the present auditors is wrong and cannot be accepted. One should have thought that the attempt to send all the collections in the hands of the officers of the Corporation on the 31st March to the Bank on the next working day would have been pointed out, but the attitude taken up by the auditor is quite the contrary. What the auditors want is wrong and the practice which has been in vogue for decades is right.</p> <p>The question was fully dealt with in our replies to the further remarks of the Auditors on the replies of the Corporation to the Audit Report for 1934-35 and previous years.</p> <p>Further decision of the Government in the matter is awaited.</p> <p><i>Recommendations of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That Government be informed that the system followed by the Corporation is the only proper way and the suggestion of the Auditor is wrong and that Government be therefore requested to reconsider their decision.</p>	<p>(2) PARA 8 (b) Cash in hand (with the Treasury).</p> <p>The attention of the Corporation is invited to para 2 (3) of the Government Order No. 19 T.M., dated the 27th April, 1940, in which it has already been stated that the collections up to the evening of the 31st March of any year should be remitted to the Corporation Treasury on the same day and that the morning collections on the 1st April, should be accounted as collection of arrears of the previous year.</p>
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L. A. 2386 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 9 (c). The difference of Re. 1 pointed out by the Chief Accountant is comprised of 3 items of commission charged by the bank for encashing of cheques which had previously been dishonoured. The Chief Accountant's view that the amounts should be included under "Dishonoured cheques" instead of under "Bank charges" cannot therefore be accepted by the Auditors. The matter however, is too trivial and need not be pursued further.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendations of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Reply of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Dishonoured cheques.

9. Out of the dishonoured cheques referred to in the last two paragraphs, 27 amounting to Rs. 8,518-13-3 were still pending disposal on the 30th November, 1937. Of these, 10 for a total amount of Rs. 916-6-3 are pending cancellation being irrecoverable. As regards the rest, a decree was obtained in 1933, in respect of a cheque for Rs. 284-5-0 but nothing could be realised, and suits were stated to be in contemplation in the remaining cases. These included 3 cheques for an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,175-15-0 received more than 3 years back.

PARA 9.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

On a reference from this Department, the Auditors have corrected the number and amount to "26" cheques and "Rs. 8,495/2/3" respectively.

The balance of Rs. 8,495-2-3 was reduced to Rs. 7,112/14/9 in 21 cheques on 31st March, 1938

The Chief Law Officer reports:—

In the absence of details of the Cheques referred to by the Auditors, it is not possible for me to state the action taken in respect of each. I do not understand how the figure of Rs. 916-6-0 has been arrived at by the Auditor. It appears from our records that five cheques amounting to Rs. 370-10-6 were recommended for cancellation by the Law Department Special Committee and they are pending before the Corporation. As regards the cheque for Rs. 284-5-0 nothing could be realised in spite of further executions of the decrees. It may have to be ultimately put up for cancellation. Suits amounting to Rs. 600 in respect of two cheques received more than three years back have been decreed recently. Action is being taken to file a suit for Rs. 575-15-0. I think this accounts for Rs. 1,175-15-0 mentioned by the Auditors.

ADVANCES.

Revenue Account.

10 (a) The table below shows the position with regard to outstanding advances at the end of the last four years.

Date.	Advance Miscellaneous.	Cost of work done in de- fault of others.	Temporary advance from Revenue for loanable works.			Advance Imprest.	Advance to Land Acquisition Collector.	Total.
			Account Drain age.	Account Water Works.	Miscellaneous			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On 31-3-34	5,35,537	1,35,934	7,85,063	7,93,621	9,67,997	13,020	17,998	32,51,660
On 31-3-35	5,12,819	1,95,135	7,32,227	5,12,484	11,12,484	13,222	35,872	31,14,555
On 31-3-36	10,23,474	1,64,934	20,064	5,54,204	34,265	13,135	23,898	16,34,031
On 31-3-37	2,15,962	1,81,925	...	65,534	67,570	13,416	2,65,602	9,39,909

(b) An analysis of the outstandings under "Advances miscellaneous" year by year is given below:—

	On 31-3-36.	On 31-3-37.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding from years previous to 1930-31	12,153 14 0	10,219 11 11
Do. from 1930-31	10,765 9 0	10,684 11 5
Do. 1931-32	9,663 7 0	9,616 8 11
Do. 1932-33	12,267 10 0	9,373 8 10
Do. 1933-34	49,089 11 0	16,914 5 10
Do. 1934-35	18,146 8 0	10,304 12 7
Do. 1935-36	9,11,347 9 0	43,939 6 6
Do. 1936-37	...	1,38,000 0 2
	10,23,474 4 0	2,45,961 13 2

It will be seen that no appreciable progress was made during the year 1936-37 in the adjustment of advances made in 1931-32 and previous years. The oldest outstanding item relates to the year 1918-19 in the name of the Executive Engineer, Water Works for temporary connections. The total amount outstanding on this account is mentioned below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
(i) Advances up to 1930-31	10,900	14	4
(ii) Advances since 1931-32	8,017	2	9

18,918 1 1

It was stated that the officer had submitted accounts for the items under (i). These should be adjusted after proper check without further delay and accounts for the balance obtained.

PARA 10 (a).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

Every care is always taken by the Accounts Department, to get each of these accounts adjusted and to keep down the figures as far as practicable. This would be seen from a comparison of the outstandings on 31st March, 1937, with those on 31st March, 1934, 31st March, 1935 and 31st March, 1936, as in the table given by the Auditors. It should however be borne in mind that there are always some fresh additions every year and we cannot therefore expect to get the amount further reduced. The outstandings under columns 2 and 3 have since been considerably reduced and they stood at Rs. 1,31,077 and Rs. 57,182 respectively on 16th May, 1938. The figure under column (7), Imprest Advance being permanent advance, is irreducible and should therefore be left out of consideration. As regards the balance of Rs. 3,65,602 against the Land Acquisition Collector under column (8), the figure includes Rs. 3,41,912, on account of Main Drainage Scheme pending adjustment on receipt of actual costs from that officer.

PARA 10 (b).—The Chief Accountant reports:—

The outstandings on account of advances made in 1931-32 and previous years have been reduced to Rs. 18,120 on 16th May, 1938, against Rs. 30,520 as shown by the Auditors. The advances for subsequent years have also come down appreciably and they stood at Rs. 1,12,955 on 16th May 1938, against Rs. 2,15,441 on 31st March, 1937. The oldest outstanding against the Executive Engineer, Water Works for 1918-19 was adjusted as per J. V. 1887/12 of 1937-38. The accounts submitted by the Executive Engineer, Water Works for advances made up to 1930-31 have been returned to him for further information.

Corporation Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
<p><i>Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer 1—</i></p> <p>PARA 10 (a)—The amount of out standing advances has been considerably reduced at the end of 1936-37, while at the end of 1933-34, the amount stood at Rs. 22,51,560, it came down to Rs. 9,39,909 on the 31st March, 1937. Out of this amount nearly 3½ lacs relates to the advance made to Land Acquisition Collector for acquisition of land in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme and would be adjusted when actual figures are received. There is a number of old advances especially relating to the Water Works Department which require adjustment without delay. The Executive Engineer, Water Works has been asked to take immediate steps to regularise matters.</p>		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 9.—Necessary information has been furnished to the Chief Law Officer separately. The position as regards dishonoured cheques will be reviewed and commented on if necessary in the next Audit Report.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

(3) Other noticeable items that have been pending for a long time are mentioned in Annexure A.

(4) Considerable portion of the advances for "works done in default of others" is also outstanding for a long time, vide analysis of the outstandings given below :—

				On 31-3-37.
Outstanding from years previous to	...	1930-31	...	33,855
Outstanding from	...	1930-31	...	3,803
Do.	...	1931-32	...	7,398
Do.	...	1932-33	...	27,069
Do.	...	1933-34	...	5,561
Do.	...	1934-35	...	15,165
Do.	...	1935-36	...	2,173
Do.	...	1936-37	...	86,792
Total				1,81,825

Some items in respect of which action appeared to have been delayed are included in Annexure B. It will be seen therefrom that no recovery has been made at all in some cases during the last 10 years.

Loan Account.

11. The statement below shows the position with regard to the outstanding advances from Loan Account at the end of the last four years.

Date.	Miscellaneous and water works advance	Advance to Land Acquisition Collector.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31-3-34	6,86,293	45,840	7,12,133
31-3-35	8,10,861	80,910	8,41,771
31-3-36	6,21,418	21,010	6,42,428
31-3-37	5,12,975	89,443	6,03,418

The figure in column 1 for 31st March, 1937, is comprised of Rs. 17,881 for miscellaneous work and Rs. 4,96,094 for Water Works Extension. The outstandings at the end of last two years are analysed below :—

		On 31-3-36.	On 31-3-37.
Outstanding out of advances made in years previous to	1930-31	1,59,452	1,59,452
In	1930-31	69,960	149
In	1931-32	1,42,735	23,803
In	1934-35	1,81,450	1,38,000
In	1935-36	66,900	88,300
In	1936-37	.....	27,881
		6,21,418	5,12,975

It will be seen that during the year 1936-37 no adjustment was made in respect of any portion of the outstandings in respect of advances made prior to the year 1930-31. The important items of outstandings under the head "Miscellaneous and Water Works advances" are mentioned in Annexure C.

PARA 10 (c).—The cases cited in annexure A have all been adjusted excepting serial Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9 (Rs. 6,500), 12 and 13. The Departments concerned have been asked to take prompt action for settlement of these cases.

PARA 10 (d).—Out of the 23 cases cited by the Auditors, five (items Nos. 2, 13, 18, 19 and 20) have since been adjusted, two (items Nos. 10 and 11) relate to filling up of tank and the land is in possession of the Corporation. The others are still outstanding.

PARA 11.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
Re :—The amount lying at debit of Advance Miscellaneous A/c Loan for Miscellaneous Works :—

The cases referred to by the Auditors in Annexure C are dealt with below :—

Serial No. 1.—A. Hafiz & Co., Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000.—The matter was considered by the Works Committee on 10th February, 1938, when they resolved as follows :—

That having regard to the fact that the contractors Messrs. A. Hafiz & Co., have not yet resumed the work of filling up the tanks and raising low lands between Tiljala Cemetery and the Extension Cemetery, inspite of repeated demands the Committee recommend that the work be taken out of their hands and be done at their risk and cost by some other contractor.

Serial No. 2.—K. C. Ghose & Co., Rs. 2,900.—The bill is under examination.

Rs. 3,000.—The Executive Engineer, Main Drainage reports on 19th May 1938, that the advance will be recovered from the bill of the contractors under examination in his Department.

Serial No. 3.—R. P. Roy & Sons, Rs. 480-11-2.—The case is subjudice.

The outstanding advances Loan on account of Water Works Extension Works as set out in Annexure C are all outstanding excepting serial Nos. 3, 12 and 13. Serial Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 11 and 15 cannot be adjusted till the suit filed by Messrs. Bando & Co., Ltd., is decided. Serial No. 16 cannot similarly be adjusted till the suit filed by the Nadi Engineering Co., is disposed of. Serial No. 14 will be adjusted at the time of passing the final bill of Messrs. Indo Swiss Trading Co., Ltd.

STORES.

Result of Verification.

12 (a) Out of stores valued as Rs. 9,15,850-13-0 shown in the accounts as in stock on the 31st March, 1937, verification was made of stores the book balance of which amounted to Rs. 8,54,170-8-2 (stores in the Workshop valued at Rs. 61,680-5-7 being not verified).

The result of verification is given below :—

Particulars.	Account Balance.	Value as per balance return.	Shortage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Road Metal ...	18,488 0 4	11,338 3 3	2,219 8 1
2. Water supply stores ...	2,81,540 13 3	2,86,968 14 9	94,871 14 6
3. Miscellaneous stores ...	2,50,088 2 4	1,81,287 9 4	1,18,810 9 0
4. Entally Stores ...	2,09,108 8 8	2,02,846 15 3	6,256 2 0
	8,54,170 8 2	6,32,811 15 7	2,21,358 8 7

Out of the shortage of Rs. 2,21,358-8-7, Rs. 1,51,078-15-4 represented the amount of unadjusted transfer statements on the 31st March, 1937. Further stores amounting to Rs. 70,779-9-3 represented the value of surplus materials of the Water Works Extension Department debited to Stock Account but not yet made over to the Controller of Stores and subjected to verification.

Delay in adjustment.

(b) The amount covered by unadjusted transfer statements has been on the increase for the last 3 years as will be seen from the figures below :—

Date.	Total amounts of unadjusted transfer statements.
	Rs. As P.
31st March, 1935 ...	25,328 0 2
31st March, 1936 ...	77,377 10 7
31st March, 1937 ...	1,51,078 15 4

WORKSHOP.

Accounts of cost of manufacture.

13. In connection with the audit report for 1927-28 the Corporation resolved on 2nd February, 1931, that the existing system of keeping workshop accounts did not give a fair idea of profit or loss and that the accounts of the workshop should be kept just as in a business concern. The point having been brought to notice in subsequent audit reports, it was stated that the question of introducing a new costing system was under consideration. The Offg. Chief Accountant stated in August, 1937, that his report on the subject was engaging the attention of the Chief Executive Officer. More than 6 years have already elapsed since the date of the original resolution directing a revision of the existing system of workshop accounts. The final decision regarding change in the method of accounting may be expedited.

DEPOSITS.

Correctness of Balance not proved.

14. The correctness of the balance of Rs. 85,327-14-4 outstanding on the 31st March, 1937, as shown in the annual accounts against the head "Deposits for partial recovery of bills with Collector" could not be verified as the Collector's "Deposit Receipts and Receipts" shows only deposits in cash whereas the figure under the head in question includes other items of credit for which no subsidiary register is maintained. This defect in the procedure should be remedied.

PARA 12 (a) & (b).—The Chief Accountant reports :—
The term "shortage" is very misleading. This is not a case of shortage at all, but of difference between the Book balance and the actual stock. The difference represents value of stores issued from stock to work but not yet taken into account for arriving at the Book balance. It is not as if some stores have disappeared, as the term "shortage" may imply.

A portion of the surplus materials (pipes, etc.) of the Water Works Extension Department has since been used for work. The balance of Rs. 1,51,078-15-4 as shown by the Auditors represents the net amount of unadjusted stores on 31st March 1937. This has been reduced to Rs. 8,680-14-10 on 11th June, 1938 and further adjustments will be made as soon as the other bills are returned by the departments concerned to whom these were sent by the Accounts Department under objections.

PARA 13.—The Secretary reports :—
The Workshop Costing System Sub-Committee appointed by Works Committee (1936-39) is considering the matter.

PARA 14.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
The Accountant-General, Bengal, in his further remarks on the replies of the Corporation to para 118 (a) Annexure A—Item II of the Audit Report for 1937-38, suggested that a separate Register be kept for this. In reply to this the Chief Executive Officer in his letter No. 100/1937 dated 6th October 1937 wrote to Government that it would be a more satisfactory way of dealing with the matter and that the existing procedure was not satisfactory.

Corporation Chief Executive Officer's remarks	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government
<p>PARA 12 (a) & (b)—The Chief Accountant's remarks explain the position.</p>	<p>PARA 13 The Committee find that the question of introducing a revised costing system is receiving the attention of the Works Standing Committee</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L 1 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 12—Stores (a) <i>Verifications.</i> (b) <i>Delay in adjustment</i> The objection to the use of the word "shortage" has been noted. No information has been furnished as to whether any attempt has been made to verify the surplus stores of the Water Works Department not yet made over to the Controller of Stores</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i> The Controller of Stores reports on 20th January, 1939, as follows I find that 1648 ft 7 in. Steel Pipes supplied by Messrs Bando & Co for laying in Bugman Road were delivered to Stores Depot and were adjusted in the stock of Water Works Section Stores and these are being verified by the Stock Verifier as usual. From the notes dated 3rd February, 1938 and 12th January 1939, of the Resident Engineer Water Works Department I find that out of supply of 4000 ft of 42 in. pipe in Narkeldanga Main Road by Messrs Berruk & Co. 2500 ft of pipes are now being laid in Manicktola Main Road and the surplus stores will be delivered to Baghbazar Stores on completion of the work now in hand. As soon as the surplus pipes are delivered to stores they will be adjusted and the after Stock Verification will be done in the usual way.</p> <p><i>Recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</i> That the departmental replies be accepted</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L 1 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 13—The result of the deliberations is awaited</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i> The matter is still under consideration of the Works Committee</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</i> That the departmental reply be accepted</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L A 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 14.—In their comments on the Chief Executive Officer's letter cited in the explanation, the auditors informed Government (<i>vide their letter No. L2620 dated 27th January, 1938</i>) that the matter should be</p>	<p>(4) PARA 12—Stores, result of verification Government may be informed as to whether the surplus stock of stores has been returned to the Controller of Stores.</p> <p>(5) PARA 13—Workshops, accounts of cost of manufacture. It is requested that the final decision of the Corporation in the matter may be expedited.</p> <p>(6) PARA 14—Deposits—correctness of balance not proved. The report of the 2nd Chief Executive Officer and the decision of the Corporation in the matter are awaited.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Want of precaution against double refund of Consolidated Rate.

15. In the case of reduction in the assessment of the Consolidated Rate, refunds are allowed generally on the presentation of the original bills. In some cases, however, refunds are allowed even when the original bills are not presented. In the circumstances, unless proper safeguards are taken, there is risk of double refunds. It is stated that the precaution taken consists in a review of the Receipt Register of refund vouchers in which all refunds are registered chronologically. As cases of such refund are numerous and as further there is no time-limit to such applications for refund, the tracing of a previous payment in the above Register in respect of a refund application in hand does not appear to be practicable and the check which is now stated to be in vogue can hardly be treated as satisfactory. It may, therefore, be considered whether a note of refund in each case may not be made in the Valuation List and this list referred to before any refund is sanctioned.

PARA 15.—The Chief Accountant reports :—
The same objection had also been persistently raised by the Chief Accountant. After careful consideration the Deputy Executive Officer II decided that check against double refund should be exercised through the Registers prescribed under paras 345 and 350 of the Assessment and Collection Manual which must be very carefully maintained. The Deputy Executive Officer also wanted to go into the matter and introduce any other method of check if necessary.

Corporation.		Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.		
<p><i>Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer I:—</i></p> <p>PARA 15.—The check exercised through the Registers as prescribed under paras 345 and 350 of the Assessment and Collection Manual should be sufficient to prevent double refund if the Registers in question are carefully maintained. As it is, there are frequent complaints from parties regarding disposal of refund cases and a more cumbersome procedure should be avoided.</p> <p><i>Chief Executive Officer's remarks —</i></p> <p>It is not necessary to introduce additional precaution when the system in vogue affords adequate safeguards.</p>	<p>PARA 15.—That the Chief Law Officer be requested to report, if without amending the Act, a procedure can be adopted requiring applications for refund being submitted not later than one year after the final disposal of an objection to valuation and also making the production of paid up bills a condition precedent to a refund.</p>	<p>pursued through the Audit Report for 1936-37. The matter was accordingly raised in this report. In reply to the Auditors' summons, the Chief Accountant stated in December, 1937, as follows:—</p> <p>(i) "The Collector's Department Suspension Account Register shows only deposits in cash. No Register is separately maintained to show balance of refund bills left after adjustment of the rate bills due from the party.</p> <p>(ii) There is no subsidiary register with which the figures may be proved".</p> <p>It is therefore not understood how it will be a duplication of work to start a separate register showing the individual items of balance to prove the ledger balance.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i></p> <p>Verification of the balance under head "Deposit for partial recovery of bill with Collector."</p> <p>The Deputy Executive Officer II hopes soon to deal with the matter satisfactorily in consultations with the officers concerned.</p> <p><i>Recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>Government be informed that the matter is already engaging the attention of Deputy Executive Officer II.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939 to Government.</i></p> <p>PARA 15.—The final decision of the Corporation is awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i></p> <p>This relates to refund of Consolidated Rates in cases of reduction in the assessment even when the original bills are not presented. With regard to the suggestions made by the Auditors in this paragraph, the Corporation resolved on 9th November, 1938, as follows:—</p> <p>"That the Chief Law Officer be requested to report if without amending the Act, a procedure can be adopted requiring applications for refund being submitted not later than one year after the final disposal of an objection to valuation and also making the deduction of paid up bills a condition precedent to a refund".</p> <p>The Chief Law Officer reports on 20th March, 1939. Under Articles 62 or 120 of the Indian Limitation a claim for refund of moneys paid in excess can be made within 3 years or 6 years respectively from the dates when they are paid. A procedure cannot be laid down by the Corporation which will have the effect of restricting the rate-payers' right under the general law; the suggestion cannot therefore be given effect to without the help of the legislature by providing a special period of limitation for the purpose. Regarding production of paid up bills I think we shall have to approach</p>	<p>(7) PARA 15.—Want of precaution against double refund of consolidated rate</p> <p>The difficulty, if any, in following the procedure of recording the refund order on the valuation list, as suggested in audit, has not been stated. Detailed particulars on this point may be communicated to Government for their information.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

DEMAND, COLLECTION, REMISSION AND BALANCE.

Rates.

16. (a) The figures for demand, collection, remission and cancellation and balance on account of the consolidated rates for the last four years as shown in the accounts of the Corporation are detailed in Annexure D. The balance on the 31st March, 1937, amounted to Rs. 41,71,411 against Rs. 42,27,585 at the end of 1935-36. The balance thus continues to be very heavy.

(b) The arrears on account of the previous and the current years were as follows :—

Department.	Previous years.			1936-37.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Collection	..	4,47,860	7 0	9,14,994	0 1		13,62,854	7 1	
Law	—	Details not available ...			....		17,08,413	5 7	
Assessment	—	5,14,037	3 8	5,86,106	3 3		11,00,143	6 9	
							41,71,411	3 5	

The outstanding bills in the Law Department could not be analysed as there was no system of classifying the bills according to the year of their issue or receipt in that department.

(c) The percentages of collection in the year under review in the Collection and in the Law Departments are given below along with those for the two previous years. The table shows that collection deteriorated in the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Percentage of Collection.

Year.	Collection.			Law.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Aggregate.	Arrear.	Current.	Aggregate.
1934-35 ...	55.2	87.4	53.6	...	...	9.9
1935-36 ..	54.1	90.7	90	...	...	10.6
1936-37 ...	55.3	90.8	86.8	...	...	8.1

PARA 16 (b).—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

The practice prevailing in this department is to enter the outstanding bills in the Stock list arranged serially ward by ward. A system of classifying bills according to the year of their issue is out of the question so far as this department is concerned. A comparison of the stock lists for two successive years will show which bills were received in which year. The present system of keeping the stock of bills is quite all right and should not be modified or changed as no useful purpose will be served by classifying the bills as suggested.

The Assessor reports :—

Of the outstanding amount of Rs. 11,00,143-6-9, nearly Rs. 5½ lacs is due to the Bengal Council Chamber and the Canals. It will be seen thus that the outstanding amount of rate-bills minus the above figure, is nearly normal, so far as this department is concerned.

The Collector has no remarks to make.

PARA 16 (c).—The Collector reports :—

Leaving aside the exceptional arrear collection of the year 1935-36, it will be found that the collection for the year 1936-37 has not deteriorated. On the other hand on a comparison with figures for 1934-35 it will appear that the percentage of collection of both arrear and current is gradually ascending.

The Chief Law Officer reports :—

It has been pointed out that the total collection during the year is Rs. 1,89,314, i.e., to say only Rs. 2,000 less than that of the previous year, (viz., Rs. 1,91,525). I beg to submit that there is bound to be a fluctuation and that the decrease pointed out is only such a fluctuation and can hardly be characterised as a deterioration in collection.

Corporation.															
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.												
		<p>legislature. Such a condition may in some cases cause hardship or inconvenience.</p> <p>The Chief Accountant states that there is a specific provision in this behalf in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, vide Section 179 quoted below :—</p> <p>"It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to disallow any claim for refund of any property tax, unless application therefor is made to him in writing within thirty days after the expiry of the half-year to which the claim relates, accompanied by the bill presented to the applicant under Section 200 for the amount of the tax from which the refund is claimed."</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That no improvement can be made on the existing arrangement and that the departments have been directed to be more vigilant in dealing with cases of refund where paid-up rate bills are not produced.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>Para 16 (a & c). The outstanding rate bills on the 31st March, 1939 were as follows :—</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Rs.</td></tr><tr><td>With Collector</td><td>14,71,289</td></tr><tr><td>With Assessor</td><td>12,68,383</td></tr><tr><td>(Including Rs. 2,206-12 for Law Dept.)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>With Law Officer</td><td>19,44,745</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>46,84,417</td></tr></table> <p>It will be seen that the outstanding have increased in each of the three departments and there has been an increase of over 10 per cent. in the aggregate.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports :—</i></p> <p>The Auditors have raised this question in para 15 of the Audit Report for 1937-38 and the matter is being dealt with there.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>Para 16 (a) & (c). No remarks.</p>		Rs.	With Collector	14,71,289	With Assessor	12,68,383	(Including Rs. 2,206-12 for Law Dept.)		With Law Officer	19,44,745	Total	46,84,417	
	Rs.														
With Collector	14,71,289														
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With Law Officer	19,44,745														
Total	46,84,417														

Auditors' Report.

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Report of verification of outstanding bills.

17. Delay in issue of report of verification—

Under Rule 426 of the Assessment and Collection Manual the unrealised bills in the Collection, Law and Assessment Departments have to be verified by the Accounts Department by the 10th of the month following each quarter and under Rule 432 the report thereon is to be issued by the end of that month. The issue of the verification report for each quarter of 1936-37 was considerably delayed as will appear from the following :—

	Due date.	Actual date of report.	
		Assessment and Collection Department.	Law Department.
1st qr. 1936-37 ..	31-7-37	27-1-37	5-2-37
2nd qr. 1936-37 ...	31-10-36	16-7-37	.....
3rd qr. 1936-37 ...	31-1-37	21-8-37	28-8-37
4th qr. 1936-37 ...	31-4-37	2-10-37	31-10-37

Similar delay in respect of the year 1935-36 was noticed in paragraph 22 (a) of the Audit Report for the year 1935-36. Such delays should be avoided as this would automatically defer the detection of frauds, if any, on the part of the Collection staff.

All outstanding bills not produced during verification.

18. (a) It appeared from the report of verification made at the end of the 4th quarter of 1936-37 that all bills shown in the accounts as outstanding on the 31st March, 1937, were not produced for verification vide table below :—

	Assessment.			Collection.			Law.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance as per accounts ..	11,00,148	6	9	15,22,076	5	10	17,47,853	7	8
Amount of bills produced for verification.	10,99,511	1	0	14,81,415	13	3	12,54,535	9	9
Bills for which decrees obtained	.....			.....			1,54,318	7	7
Bills covered by pending suits	.....			.....			2,17,324	11	11
Bills not produced	583	5	9	40,660	8	7	9,125	10	0

Many of the bills had not been produced for verification in previous quarters also. Final action was not taken on the report of verification when the present audit closed.

(b) Out of bills for Rs. 40,660-8-7 in the Collection Department referred to above Rs. 23,712-2-9 represented the amount of bills relating to the Garden Reach Municipality which were reported to be lying with the said Municipality for realisation and the balance represented bills which were not produced at the time of verification for other reasons. The discrepancies should be investigated with as little delay as possible.

Para 17.—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

Delay in issuing quarterly stock-figures is due to heavy outstandings of the previous successive years plus heavy annual transfers. Attempts are being made to avoid such delay.

The Collector reports :—

When the Manual was prepared this department used to have small outstandings. The dates of submission of various reports as provided for in it cannot be observed now-a-days owing to heavy increase of the outstanding number of bills.

The Chief Accountant reports :—

The delay in issue of the verification report was due to delay in getting the quarterly statements from the Collection, the Assessment and the Law Departments which again was due to heavy outstandings vide Chief Law Officer's and Collector's notes above.

Para 18 (a).—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

Bills not produced mostly relate to cases in which they have been filed in suits pending in High Court or in proceedings before the Land Acquisition Collector.

In either of these cases there is no system of having a challan as in the case of bills filed in Alipore; Sealdah or Calcutta Small Causes Courts.

The Collector reports :—

It appears that the audit query has been based on the Chief Accountant's report which is only a starting note of the stock report. This file closes with submission of replies of Collector and Assessor to the Chief Executive Officer. Now that this department has already submitted its reply, it can be safely said the number of bills said to be not produced was not actually 1/3rd of what the Chief Accountant reported.

Para 18 (b).—The Collector reports :—

All discrepancies whatever with the Accounts Department were explained to Deputy Executive Officer II and made up long ago.

Corporation.			Final Orders of Government.
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation	Audit Reporters together with further replies of the Corporation	
<p><i>Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer 1:—</i></p> <p>PARA 17.—It is not possible in these days of heavy outstandings to verify the un-realised bills and submit a report by the dates prescribed in paras 426 and 432 of Assessment and Collection Manual. It is doubtful if the outstandings in the Collection and Law Departments would come down in near future to the figures at which they used to stand when the Manual was issued; the dates prescribed in this Manual are not likely to be adhered to.</p>	<p>PARA 17. That the remarks made by the First Deputy Executive Officer be accepted.</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No L A 2550 dated the 12th January, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 17. If the present programme of verification as laid down in the Manual cannot be adhered to it would be more businesslike to prescribe a revised programme.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports,</i></p> <p>This relates to the report of verification of outstanding Rate and Miscellaneous bills.</p> <p>The Collectors reports.</p> <p>Due to heavy increase of outstandings the dates prescribed in Manual cannot be adhered to. In view of this the Chief Executive Officer fixes at the beginning of every year a time table showing approximate dates by which quarterly reports are to be submitted to the Accounts Department and the chart is being made tighter and tighter every year to enable the departments to approach the positions outlined in the Manual.</p> <p>In reply with the increase of staff this department is showing steady progress in following up the time table.</p> <p>I think it will be inexpedient to fix up any particular date just now without watching for a few years as to what more progress the department can make.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports</i></p> <p>I think instead of fixing dates rigidly with reference to the present state of outstandings it would be advisable to wait for a few years more as suggested by the Collector following in the meantime the annual chart fixed by the Chief Executive Officer.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</i></p> <p>That a reply be sent on the lines of the report of the Collector.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No L A 2556 dated the 12th January 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 16. The matter will be further examined and dealt with in next audit.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports —</i></p> <p>This relates to the production of all outstanding bills at the time of verification.</p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

BALANCE SHEET.

19. A copy of the balance sheet as on the 31st March, 1937, compiled by the Corporation is given in Annexure E.

(1) The assets appeared to have been overstated in the following cases :—

Item.	Amount included as asset.	Amount overstated.	Remarks.
1. Cash	Rs.	Rs.	
(i) With Treasurer.	11,88,074	2,02,973	Being the morning collection of the 1st April, 1937.
(ii) In Bank (Current A/c.)	65,53,616	916	Being the amount of 10 dishonoured cheques which have been declared to be irrecoverable.
(iii) Fixed Deposit	52,50,000	2,50,000	Being the amount deposited in the Bengal National Bank (under liquidation.)
2. Stores ...	9,15,851	1,51,079	Being the value of unadjusted stores.
3. Outstanding Demands.			
(a) Rates ...	41,71,411	...	Bad and doubtful items have not been weeded out.
(b) License Tax	...	...
(i) On Animals & Vehicles.	1,40,669	.	
(ii) On professions and callings.	4,65,944	...	—Ditto.—
(iii) Scavenging Tax.	20,818	...	
4. Value of Block...	10,17,63,178	...	Extinction not allowed for.

PARA 19.—The Chief Accountant reports :—

If the Auditors send us a specimen Balance Sheet as per their suggestions on the basis of the figures for 1936-37 it will serve as a guide to us in the preparation of future years' Balance Sheets. Very probably the Auditors will advise that the Balance Sheet be dropped altogether.

(2) Assets have been understated in the case of item 3 (a) above, by the same amount as shown against item 1 (i).

(3) Liabilities have been understated as mentioned below under Municipal and Trust Funds :—

Liabilities shown.	Liabilities understated.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	
20,77,533	73,500	Amounts of Bills received in 1936-37 and certified by the spending department before the balance sheet was prepared.
.....	51,500	Representing the amount of Advances made during the year under report against bills received and included as assets.

III—RECEIPTS.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Disposal of Objections.

20 (a) The disposal of objections filed against assessment during the year 1936-37 and in the three previous years is shown in the comparative table below :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
(1) Outstanding objections of the previous year	8681	9480	7446	5991
(2) Objections filed during the year	12303	9832	7647	6801
(3) Total number of objections to be disposed of	21074	19312	15093	12792
(4) Number of objections disposed of	11894	11846	9102	4925
(5) Outstanding objections at the end of 1936-37	9480	7446	5991	8897

PARA 20 (a).—The Assessor reports :—

The disposal of objection during the year under report was less in comparison to that of the previous year on account of the following reasons :—

- (1) The Deputy Executive Officer II (Mr. S. Chatterjee) was absent on leave for nearly 4½ months from the middle of August to the end of December, 1936
- (2) The Deputy Executive Officer I (Haji Abdur Raschid Khan) did not hear objection cases regularly towards the latter part of the year.

The figures against item (4) above show that there has been a considerable fall in the number of applications disposed of during the year 1936-37.

Corporation.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 19.—Balance sheet.—A specimen balance sheet based on the suggestions made by the Auditors will be sent to the Chief Accountant for guidance.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i></p> <p>Noted. We have just received a specimen balance sheet which is under examination now.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks:—</p>	

Auditors' Report.

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Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

(b) Several objections filed against the enhanced assessments made in 1933-34 during the general revaluation of Ward 22 remained undisposed of even up to the end of 1936-37.

Continued remission of rates on vacant lands in disregard of proviso to Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

21. In their Local Self-Government Department letter No. 131 T.M. dated 6th October, 1936, the Government communicated their decision to the effect that the proviso to section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 did not empower the Corporation to grant general exemption from assessment to all building sites lying vacant for more than 3 years and that each case should be considered individually on its merits.

The question of enforcing the provision of the Act was considered by the Finance Standing Committee, at their meeting dated 30th November, 1936, and the Assessor was directed to place before the Committee a list of the vacant lands in respect of which full rates could be charged, together with a list of vacant lands in regard to which special circumstances existed. In pursuance of the said direction lists for 5 Wards out of 32 were placed before the Finance Committee for consideration at their meeting dated 31st May, 1937. The Committee resolved that the consideration of the matter be postponed till a complete statement of all vacant lands for the whole city was available. The Committee further directed references to be made to the Municipalities of Bombay and Madras as to the procedure followed in those cities in matters of assessment of vacant lands.

As each case has to be considered on its own merits, the justification for deferring consideration of the lists which had already been prepared is not clear. Already considerable loss of revenue must have occurred owing to the continuance of the illegal procedure of granting general exemption since it was first pointed out by the auditors in their report on the accounts for 1926-27 (issued on the 11th July, 1928). The dilatory manner in which the matter is still being handled even after a clear decision from Government cannot but lead to further avoidable loss of revenue.

Continued illegal grant of proportionate remission under Section 537.

22. In their letter No. 131 T.M. dated the 6th October, 1936, to the Chief Executive Officer, Government observed that the grant of proportionate remission in the cases of partly occupied premises which was considered by the Corporation to be admissible under Section 537 (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act was not covered by that section. Such remissions were, however, noticed to have been granted by the Chief Executive Officer on the authority of the same section even after the receipt of the Government order. A few instances are detailed below. A portion of the rates has thus been illegally remitted in these and other similar cases :—

Ward No.	Premises No.	Period in respect of which remission allowed.	Date of Chief Executive Officer's order.
22	60/3, Chakraborti Road North	3rd quarter 1936-37	4-12-36
22	6A, Ashton Road ...	Do. ...	Do.
22	1, Bakulbagan Road ...	Do. ...	Do.
22	12, Shamananda Road ..	Do. ...	Do.
22	17-1B, Gobinda Bose Lane ...	Do. ...	10-12-36

PARA 20 (b)—The Assessor reports :—
These cases have mostly been disposed of since.

PARA 21.—The Assessor reports :—
The Corporation on 21st January, 1938, resolved that there is no necessity for the proviso to section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and they recommended also that Government be approached to amend that section. Government has also been written to for taking necessary action in the matter.

PARA 22.—The Assessor reports :—
Since the receipt of the opinion of the Advocate-General on the matter, the practice of allowing proportionate remission has been stopped. Many practical difficulties are being experienced on account of the same. With a view to obviate these difficulties, an item is being placed before the Estates and General Purposes Committee, under the orders of the Chief Executive Officer, to move the Government for necessary amendment of the Act.

Corporation.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
<p><i>Remarks of the Deputy Executive Officer 1:—</i></p> <p>PARA 20 (b)—There are bound to be some cases undisposed of for 2 or 3 years and sometimes even more, but the number is not large; attempt is always made to dispose of such cases as far as practicable.</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 21.—No explanation is forthcoming as to why the discontinuance of the illegal procedure should be kept pending the fate of the proposed amendment to the Act.</p> <p>Remission of rates on vacant lands.</p> <p>The Assessor reports (4th February, 1939):—</p> <p>The Secretary is being written to, to send a reminder to letter No. S6554 dated 29th January, 1938, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government asking the Government to take necessary action for an amendment of the Act.</p> <p>A reminder has since been issued.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 22.—It is not understood why the practice was continued even after it had been declared as irregular by Government.</p> <p><i>Grant of proportionate remission under Section 537 of the Act.</i></p> <p>The Assessor reports:—</p> <p>It was only pointed out by the Government Auditor previously that the practice of allowing proportionate remission was doubtful. The Government also in their letter dated 6th October, 1936, stated that they were advised that Section 537 (c) do not cover such cases. As the matter was not free from doubt, opinion of the Advocate-General was obtained. On receipt of the opinion of the Advocate-General, the practice of allowing proportionate re-</p>	<p>(8) PARA 21.—Continued remission of rates on vacant lands in disregard of proviso to Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.</p> <p>Orders of Government on this point are contained in para 3 of their letter No. 131 T.M., dated the 6th October, 1936. In para 2 (5) of Government order No. 19T.M. dated the 27th April, 1940, the Corporation has already been requested to give effect to the order of 1936 without waiting for the result of its recommendation for the amendment of Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.</p>
<p>PARA 22.—The matter is now before the Committee.</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 22.—It is not understood why the practice was continued even after it had been declared as irregular by Government.</p> <p><i>Grant of proportionate remission under Section 537 of the Act.</i></p> <p>The Assessor reports:—</p> <p>It was only pointed out by the Government Auditor previously that the practice of allowing proportionate remission was doubtful. The Government also in their letter dated 6th October, 1936, stated that they were advised that Section 537 (c) do not cover such cases. As the matter was not free from doubt, opinion of the Advocate-General was obtained. On receipt of the opinion of the Advocate-General, the practice of allowing proportionate re-</p>	<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 22.—It is not understood why the practice was continued even after it had been declared as irregular by Government.</p> <p><i>Grant of proportionate remission under Section 537 of the Act.</i></p> <p>The Assessor reports:—</p> <p>It was only pointed out by the Government Auditor previously that the practice of allowing proportionate remission was doubtful. The Government also in their letter dated 6th October, 1936, stated that they were advised that Section 537 (c) do not cover such cases. As the matter was not free from doubt, opinion of the Advocate-General was obtained. On receipt of the opinion of the Advocate-General, the practice of allowing proportionate re-</p>	

Auditors' Report.

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Want of a Demand Register

23. In paragraph 4 of the Test Audit Note on the accounts for the year 1934-35, the want of a Demand and Collection Register in the City Architect's Department for watching the realisation of encroachment fees, etc., was noticed. The defect has not yet been rectified. As it is essential that all reports regarding encroachment, etc., should be entered in a Register to ensure proper action being taken on them, the introduction of a demand register should no longer be deferred. A form for a demand register of encroachment and other fees to be realised in the City Architect's Department was drafted and forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer on 10th September, 1937, and it was suggested that the form might be introduced with the least possible delay and all pending cases brought together therein by a study of the files and a review of the registers and other records kept by the Encroachment Inspectors and other outdoor officers.

Report of the action taken in the matter is still awaited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Lack of Supervision over Outstanding Bills.

24. Paragraph 393 of the Assessment and Collection Manual requires every Inspector to lay before the Collector within a fortnight from the close of each quarter a list of outstanding rate and miscellaneous bills with an explanation regarding each bill as to why it could not be recovered within the quarter. In practice, however, it was found in the course of audit that in almost all the cases the outstanding list did not contain any such remarks. In the absence of such remarks it is not understood how proper supervision is exercised over the work of the bailiffs and Inspectors. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the amount of the bills outstanding in the Collection Department has been very heavy in the past five years and that their total exceeded Rs. 13.6 lakhs on 31st March, 1937.

PARA 23.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

On the suggestion of the City Architect, the Corporation on 29th September, 1937, sanctioned the creation of the post of an Accounts Clerk in the City Architect's Department to maintain the Demand and the Collection Registers. An Accounts Clerk has since been deputed from this Department and started the Registers in the forms drafted by the Government Auditors and approved by the Chief Executive Officer. All the cases referred to in the Minutes of the Buildings Committees for 1937-38 have been entered in these registers.

As regards the older cases, the City Architect reports on 12th March, 1938, that one of the District Building Surveyors of his Department is now on special work to investigate into old cases where dues have not yet been paid by the parties and that as soon as a case comes to his knowledge, a demand is made on the party and the Accounts Clerk is given the information for entering it in the Register.

PARA 24.—The Collector reports:—

In view of the fact that the department has to face a very large number of outstanding bills, it is not yet possible for the Inspectors to put their remarks against each and every bill in the stock in every quarter. But it is generally followed at the end of the year in group forms. A comparison of the outstandings on the 31st March, 1937, with those of the previous years will rather testify to the fact that the department is reducing the balance satisfactorily.

Corporation. Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
<p>PARA 24.—I think the remarks of the Auditors deserve attention. The Committee should adopt a better system.</p>	<p>PARA 24.—That the orders passed by Government in connection with para 23 of the Audit Report for the year 1933-34 as quoted below be followed:— "A separate list should be maintained of all persons including Councillors, Aldermen and Municipal employees, who are in arrears of comparatively large amounts (i.e., Rs. 500 or more, and showing the details of all outstanding dues, the reasons for non-realisation and the steps taken to deal with them".</p>	<p>mission has been discontinued after obtaining orders of the Chief Executive Officer to that effect.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the departmental reply be accepted and that Government be informed that the irregularity being questionable, the Auditors themselves being doubtful about it, the practice was continued till the opinion of the Advocate-General was received since when the practice has been discontinued.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 24.—<i>Collection Department.—Lack of supervision over outstanding bills.</i></p> <p>The Government order cited by the Corporation was issued on 19th January, 1938. But no list for the year ending 31st March, 1939, in terms of these orders has been made available to audit so far. It appears that each bailiff prepared a list of outstandings due from each tax-payer in respect of holdings in his own circle of collection and these lists have not been consolidated to find out in which cases the total dues to the Corporation by any single tax-payer amount to Rs. 500 or more even the separate lists prepared by the bailiffs did not contain any notes showing the reasons for non-realisation or steps taken to expedite collection.</p> <p><i>The Collector reports:—</i></p> <p>"The words "List of persons" in the Government order are misleading and the matter has since been made clear to the Government Auditor in connection with his query statement No. 535 of 1937-38.</p>	<p>(9) PARA 24.—<i>Collection Department.—Lack of supervision over outstanding bills.</i></p> <p>It appears that the Corporation at first resolved to give effect to the Government orders conveyed in para 2 (8) of their letter No. 186 (m), dated the 19th January, 1938, regarding the maintenance of a separate list of all persons who are in arrears of comparatively large amounts, with details of all outstanding dues, the reasons for non-realisation and the steps taken to deal with them. But subsequently the Corporation changed its mind on the ground that the list could not be maintained owing to certain practical difficulties. The nature of the practical difficulties, complained of, has however, not been stated. At the point does not appear to be very clear, the nature of the practical difficulties in detail, may be communicated to Government for their information.</p>

Auditors' Report.

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Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Notice of Demand and Warrant Fees.

25. When fees in respect of notices of demand or warrants are collected, no separate receipts are issued for their realisations. The amounts are acknowledged on the copy of the rate bill issued to the party which, of course, is not available for the purposes of check on such realisations. From a review of the bill registers wherein credit of these fees are posted, it was found that in most cases these fees were not realised but were written off under the Collector's sanction recorded in the Cost Remission Register, such sanction having been given in all cases of outside collections, after the realisation of the consolidated rate bill, on verbal reports made by bailiffs or Inspectors recommending the remissions on various grounds, e.g., "party being too poor," "party being out of town", "the case being a disputed one", etc. Thus under the existing procedure if a collecting bailiff chooses to get such demands remitted although realisations had already been made, there is little chance of the defalcation coming to light. With a view to prevent leakage of revenue in connection with the notice of demand and warrant fees, it seems necessary that a separate machine numbered receipt form with counterfoils should be used by the bailiffs when realising these fees. There should also be a warning to the ratepayers printed on the notice of demand that they should demand separate receipts for these fees.

Para 25.—The Collector reports:—

This is a new method, suggested by the Government Auditor which is not provided in the Manual. If this is to be followed, there is no doubt that certain amount of time and energy shall have to be diverted from the main work, namely, collection. I submit so long as the outstandings do not come to a normal figure, no departure from the procedure laid down in the Manual should be made.

Corporation.		Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.		
	<p>PARA 25.—That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to consider the desirability of adopting the recommendation made by the Auditors.</p>	<p>The accounts in this department are not kept by persons but by premises. What a bailiff does in a "Group List" is to prepare first a list of outstandings against a particular holding and afterwards these holdings are grouped together as far as they are known to be belonging to one party. This does not guarantee that each party of each bailiff has been regrouped with the same party of a different bailiff in mathematical certainty. It is inevitable for the reason that the bailiffs are about 200 scattered over the whole department and the parties of each bailiff are good many. Our group list, therefore, is a list of holdings with their outstandings, against persons liable for them. This is not exactly a list of persons showing their liability. The differences must be understood. The existing lists serve our purpose well and are prepared without undue loss of time</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i> The matter as to whether a list of properties or a list of persons must be made out is under consideration of the Chief Executive Officer.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i> That efforts have been made but it is found impossible to maintain a list as directed by the Corporation owing to certain practical difficulties.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A., 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 25.—The final remarks of the Corporation are awaited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:—</i> This relates to the resolution of the Corporation dated 9th November, 1938, requesting the Chief Executive Officer to consider the desirability of adopting the recommendation made by the Auditors, that separate machine run bored receipt forms with counterfoils should be used by the bailiffs when fees in respect of notices of demand or warrants are collected and that there should also be a warning to the rate payer printed on the notice of demand that they should demand separate receipts for these fees.</p> <p>I understand that the matter is now engaging the attention of Deputy Executive Officer II.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i> That the matter is engaging the attention of the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer who has been asked to consider whether the suggestion of the Auditors can be accepted and that in the meantime the present system may continue.</p>	<p>(10) PARA 25.—Notice of demand and warrant fees. The final decision of the Corporation on this point may be reported for the information of Government.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Laxity in following up miscellaneous claims.

26. (1) Of the bills for miscellaneous claims that were outstanding in the department on the 31st March, 1937.

- (i) * bills amounting to over Rs. 2,650 had already become time-barred,
- (ii) * bills amounting to over Rs. 900 appeared to have become time-barred since 1st April, 1937,
- (iii) * bills amounting to over Rs. 3,000 were going to be time-barred soon, and
- (iv) bills amounting to over Rs. 53,000 were outstanding for more than 2 years.

* Excludes bills in respect of which the dates on which the demand arose were not noted in the Register.

(2) The above facts suggest that due attention was not paid to the realisation of miscellaneous bills. In fact, realisation appears to have been made only in a small number of cases. The Register of these bills did not show the date of presentation of the claims. In 6 out of 13 Divisions there was also no note in the Register to show whether any notices of demand and warrants were issued in any case.

(3) In numerous cases the bills had to be cancelled as irrecoverable. In the

Bill No. II E.M. Rs. 24-0 0
 473
 IV E.M. Rs. 8-8-0
 99
 113 Rs. 27-4-0
 M

cases mentioned in the margin the bills were cancelled as the party disputed the Corporation's claims. As the records had already been destroyed before audit, it could not be seen how far the cancellations were in order. In one

case (Bill No. — dated 7th November, 1929) it

M

was found too late that it had been issued against a wrong person. In the case of the bills mentioned in the margin connected papers showing action taken for their disposal up to 29th July, 1937, were

W. W.
 Bill No. — 504, dated 30-7-32
 M. W. for Rs. 6-10-6
 and 15 others

stated to have been missing and could not be traced. In order to ensure timely and effective action for the realisation of miscellaneous claims

it seems necessary that steps taken for recovery should be recorded in the Registers and that these should be periodically reviewed by the Head of the Department.

(4) A few specific cases in which action for realisation was delayed are given below :—

Fees for removal of blood from Slaughter House.

(a) Miscellaneous bills amounting to Rs. 312-8-0 for removing blood from the Chitpore Slaughter House from May, 1934 to May 1936, remained unrealised. The party submitted certain representations which were fixed for consideration by the Public Health Committee on the 22nd March, 1935. The matter then seems to have been lost sight of. Urgent steps should be taken for the realisation of the claims, a portion of which has already become time-barred.

Cost of filtered water.

(b) A sum of Rs. 205-4-9 on account of bills noted in the margin was outstanding for supply of filtered water at 31, Russa Road, Tollygunge. From the connected papers it appeared that no action had been taken to realise the dues during the period from 10th October, 1934 to 13th May, 1937.

Loss of rent for want of timely action.

(c) A sum of Rs. 140 on account of 14 Miscellaneous bills for rent of a petrol pump on the footpath in front of 4, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, from November, 1933 to December 1934, at Rs. 10 per month, issued in the name of the Paragon Motor Works, was outstanding on the 1st January, 1935. Since

PARA 26 (1), (2) & (3). The Collector reports :— Specific queries of this nature cannot be dealt with unless details of the miscellaneous bills including names and addresses of the parties are supplied.

PARA 26 (4) (a).—The Collector reports :— Necessary action is being taken for disposal of the bills.

PARA 26 (b).—The Collector reports :— Several attempts were made to realise the bills from the party. But as there was a dispute between the owner and the occupier, the bills could not be realised. The dispute has recently been settled and Mr. Sandatullah, Councillor, has promised payment.

PARA 26 (c).—It is not correct to say that timely action was not taken in this case. Repeated demands were made for payment of the bills but to no effect. Notices of demand were also served but no distress warrant could be executed as they were not recoverable by coercive measure. Finding no other alternative for the recovery of the miscellaneous bills they were ultimately transferred to the Law Department.

Corporation			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
	<p>PARA 26 (1).—That while there is force in the comments of the Auditors, the Committee note that the department has since inaugurated a system which it is hoped, will result in improvement.</p> <p>PARA 26 (2)—That the attention of the Chief Executive Officer be drawn to the criticism of the Auditors, regarding laxity in following up miscellaneous claims.</p> <p>PARA 26 (4) (a).—That the Committee find that as there was legal difficulty in realising the amount from the party a payment of Rs. 197-8-0 was accepted from him and the balance of Rs. 115-8-0 is being cancelled.</p> <p>PARA 26 (4) (b).—That the Committee find that the bills have since been transferred to the Law Department for recovery.</p>		

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April 1934, no action for the realisation of the amount appeared to have been taken excepting the issue of two demand letters. The pump was removed on 1st December, 1934, with the permission of District Engineer IV. The papers relating to the arrears were transferred on 30th March, 1935 to the Law Department. The Law Officer asked the Collection Department on 23rd September, 1935 to furnish the correct address of the party. After a good deal of correspondence the Law Officer was informed on the 27th November 1936 that the party was dead. It does not appear that prompt and effective action was taken to realise the arrears amounting to Rs. 140 which presumably can no longer be recovered.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Assessment made under Section 175 but not under Section 386.

27 (a). Licenses under Section 386 for places in which offensive trades are carried on, are due for issue by the License Officer by the end of April, on receipt of a report from the Health Department. Under paragraph 98 (b) of the License Manual, Volume I, the Health Department is required to send their report to the License Officer by the 1st week of April. The test audit, however, disclosed several cases which showed that the Health Department's inspection and consequently their report were greatly delayed. In some of these cases no action could be taken for the recovery of the fees due to the Corporation owing to the closure of the business before any claim could be presented. A few instances are given below:—

Premises No.	Name of the Assessee.	Nature of trade.	Remarks.
1. Mirbahar Station shed at Strand Road.	Anandji Hari das & Co.	Iron Store	The License Officer reported that the license was not sanctioned by the Health Officer as the business was closed on 14-9-36; presumably therefore the Health Department did not inspect the premises before 14-9-36.
2. 10, Tarachand Dutt Street.	Jumanlal Kameswarlal.	Electric Flour Mills.	It was stated by the Health Officer that the business was found closed on 11-9-36. Thus the Health Department did not take any action before that date.
3. 41-D, Sankaritol East Lane.	Ashmantara Debi.	Electric Oil Mills.	In the consolidated list sent by the Health Officer to the License Officer the business was reported to have been closed on 21-8-37; presumably the Health Department took no action before that date.

(b) A number of cases assessable under Section 386 sent during 1936-37 by the License Officer to the Health Officer for his sanction was found pending with the Health Officer even on 11th November 1937. A few instances of such cases are given below:—

Name and address.

- (1) Binapani Printing Press—128/12, Cornwallis Street.
- (2) Gobinda Chandra Das, Ferrule Manufacturers—104/1, Grey Street.
- (3) Adhar Chandra Das, Indian Sweet Manufacturer—119-C, Grey Street.
- (4) Alexandra Printing Press—27-E, College Street.
- (5) College Press—65/8, College Street.
- (6) New Bengal Press—68, College Street.
- (7) K. S. Roy, Anchor Manufacturer—14, Galiff Street.

The delay in passing orders by the Health Department leads to consequential delay in the presentation of claims for license fees. The matter is accordingly brought to the notice of the Corporation.

PARA 27. (a)—The Health Officer reports:—

Serial No. 1:—Mirbahar Station Shed at Strand Road—

There was no storage of Iron in the Shed in the year 1936-37 and the shed was totally demolished in August, 1936. The place was inspected by the Sanitary Officer several times and the business was found closed on all the occasions.

Serial No. 2:—10, Tarachand Dutt Street—

License for this mill for 1935-36, was sanctioned and issued. Supplementary consolidated list for 1936-37 including this item was received in D. H. O. II's Office from the License Officer on 21st August, 1936. The Sanitary Officer reported on 9th September, 1936, that the business had been removed, and the report was forwarded to the License Officer on 11th September, 1936.

Serial No. 3:—41/D, Sankaritol East Lane—

License for 1935-36, could not be issued as the mill was found closed during that year. The consolidated list for 1936-37, including this item was received in this Office on 21st May, 1936, from the License Officer. The Sanitary Officer reported on 8th September, 1936, that the mill was still closed and not working.

Subsequently, however, one Gobindlal Ghansyandas made some alterations and started working the mill in November, 1937, without obtaining permission under section 386 or license under section 386 for which he was prosecuted on 29th November, 1937.

PARA 27 (b).—The Health Officer reports:—

(1) Benapani Printing Press, at 128/12, Cornwallis Street, Printing Presses are not dealt with under Section 386 unless nuisance is noticed or complaints are received about the same and hence license under Section 386 was not insisted on in this case.

As License was not sanctioned in this case no intimation was sent to the License Officer.

(2) Gobinda Chandra Das, Ferrule Manufacturers—104/1, Grey Street—

This place was exempted from the operation of section 386 as it was nothing but a petty smithy and as such it did not call for action under section 386. No intimation was sent to the License Officer as license was not sanctioned in this case.

(3) Adhar Chandra Das, Indian Sweet Manufacturer—119/C, Grey Street—

It is a petty lozenges factory and does not come under the purview of section 386. License under section 386 was recommended by this Department on 30th September 1936, in the name of Krishna Ch. Samanta and another but the number of the premises was given as 121/C, Grey Street which was corrected later on and intimation was sent to License Officer in due time. Hence the statement of the Government Auditor that the case was found pending with the Health Officer even on 11th November, 1937, does not appear to be correct.

(4) Alexandra Printing Press—27-E, College Street.

(5) College Press—65/8, College Street.

(6) New Bengal Press—68, College Street.

These presses are licensable under section 386 (1) (b) when they are likely to create a nuisance or are dangerous to life, health and property and not under section 386 (1) (a) where the licensing is mandatory. The above presses being small concerns and not complained against were not considered licensable.

(7) K. S. Roy, Anchor Manufacturer—14, Galiff Street—

This place was nothing but a petty smithy and as such it was exempted from the operation of section 386. No intimation was sent to the License Officer in this case as license was not sanctioned.

The Government Auditor may also be informed in this connection that no intimation is sent to the License Officer in the cases in which license is not sanctioned or insisted upon. Only the cases in which license is sanctioned are intimated to the License Officer.

Corporation			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
	<p>PARA 27 (a).—That in view of the report by the License Officer that it is not possible to follow the direction of para 98 (b) of the License Manual by the Health Department, the Health Officer be asked to submit the report to the License Officer by the end of October at the latest in future.</p>		<p>(11) PARA 27 (a).—<i>Health Department amendment made under Section 175 but not under Section 386.</i> In the opinion of the Government the better course is suitably to amend Paragraph 98 (b) of the License Manual of the Corporation.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Stock Account of Birth and Death Certificate Forms not maintained.

23. Birth and death certificates are issued by the Health Officer on payment of fees. Machine numbered forms are used for this purpose, but no stock account is maintained for them. The absence of a stock account for these forms may lead to their improper use resulting in loss of Corporation revenue. A stock account for these forms may lead to their improper use resulting in loss of Corporation revenue. A stock account should be maintained in respect of these. Arrangements should also be made for the internal audit of the account.

PARA 23.—The Health Officer reports:—

A stock account of Birth and Death certificate forms will be maintained henceforth.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Outstandings.

29 (a) The demand, disposal and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1937, in respect of bills transferred to the Law Officer are shown below:—

Particulars.	Decrees.	Suits.	Bills not covered by suits.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding balances on 1-4-36	1,27,063	2,93,495	12,19,394	16,41,852
Bills transferred to Law Department during 1936-37.	...	...	2,92,314	2,92,314
			15,11,608	19,37,166
Suits filed during 1936-37	...	...	1,26,120	—1,26,120
			4,34,015	13,85,488
Suits decreed during 1936-37	55,683	—55,683	...	...
	1,82,746	3,68,932	...	...
Disposed of during 1936-37	25,920	51,567	1,11,827	1,89,314
Balance outstanding on the 31-3-37	1,56,826	8,17,365	12,73,601	17,47,852

It will be seen from the statement that the total outstandings on the 31st March, 1937, were Rs. 17,47,852 against Rs. 16,44,852 at the end of the previous year. The outstanding in the hands of the Law Officer has increased by more than one lakh. No improvement in the total amount of demands disposed of was also noticed during the year 1936-37, the disposal during the year having amounted to Rs. 1,89,314 as against Rs. 1,91,525 during the year 1935-36.

Slight improvement in filing of suits.

(b) Out of the total amount of Rs. 17,47,852 outstanding on the 31st March 1937, claims for Rs. 1,56,826 only were covered by decrees, and suits for Rs. 3,17,365 were pending in different courts. Bills as old as for the year 1914 15 remained outstanding without any suit having been filed. In explanation of

the heavy arrears noticed in the previous audit reports it was stated that the matter was under consideration by the Law Department Re-organisation Committee. As a

Para. 25 of Audit Report 1930-31.
Para. 23(a) of Audit Report 1931-32.
Para. 31 of Audit Report 1933-34.

result of the recommendation of that Committee a second Law Officer was appointed in July 1935, besides 5 additional clerks. The improvements noticed were that suits were filed during the year 1936-37, for bills amounting to about Rs. 1,26,120 as against about Rs. 98,465 during 1935-36 and that decrees were obtained during the year under report for Rs. 55,683 against Rs. 26,268 during the previous year. Even with this improvement the position with regard to the total amount uncovered by suits worsened because of the heavy incoming bills.

PARA 29 (a) & (b).—The Chief Law Officer reports:—
It has been pointed out that the outstandings in the Law Department have increased by more than one lakh, although the disposal during the year amounted to Rs. 1,89,314. This is due to the fact that in spite of our best efforts it has not been possible with the staff that we now have to keep pace with the annual transfers. As I have pointed out more than once and also mentioned in my reply to the Audit Report of the year 1935-36 there is hardly any possibility of reducing the outstanding balance unless and until the transfer is controlled. I may mention that the Law Department Re-organisation Committee did not create any additional post except that of Assistant Law Officer II. They only made permanent the staff that had been working temporarily for 5 or 6 years. Such staff which was considered necessary at that time was hardly adequate to cope with the heavy outstandings which were further increased during those years. The question of further strengthening the staff is being considered by the Law Department Special Committee.

Corporation			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation	Audit Response together with further replies of the Corporation	Final Orders of Government
		<p>11 Joint Auditors' letter No 14 2356 dated the 12th January 1938 to Government</p> <p>PARA 29 Heavy outstandings in the Law Department</p> <p>The total outstandings in the Law Department on account of consolidated rate bills have further increased and amounted to about Rs 19,44 700 on 31st March 1938</p> <p>The Chief Law Officer reports - I have already pointed out that the outstandings in the Law Department have been increasing year after year due to the fact that the staff is inadequate and is unable to cope with the heavy outstandings of the previous successive years plus heavy annual transfers. The question of strengthening the staff is pending before the Law Department Special Committee and although the Committee have been convinced that the staff is inadequate and needs supplementing no final decision has yet been arrived at. I am afraid this increase cannot be reduced unless the transfer of bills by the Collector is controlled and the staff is strengthened in the near future.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</p> <p>That every attempt is being made to reduce the outstandings</p>	<p>(12) PARA 29 (a) - Law Department heavy outstanding.</p> <p>It appears that the position in the Law Department, so far as the outstandings are concerned has worsened even after the reorganisation of the Department in 1936, indicating that the steps, so far taken, have not proved quite inadequate for the purpose. Government trust, however, that more effective action will be taken by the Corporation in the matter.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Pending Suits and Decrees.

30. In connection with paragraph 33 of the Audit Report for the year 1930-31 the Finance Committee directed on 7th August 1936, that the Law Department should submit before the appropriate committee a monthly statement showing the position of every pending suit and decree. This was approved by the Corporation on 7th October, 1936. The direction has not, however, been complied with. A test check of the suit registers revealed the following irregularities :—

(a) The information recorded in the suit registers was incomplete in many cases, necessary particulars e.g., dates of execution, no. of execution case, amount decreed and date of decree not having been posted.

(b) Action taken, if any, was not recorded in the case of many suits filed long ago.

(c) Similar omission was noticed in many cases in respect of notes of action taken for the realisation of amount decreed long ago.

In the circumstances it was not possible in audit to see whether prompt action had been taken for realisation of the dues or whether decretal amounts had not become time-barred in some of the cases.

Loss due to want of timely action.

31. Two cheques Nos. 091790, dated 30th March 1932, for Rs. 32 and 089008, dated 31st March, 1932, for Rs. 50 on the Co-operative Hindusthan Bank, drawn by Babu Probodh Chandra Mitter and City Insurance Co., respectively, in payment of license tax 1931-32, were dishonoured by the Bank. It was stated that the parties having failed to deposit the values of the cheques in spite of the License Inspector's calling on them several times these cheques were sent to the Law Department on 16th September, 1932. There was nothing on record to show that any action had been taken by the Law Department before 1935 for the realisation of these dues. In that year the Law Department wrote to the parties for the first time demanding payment. On the recommendation of the Law Department the amount of these two dishonoured cheques was written off by the Chief Executive Officer on 13th June, 1936. It seems that the amount of these dishonoured cheques was lost for want of timely action on the part of the Law Department. Moreover as these cheques related to payment of license tax, their cancellation was tantamount to the writing off of demands. As such, the sanction of the Corporation at a meeting is necessary under section 213 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

PARA 30.—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

It is hardly possible to submit a monthly statement showing the position of every pending suit as desired by the Finance Committee. The resolution in question appears to have been passed without any reference to me. I intend to obtain further directions in the matter from the Finance Committee. Every attempt is being made to avoid the irregularities pointed out. In the new Suit Register introduced from 1937-38, specific columns have been provided for the particulars noted in (a); it is hoped that such irregularities will henceforth disappear.

The amount decreed and date of decree can not be recorded in the Suit Register pending receipt of certified copies of decrees from Court, hence the delay in posting such particulars in some cases to which possibly the auditors are referring. The result of the execution proceedings is noted in Suit Register after disposal.

Important proceedings prior to judgment are noted in the Suit Register only.

Notes of action taken for realisation of decretal amount used to be noted in the files and the final result of execution used to be noted in the Suit Register only. With the introduction of the new Suit Register detailed notes of action taken from time to time will appear in it.

PARA 31.—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

The demand on account of the dishonoured cheques was not formally and officially transferred to the Law Department as in the case of rate bills and other miscellaneous bills for which the Department have to maintain a stock. In cases where a criminal prosecution against the drawer of a cheque is sanctioned this department is called upon to make arrangements for legal assistance only, while the department concerned continue to remain fully responsible for the realisation of the amount which constitutes their demand. The demand for taxes was extinguished on payment of the cheques. The cheques having been dishonoured, a fresh miscellaneous demand came into existence, which the Chief Executive Officer was competent to cancel under the powers delegated to him. Sanction of the Corporation is therefore not necessary.

The License Officer reports :—

The cheques relate to the time of my predecessor Mr. J. N. Sinha and it is not possible to find out if they were formally and officially transferred to the Law Department. The cheques and relevant papers remained with the Law Department all the time and as such no action could have been taken by this department.

As regards the cancellation of the demand for the dishonoured cheques it was explained to the Government Auditors on several occasions before that the Chief Executive Officer under the delegation was competent to cancel the new miscellaneous demand which came into existence, the cheque having been dishonoured. The Auditors should keep a note of this.

Corporation.			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks	Resolution of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Order of Government.
	<p>PARA 30—That the Committee find that a new Suit Register has been introduced and it is hoped that there will be an improvement</p>	<p>The Joint Auditors' letter No 11 2356 dated the 12th January 1959</p> <p>PARA 31—Loss due to want of timely action</p> <p>The explanation furnished goes to show that timely action was not taken to prevent the loss</p> <p>The License Officer reports—</p> <p>It has already been pointed out that the relevant papers were sent to the Law Department for taking criminal action against the parties who tendered the dishonoured cheques. Mr. Sinha the then License Officer took a reasonable period of time to realise the value of these cheques and when all attempts at realisation by threats and persuasion failed he sought the Law Officer's help in asking him to take criminal action against the parties. The burden of responsibility was shifted to the Law Department as soon as the papers were transferred to them and the License Officer had no hand in the matter as all subsequent actions were controlled by that Department. There is nothing to show that no timely action was taken by this Department.</p> <p>The Chief Law Officer reports—</p> <p>The License Officer's report confirms my statement that the demand on account of dishonoured cheques was not officially and formally transferred to this Department. Having regard to the above and the fact that the connected papers are not available I am not in a position at this distance of time to say what action was</p>	<p>(13) PARA 31—Loss due to want of timely action</p> <p>The attention of the Corporation is invited to the Audit rejoinder on this point with the observation that steps may be taken to prevent recurrence of such losses in future.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Reply of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Outstanding License Fees.

32 (a). License fees amounting to more than 6 lakhs under various sections of the Act were outstanding on 31st March, 1937. The outstanding amounts have been detailed in Annexure F year by year. It will be seen that a portion of the outstandings date back to the year 1924-25. The total demands, collections and balances in respect of the License fees on the 31st March 1937, are detailed below :—

Particulars	Tax on animals and carriages.	Tax on professions and trades.	Scavenging tax.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Outstanding arrear demands on 1-1-36 ...	1,34,797	3,88,492 12 0	27,605 0 0	5,50,894 12 0
Demands for the current year ...	76,693	18,73,630 0 10½	47,564 12 0	14,97,887 12 10½
Demands created after 31-3-37 on account of 1936-37 ...	1,772	26,206 8 0	...	27,978 8 0
Total	2,13,262	17,88,329 4 10½	75,169 12 0	20,76,761 0 10½
Collection during 1936-37	65,479	13,02,092 8 10½	43,158 8 0	14,10,730 0 10½
Remission and cancellation during 1936-37 ...	1,094	20,292 12 0	5,193 8 0	26,570 4 0
Balance on 31-3-37 ...	1,46,689	4,65,944 0 0	26,817 12 0	6,39,450 12 0

(b) Nothing whatsoever was realised during 1936-37 in respect of the following arrear license taxes :—

Kind of taxes.	Years to which the arrears relate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Tax on Trades and Professions	1924-25 to 1930-31	18,998	* Rs. 4 only was realised in 1936-37 in respect of arrears for 1929-30.
Tax on Carriages and Horses	1924-25 to 1934-35	47,791	
Scavenging Tax ...	1924-25 to 1934-35	14,310	
Tax on dogs ...	1925-26 to 1934-35	8,795	
License fee for Betting Houses	1928-29 to 1934-35	13,061	
License fee for Drug shops ...	1930-31 to 1934-35	240	
		1,03,205	

PARA 32.—The License Officer reports :—

Heavy outstandings are due to steps having not previously been taken for cancellation of demands under Section 215. Steps were taken for cancellation of irrecoverable demands by my predecessor Mr. Pal Chowdhuri and the department is placing cancellation lists before the Committee as they are ready.

An amount of Rs. 1,42,822 under Section 175 for the year 1931-32 and 1932-33 was placed before the Finance Committee for cancellation in October 1936. The matter is still pending with the Committee. Subsequent lists are being scrutinised by the Deputy License Officers and myself and will be placed before the Committee after they are thoroughly scrutinized. A list of cases which were not included in the cancellation lists for 1929-30 and 1930-31 because they were considered realisable at the time by the Department is also being made ready for the Committee.

The list for 1924-25, I have ascertained on enquiry, was placed before the appropriate Committee by Mr. C. C. Mitter late License Officer but it appears no order has been passed on it nor are the lists or relevant papers traceable. Rs. 330 on account of Dog Tax for 1934-35 and Rs. 15 for 1933-34 were realised during 1936-37.

Reposition.

Chief Executive Officer's remarks.

Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.

Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.

Final orders of Government.

taken for realising the amount of the said cheques. It may, however be stated that the fact that the claim was cancelled by the Chief Executive Officer goes to show that the loss was unavoidable and action could not be taken for want of address of the party or some such difficulty. No fault can therefore be attributed to this Department.

Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.

That the Committee find that it is not possible to fix the responsibility at this distance of time and they regret that the amount has to be written off

PARA 32 (a) That the departmental reply be accepted and that it be a direction that cases for cancellation be always submitted to the appropriate Committee in the second year following the year during which the demand was issued, except those cases which may be pending in Court.

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Delay in taking steps followed by cancellation.

33 (a) Demands amounting to Rs. 300 for the tax on dogs for the year 1935-36 were cancelled on different dates on the failure of prosecution of the defaulters. Under paragraph 301 of the License Manual, these prosecutions should have ordinarily been filed by the middle of November, 1935, but these cases were not filed till in June, 1936, when the parties were not traceable at the recorded addresses so that summons could not be served. Prompt steps for the realisation of this tax do not seem to have been taken as indicated by the heavy balance outstanding at the end of 1935-37 as shown below :—

On account of year.	Demand.	Balance on 31-3-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	17,570	5,470
1935-36	17,830	4,925
1936-37	20,425	10,120

(b) The cancellations referred to in the previous paragraph were sanctioned by the Chief Executive Officer or the Deputy Executive Officer. As the power of cancellation of demands under Section 213 has not been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer in respect of any tax, the approval of the Corporation appears to be necessary in these cases.

MARKETS.

Rent not received in advance in all cases.

34. Rent was outstanding on the 31st March, 1937, from 196 permanent stall holders of Sir Stuart Hogg Market and 48 of College Street Market. These arrears amounting to Rs. 9,069-7-0 and Rs. 2,950-5-6 respectively (out of which about Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 were outstanding for more than two months), were recovered in most cases during the subsequent months, but a portion of current rents of the stalls in question due during the period fell into arrears, the total outstandings on the 31st July, 1937, for more than 2 months amounting to about Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. It may be mentioned in this connection that the outstandings in respect of stall No. 34 Block K of Sir Stuart Hogg Market amounted to Rs. 727-8-0 on 31st March, 1937, against a daily rent of annas 8/- only. Under clause 13 of the Market Bye-laws, the rent is payable in advance. Laxity in collection may often lead to ultimate loss of municipal revenue as would be evident from the following instances :—

In the case of stall No. 2 Tower Block of College Street Market, rent was allowed to accumulate and when on the cessation of business, the party's goods were seized, they fetched a sum of Rs. 145-15-0 only against Rs. 676-4-0 due on account of daily rent and additional rent, besides Rs. 1,500 on account of initial rent. Execution of decrees against the former lessee of the Betel Mart for Rs. 558 and of stall No. 11-14 West Block, 1st floor of the same market for Rs. 666 has yielded no revenue as yet.

PARA 33.—The License Officer reports. The direction given in the License Manual is not workable as the assessment of dogs in all the Wards in Calcutta cannot be completed before March. The work is fairly heavy and we have got only two men to do the work. I am applying for modification of the direction given in the License Manual.

Prosecution for dog tax hardly stands in Court when contested by parties as the Court is inclined to accept the statement of the dog owners who are mostly respectable people. Arrangement for seizure of unlicensed dogs should be made and unlicensed dogs be seized and kept in the Dogs' Home. These cases were struck off by the Magistrate and therefore the demands were cancelled under orders of the Deputy Executive Officer.

PARA 34.—The Superintendent, Sir Stuart Hogg Market reports :—

The outstanding amount referred to in the audit report is a negligible amount in comparison with the total collection of about Rs. 8,70,000 during the year under report. Steps are always taken for realisation of the arrear dues as soon as possible and it cannot be said that there was any laxity on the part of the department.

The arrear rent of Rs. 727-8-0 due from Nazo Bibi, occupier of the stall is in respect of her former stalls Nos. K (old) 40 and 42 and the Public Utilities and Markets Committee dated 17th February, 1930, directed to realise from her annas eight only per day towards arrear rent. This is a very old case and a sum of Rs. 1,446 was originally due from her. Due to the acute economic distress the tenant could not pay the full amount as required under the above resolution. She is a small fruit seller and has no stock-in-trade and hence no pressure could be brought to bear upon her and extreme measure could not be taken as in that case the Corporation stands to lose a big amount. Steps are, however, being taken to realise as much as possible from her. The Superintendent, College Street Market, reports :—

As the party did not pay the full amount of initial rent as fixed by the Committee, he was not recognised as a permanent tenant. No permanent rent receipt was given to him nor was his name recorded in the Rent-Roll.

When the goods were seized the party was in arrears of rent for Rs. 676-4-0 and Rs. 145-15-0 was recovered from the sale proceeds of the goods. The proposal to adjust the outstanding dues in respect of rent against Rs. 1,000 deposited under initial rent and to forfeit the balance was sanctioned by the Chief Executive Officer.

The amount of Rs. 1,000 thus credited to initial rent could not be available for the proposed transfer as the account of the year had already been finally closed, and the proposal could not be given effect to on account of the technical difficulty of accounting. The outstanding dues as stated in the report is in fact a formal one and the matter is pending before the Committee for cancellation.

Re.—Betel Mart (1935) at stall Nos. 11 to 14, West Block First floor now numbered C-7 to 10 (1925).

The cases are pending with the Law Department.

Corporation.			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 33 (b).—The sanction of the Corporation was necessary to the writing off of the irrecoverable demands.</p> <p>The License Officer reports:—</p> <p>It has been pointed out that those cases were struck off by the Magistrate and therefore the demands were cancelled under orders of the Deputy Executive Officer. When the ownership or possession of dogs could not be proved against the parties the Magistrate struck off the cases. The order of the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Executive Officer was therefore quite sufficient to cancel these demands as being wrong.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the departmental reply be accepted.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 34.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market Block Stall No. 34.</p> <p>Instead of being reduced, the outstanding dues rose to Rs. 741 on the 31st March, 1938. The Public Utilities and Markets Committee on the 11th March, 1938, allowed the party to continue the occupation of the stall for one year only on her paying 2 annas for arrears and 3 annas for current rent every day. Even this petty amount was not regularly paid and the outstanding dues on the 31st October, 1938, amounted to Rs. 745-8-0.</p> <p>College Street Market—stall No. 2, Tower Block.</p> <p>The outstanding amounts of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 696-5-0 for initial rent and rent respectively were cancelled as irrecoverable by the Corporation on 15th June, 1938.</p> <p><i>The Superintendent S. S. Hogg Market reports:—</i></p> <p>According to the resolution of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee dated 11th March, 1938, Nazo Bibi, occupier of K (n) 34, paid, though irregularly, at the rate of As. 10 (annas ten) per diem up to 27th August, 1938 and then stopped payment. After repeated demands she began to pay from 1st November and again stopped payment from 21st November, 1938. In December, she paid only As. 10 on 1st December, 1938 and in January 1939 she made some irregular payments amounting to Rs. 28. From 1st February, 1939 she has been paying daily at the rate of Rs. 1. A sum of Rs. 713 is due from her on account of arrear rents and Rs. 12-5 on account of current rent up to 20th February, 1939. Effective measures by way of distraining her goods in the stall under a Distress Warrant could not be taken as the goods in the stall would not fetch at any time more than Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 and as the Corporation would stand to lose a big sum. The matter is again being placed before the Committee for direction.</p> <p>College Street Market.—Stall No. 2, Tower Block.</p> <p>No remarks.</p>	<p>(14) PARA 33.—<i>Delay in taking steps followed by cancellation.</i></p> <p>Government do not consider the heaviness of the work and insufficiency of staff to be an adequate explanation for the loss of revenue pointed out by the Auditors. They are, however, of opinion that sanction of the Corporation under Section 213 of the Calcutta Municipal Act to the writing off of such irrecoverable demands, should be obtained. This will also give the Corporation an opportunity for fixing responsibility for such loss, if it so desires.</p> <p>(15) PARA 34.—<i>Markets. Rents not received in advance in all cases.</i></p> <p>It appears that not only is the payment of rent in advance from stall-holders not insisted on in all cases, but that some stall-holders are also allowed to default till a fair large sum has accumulated as arrears. As this may lead to loss of revenue in several cases, Government trust that the Corporation will issue instructions for the enforcement of its market bye-laws as strictly as possible.</p> <p>The final decision of the Corporation regarding the arrears in respect of stall No. 34 Block K of Sir Stuart Hogg Market may be communicated for the information of Government.</p>

Outstanding initial rents.

35. (a) In paragraph 69 of the audit report for 1930-31, a suggestion was made for opening a separate demand register to show the sanctioned initial rent in respect of market stalls leased out and the collections against the same, but the suggestion has not been complied with. Omission to record the demand may lead to oversight in realising the initial rent and consequent loss to the Corporation as will be seen from the instance cited below :—

Stalls Nos. 2—3 in Block "F" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market were allotted on the 10th May, 1925 to Babu Rajendra Nath Shao and Debiprosad Mullick and an initial rent of Rs. 8,000 payable by the 10th June, 1926, was fixed and accepted by the parties. They paid Rs. 6,000 up to the 9th July, 1926, and made no further payments thereafter till the 2nd March, 1930, on which date they again paid Rs. 100 and also a further sum of Rs. 350 by instalments of Rs. 50 up to 3rd August, 1931. No further payment was made by them. The matter was referred to the Law Officer but as the case had already been time-barred, the Law Department could not take any action. A balance of Rs. 1,550 was thus left outstanding. A sum of Rs. 1,050 was, however, realised from Babu Debi Prosad Mullick, when he applied for mutation on the death of his partner. Thus a total sum of Rs. 7,500 out of Rs. 8,000 was realised on account of initial rent in respect of the above stalls. Babu Debiprosad Mullick having represented that he was unable to pay any more amount towards initial rent, the Public Utilities and Markets Committee in their resolution dated 31st July, 1936, fixed the initial rent at Rs. 7,500 instead of at Rs. 8,000 in modification of their resolution dated the 10th May, 1926.

The Sir Stuart Hogg Market only has recently started recording the current demands on account of initial rent in the "Remarks" column of the rent roll. The amounts involved are generally heavy. For carrying out a systematic check the opening of a separate demand register appears necessary.

(b) The case mentioned above is really one of remission or writing off of a portion of the demand. As such, the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained to the write off as the Public Utilities and Markets Committee have no such power.

Stall No. 78 of the Park Circus Market.

36. Under Rule 13 of the Handbook of Bye laws of the Calcutta Corporation in respect of Municipal Markets, rents of stalls are realisable daily in advance, and in the event of default, section 526 of the Calcutta Municipal Act allows the rent to be recovered by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom it was due. The holder of stall No. 78 of the Park Circus Market was, however, allowed to default with impunity till a sum of Rs. 800 accumulated against him representing rent for 800 days. It appeared that no action was taken to realise the outstanding dues except the issue of two demand letters by the Market Superintendent one on the 19th October, 1933 and the other on the 10th June, 1936.

A suit was instituted in January, 1937 and while the above suit was pending the Superintendent of the Market put the stall under lock and key on the 27th January, 1937. This afforded an opportunity to the stall-holder to claim damages which he did at Rs. 10 per diem for the period the stall was under lock and key. The Law Officer observed that the above action of the Superintendent was very irregular and had complicated the matter and accordingly recommended a compromise of the suit. The Chief Executive Officer agreed to compromise the suit.

PARA 35 (a).—The Superintendent, S. S. Hogg Market reports :—

Formerly in some cases tenants were made permanent on payment of a part of the amount of initial rent fixed by the Committee but this system has been totally abolished and no one is now made permanent unless and until the whole amount of initial rent fixed by the Committee has been realised. As the amount of initial rent fixed by the Committee is being noted in the Rent Roll in each and every case, there is no longer any difficulty in auditing the said book. The opening of a separate register, as suggested by the auditor, will tantamount to duplication of work.

PARA 35 (b).—The Corporation having delegated its power to the Public Utilities and Markets Committee regarding fixing of initial rent and rent, the Committee is quite competent to revise and modify its own previous decision. Pursuant to the said delegation the Committee revised and modified its original resolution with regard to the fixing of the initial rent in respect of stalls Nos. F2—3 S. S. Hogg Market, and fixed the initial rent at Rs. 7,500 in place of Rs. 8,000. Cases are not wanting where the Committee revised and modified its previous resolution and as such the case in question is to be treated as a case of revision and not of remission or writing off as suggested by the auditor. In the circumstances sanction of the Corporation is not necessary.

PARA 36.—The Superintendent, Entally Market, reports :—

Although Section 526 of the Calcutta Municipal Act contemplates recovery of rent by distress and sale of moveable property no such action could be taken in this case as there were no movables in this stall except for a few months in the beginning and for one or two months just before the suit was filed. We put the stall under lock and key when we found that some pieces of timber were being surreptitiously removed by the party's servants—the only movables that we could distrain during these 5 long years. It transpired later on that the case had already been filed. We had no information that any legal action had already been taken and in that impression we acted bonafide in this case. What moved the authorities to effect a compromise is that the party's occupation was more or less symbolical, as he carried on no business over a period of 5 years and sustained heavy losses. As a matter of fact the party had prayed for this exemption over and over again and the authorities were ultimately moved to take a sympathetic view of the case.

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on payment of Rs. 410 by the party against a demand of Rs. 903-9-0 as detailed below :—

	Rs	A.	P
(1) Rent outstanding for the period from 9th November, 1934, to 16th January, 1937, the date of institution of the suit ...	800	0	0
(2) Rent outstanding for the period from 17th January, 1937, to 26th January, 1937, the day before locking up of the stall ...	10	0	0
(3) Total cost incurred for the suit (<i>vide</i> suit register) ...	93	9	0
Total	903	9	0

Besides this, a sum of Rs. 177 being the rent from the 27th January, 1937 to the 22nd July, 1937, the period during which the stall was under lock and key, could not be demanded from the party. The total loss to the Corporation thus came to Rs. 670-9-0 in this case.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Delay in disposal of surplus land.

37. About 4 bighas, 16 kottahs of land were acquired in April, 1921, for constructing a slaughter house at Momimpore but on account of objections raised by the people of the locality the project was abandoned in 1924. From that year till 1936, the question of disposal of this piece of acquired land was never put up to the Corporation. After about 12 years the matter was placed before the Corporation when they decided to sell the land in plots. Thus the land which was acquired at a cost of Rs. 66,567 was allowed to remain unproductive for about 12 years without the Corporation being informed about the same.

PARA 37.—The Chief Valuer and Surveyor reports :—

This land was acquired at the instance of the Health Department for construction of a Slaughter House. Although the project of a slaughter house on the site was finally abandoned in 1924 by the Health Department, I find no intimation was sent to this department either to utilise the land for any other purpose of the Corporation or to sell it off. It however, appears from the proceedings of the Sanitary Dwellings Sub-Committee that there was a proposal to utilise this land for their purpose. This too was finally dropped and their recommendation was accepted by the Corporation in 1930. It will be noticed from the above that the Corporation had full knowledge of this land but no definite direction was given to dispose it off. All this happened during the time of my predecessor. However, in 1936, I brought to the notice of the Chief Executive Officer that this land was lying unproductive who then directed me to dispose it off by selling in plots. Since then I have taken action and a portion of this land has already been sold in small plots. It will take some time more to dispose of the remaining land as the development roads cannot be completed for want of funds.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Defect in maintaining Demand Register.

38. (a) In the Register of Demand and Payment for water for non-domestic purposes maintained in the Water Works Department, old demands are carried forward from year to year. New demands which arise in course of a year are also entered in this Register. But this is done only when realisation is made and not before. This procedure is defective as some items may be lost sight of resulting in omission in realisation. Demands should be recorded as soon as a case is detected or an occasion arises. Thus in case of (1) separate connections, demand should be recorded in the Register as soon as an application is sanctioned and (2) consumption of water for non-domestic purposes from connections made for domestic purposes, the demand should be recorded as soon as a case is detected.

PARA 38.—The Executive Engineer, Water Works, reports :—Sanction for separate connection for non-domestic purposes has practically no connection with the Demand Registers as the question of demand and payment cannot arise unless orders to open road for effecting such connections are obtained. Such orders are issued only in those cases where demands are met in advance and as such it is not felt necessary that the applications for sanction should be recorded in the Demand Registers. Of course Registers for recording such applications (sanctioned or refused) are maintained separately. In the circumstances there can be no omission in recording those demands as payments are always received in advance.

When domestic connections are found to be used for non-domestic purposes notices under Section 230 (2) are served by the outdoor staff of the department and they are entered in the Demand Register only when payments are made. These

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	<p>PARA 38.—That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to consider the suggestion of the Auditors for maintaining a Demand Register for consumption of water for non-domestic purposes.</p>	<p>cept for a few months in the beginning, there were no moveable goods in the stall to be seized, no goods to be distrained for recovery of our dues. The only property was an immovable structure raised at the party's own cost which served as the only security in the case against non-payment of rents—a structure that could be attached only in execution of a decree against the party. As the party, however, went on paying lump sums from time to time towards clearing off arrears and as they had a big stall in the market, we did not at all think it necessary to attach the immovable structure not till arrears amounted to a heavy sum of Rs. 800-0-0. I am afraid it is not, therefore, quite correct to suggest that the loss was due to the fact that rents were allowed to accumulate. As a matter of fact the whole amount of outstanding demands of Rs. 800 and even more could be realized from attachment and sale of the structure over which the party has spent nothing short of Rs. 5,000. But in view of the fact that the party had no business and had therefore sustained heavy loss, Chief Executive Officer was moved to waive a portion of our claim under Section 537 of the Act.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the Deputy Executive Officer I be requested to submit a report as to how this case stands at present.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 38.—The matter will be further commented on, if necessary, when the Chief Executive Officer's decision is communicated.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant further reports:—</i></p> <p>This relates to Corporation resolution dated 9th November, 1938, requesting the Chief Executive Officer to consider the suggestion of the auditors for maintaining a</p>	<p>(17) PARA 38.—<i>Defect in existing Demand Register.</i></p> <p>As suggested by the auditors, demand should be entered in the Demand Register as and when connections are shut down, instead of waiting till reconnection.</p>

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(b) Old demands are carried forward to the Register for the next year without any change. In cases where water is used for business purposes from separate connections, the demand, no doubt, remains constant so long as there is no change in the size of the ferrule. But in the case of demands for water for non-domestic purposes drawn from connections made for domestic purposes, the amount depends on the consumption which again depends on the growth of the business and cannot be said to be constant from year to year. In these latter cases, a system of annual review appears to be necessary. This review is also necessary in all cases in which exemptions have been granted owing to the consumption having been reckoned at less than 30 gallons per day.

notice books are therefore as good as Demand Registers. These notices are periodically examined by the Supervisors whether payments have been made or exempted by the authorities. It is therefore not necessary to open a spare Register of Demand. But to avoid omission it is suggested that these notice books should be compared with the demand and payments registers from time to time.

Water from domestic connection is allowed only in petty trade concerns, restaurants, rice hotels, etc., and the owners of such concerns are charged according to flat rate system provided there is no objection from the owner of the house. In case the consumption in such concerns is considerably increased the business owners are forced to take separate connections for the purpose generally by the owners of the house simply to avoid shortage of supply for domestic use. The assessment of flat rate generally covers small fluctuation of consumption as any consumption between 31 and 250 gallons is covered by payment of Rs. 3 per month. Generally it is found that petty business consumption varies between 30 and 150 gallons a day. In the circumstances, system of annual review is not very necessary. But in case where exemption is granted owing to the consumption having been reckoned to be less than 30 gallons a day system of annual review may be adopted.

IV—EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL.

Presentation of diamond buttons.

39. A sum of Rs. 210 was paid on voucher No. 22051 dated the 23rd December, 1936, to Messrs. Lal Behary Roy & Co., on account of the cost of a set of diamond buttons presented to Mr. P. K. Ghose, Champion Swimmer, as authorised by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 1162 passed at their meeting held on the 13th October, 1936. The payment is considered to be contrary to law. The question of recovery by surcharge proceedings is under consideration.

PARA 39.—The Chief Accountant reports:—The Corporation at their meeting dated 30th March, 1938 resolved that the sum of Rs. 210 be subscribed by Aldermen and Councillors.

Irregular advance to Provident Fund.

40. Rule 8 of the Provident Fund Rules contemplates the recovery of the subscriptions at the time of payment of the salary of the subscribers concerned. The salary of March is payable in April, but the estimated amount of subscriptions deductible from the salaries for March is every year advanced from Municipal Fund in the same month together with the Corporation's contribution. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was accordingly advanced on the 31st March, 1937, and an equivalent amount paid as contribution. On the procedure being objected to in paragraph 35 of the Audit Report for 1931-32, it was argued that if the procedure was changed, the year in which the change would be introduced would have only 11 months. The argument overlooks the fact that the employees have had already the advantage, though irregularly, of one month's subscriptions and contributions paid into the Fund in advance. The irregular practice should be stopped.

PARA 40.—The Manager, Provident Fund, reports:—Out of 12 months, subscriptions for 11 months, April to February are paid by the Corporation into the Provident Fund 2 to 3 weeks late i.e., in the 3rd or 4th week of the next month. It is only for the month of March that the subscription is paid by the Corporation one day earlier as it were, i.e., on 31st March instead of say on 1st April, and this has to be done in order that the Fund may get credit for 12 months' subscription in the year. On the question of advantage, it will be seen that, it is all against the employees as they lose interest on eleven months' subscription for 2 to 3 weeks. The idea of crediting 11 months' subscription in a year cannot be given effect to.

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		<p>Demand Register for consumption of water for non-domestic purposes.</p> <p>A register is now being kept in the Water Works Department in Form No. W. W. 37.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the Auditors be informed that the register is now being maintained in the Water Works Department.</p>	
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 39 A major portion of the amount has since been realised and audited under the head "Deposit Miscellaneous". Recovery of the balance and the adjustment of the amount under the appropriate head may be expedited.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports.</i></p> <p>This relates to the cost of diamond buttons presented to Mr. P. K. Ghose, Champion Swimmer.</p> <p><i>The Superintendent Secretary's Department reports.</i></p> <p>Rs 22-80 still remains unpaid by the Councillors. Special circular letter issued on 27th February, 1939. Adjustment will be made after realisation of the full amount.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the Auditors be informed that the amount is being collected and an adjustment will be made after realisation of the full amount.</p>	<p>(18) PARA 39 Presentation of diamond buttons.</p> <p>It is requested that the recovery of the sum still due from the Councillors and Aldermen may be expedited.</p>
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 40—The present practice is clearly irregular and should be discontinued.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports,—</i></p> <p>This relates to the payment of subscriptions deductible from the salaries of the employees for March together with the Corporation contribution to the Provident Fund in advance in March.</p> <p>The Manager Provident Fund reports:—</p> <p>The discontinuance of the practice would involve a year's account being computed with eleven months' transactions. If the practice which has been going on for decades is so irregular, it should have been ob-</p>	<p>(19) PARA 40—Irregular advances to Provident Fund.</p> <p>The employees do not appear to lose the Corporation subscription for a single month if the account of the Provident Fund is completed with 11 months' transactions in a particular year in order to regularise matters. The Corporation is advised to discontinue the irregular practice pointed out by the Auditors.</p>

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BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Excessive expenditure incurred in defending a Corporation employee.

41. In connection with the evidence given by Mr. S. N. Sen Gupta, a Building Inspector, in a demolition case instituted by the Corporation, it was ordered that Mr. Sen Gupta should be prosecuted on a charge of giving false evidence under Section 193 I.P.C. In the consequential case, *Emperor vs. S. N. Sen Gupta*, the defence was undertaken by the Corporation and Mr. Sen Gupta was honourably acquitted by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate who heard the case. An expenditure of Rs. 7,174 was incurred and met out of Corporation Funds. An analysis of this expenditure is given below :—

	Ra.
I. Paid to Mr. S. K. Sen, Counsel—	
(i) Consultation 17 days at 5 gms. per diem	... 1,445
(ii) Appearance in Court 22 days at 10 gms. per diem.	... 3,740
(iii) Inspection of papers of the prosecution and local inspection 2 days at 5 gms. per diem.	... 170
II. Paid to Mr. K. N. Bhowmik, Advocate—	
(i) Consultation 49 days at 1 gm. per diem	... 833
(ii) Appearance in Court 24 days at 2 gms. per diem	... 816
(iii) For hearing judgment, returning exhibits, inspection of records and exhibits, moving application, local inspection, attending Police Station 13 days at 1 gm. per diem	221
Miscellaneous	... 211
Less disallowed from the total of the bill	... 262
Amount paid	7,174

The defence appears to have been undertaken under Section 537 (a) which authorises the Corporation to obtain such legal advice and assistance as they may, from time to time, think it necessary and expedient to obtain, for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vesting in or imposed upon the Corporation or any municipal officer or servant. The power to incur expenditure under the above section now stands delegated to the Chief Executive Officer without any restriction and the expenditure in this case was incurred under his authority. The expenditure of over Rs. 7,000 which included about Rs. 2,300 for the purpose of consultation alone, appears to be out of proportion to the importance of the case. The matter is brought to the notice of the Corporation for consideration as to the desirability of laying down certain general principles for the guidance of the Chief Executive Officer in the matter of expenditure to be incurred out of Corporation Fund in cases of this nature.

PARA 41.—The Chief Law Officer reports :—

In this case the Building Inspector in the discharge of his duties as such, gave evidence in a case under section 365 on the strength of which an order for demolition was ultimately made by the High Court. As he was for nothing prosecuted for giving false evidence, it was thought proper to make the best arrangements for his defence as in the event of an adverse decision against him, prosecuting officers would have felt nervous to come to the box and depose in the cases in their charge, which they have got to do daily. Having these considerations and the gravity of the case in view, Chief Executive Officer was pleased to engage Mr. S. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. K. N. Bhowmik, Advocate. The expenditure was heavy as the hearing continued for 22 days and as due to a mass of materials and facts involved in the case, consultations had to be held from day to day for several days, of which only 17 have been charged for. In view of the above the costs incurred herein are fair and reasonable and cannot be said to be out of proportion to the importance of the case.

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		<p>jected to by the Auditors at the start. It is such a vital matter that it would be doing an injustice to the Auditors of previous decades to say that the matter escaped their notice. If it is only a question of opinion, i.e., if the previous years' Auditors were of the opinion that the so-called irregularity was not an irregularity which required to be "stopped", and if the Auditors of the present day hold a contrary opinion, it is urged on behalf of the subscribers that the previous opinion be acted upon and their Accounts made up for 12 months for the year.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the departmental reply be accepted and that the Auditors be informed that the Committee do not agree that the present practice is irregular and that the practice is being followed for the last 30 years and no exception was taken all these years.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January 1959.</i></p> <p>PARA 41:- As the Corporation have since curtailed the Chief Executive Officer's power of incurring legal expenses and fixed a limit of Rs. 500 only in any one case including court fees, no further action is necessary on this paragraph.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports:-</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	

DRAINAGE (EXTENSION) DEPARTMENT.

Irregular charge to Loan Fund.

42. Travelling allowances of Dr. B. N. Iyey, Chief Engineer and Special Officer, Mr. P. C. Bose, Executive Engineer, Drainage, and Mr. A. N. Banerjee, Outfall Engineer, have been charged to the work "Main Drainage Extension Scheme (outfall portion)," the cost of which is met from the Loan Fund. As the officers are not exclusively employed upon the work and their pay is charged to "Revenue", their travelling allowances are not chargeable to the Loan Fund, *Vide* section 97 (2) (ii) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The expenditure should accordingly be transferred to "Revenue."

PARA 42.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

These are travelling charges and as such these should be treated as contingent expenses as usual. These cannot come under "allowances" mentioned in Section 97 (2) (ii) of the Act. The question of writing back to Revenue as advised by the Auditors does not therefore arise.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Extra allowance to Midwives.

43. The payment of extra allowances to Midwives and Rickshawmen continued during the year 1936-37 and a sum of Rs. 9,208-10-0 was spent on this account. As there was no rule sanctioning the expenditure or specific sanction of the Corporation in such case, the expenditure was illegal. The Finance Committee of the Corporation resolved on the 22nd June 1937, that rules should be framed for regulating the expenditure on this account. Final action in the matter is awaited.

PARA 43.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

The Finance Committee at their meeting dated 24th May, 1938, further considered the question of payment of extra allowances to the midwives and the rickshawmen in the employ of the Corporation together with the question of the reimbursement of Motor Vehicles Tax paid by officers and employees of the Corporation in receipt of motor car allowance or motor cycle allowance in connection with Government letters Nos. 1321-M dated 10th March, 1937, and 8798 L. S. G., dated 11th December, 1936, and resolved as follows:—

That the Committee agree with the Chief Accountant and the Chief Law Officer that these cases do not come under section 56 (b) of the Act but they come under section 51 (2) under which it is competent for the Corporation, in the one case, to resolve that Corporation officers who are required to maintain motor cars should, as a class, have their motor car allowance increased by the amount of the Motor Vehicles Tax paid by them; and, in the other, to resolve fixing the salary of Midwives at the several grades together with an allowance of Rs. 2 for each case delivered by them in excess of 15 cases per month, and similarly in the case of the rickshawman; and that when the salary and allowances are governed by section 51 (2), the question of a formal order in each officer's case individually does not arise.

The above resolution was confirmed by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938.

Payment without proper sanction.

44. An allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem is being paid to the Durwan for collecting death cards at night, *vide* cash voucher No. 30305, dated the 31st March 1937, sub-voucher 53 dated the 4th March, 1937. Corporation sanction to the allowance having been called for, it was stated that this was in the nature of tiffin charges and hence Corporation sanction was not necessary. As the allowance is being paid monthly to a Corporation employee, the sanction of the Corporation appears necessary under section 51 (2) of the Act.

PARA 44.—The Chief Accountant reports:—

The Durwan has been in receipt of the same for a long time. The payment was sanctioned afresh by the Chief Executive Officer on the 2nd December, 1937. Sanction of the Corporation in this case does not seem to be necessary.

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Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L. A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939</i></p> <p>PARA 42. It is for Government to decide whether the word "allowances" as used in section 97 (2) (11) of the Act excludes travelling allowances.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i></p> <p>This relates to charging the travelling allowances of Dr. H. N. Dey, Chief Engineer and Special Officer, Mr. P. C. Bose, Executive Engineer, Drainage and Mr. A. N. Banerji, Outfall Engineer to Loan Fund.</p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the Committee do not agree that the allowance as defined in Section 97 (2) (ii) includes travelling allowance.</p>	
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L. A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 43.—The question is one of interpretation of the relevant sections and the auditors have no further comments to offer.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i></p> <p>This relates to the payment of extra allowance to Midwives and Rickshawmen.</p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p>The resolution of the Corporation dated 8th June, 1938, was communicated to Government as Chief Executive Officer's letter No. 5/4075 dated 9th September, 1938.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	<p>(20) PARA 43.—<i>Extra allowance to Midwives.</i></p> <p>The attention of the Corporation is invited to the decision of Government communicated in this Department letter No. 1321-M dated the 10th March, 1937, that either steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of Government under Section 485 of the Calcutta Municipal Act or if the Corporation desires these allowances to be covered by Section 51 (2) of the Act, there should be formal orders fixing the allowance in the case of each individual employee.</p>
		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 44.—As the power to sanction allowance under Section 51 to employees has not been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer, the sanction of the Corporation appears to be necessary. No reasons have been given for the contrary view expressed in the explanation.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports—</i></p> <p>This relates to the payment of a sum of Rs. 1-8-0 per month to a Durwan for collecting Death Cards at night.</p> <p>The sum of Rs. 1-8-0 is intended</p>	<p>(21) PARA 44.—<i>Payment without proper sanction</i></p> <p>It appears that the payment of Rs. 1-8-0 per month to the Durwan is in the nature of an allowance, the grant of which by the Chief Executive Officer without the sanction of the Corporation is irregular. As such either the sanction of the Corporation to the expenditure should be obtained or the charge discontinued.</p>

Auditors' Report.

Replies of the

Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.

Repairing cost exceeds purchasing cost.

45. Repairs to 26 iron beds of the North Maternity Home were executed by the Entally Workshops during the year under audit at a cost of Rs. 19-5-1 each. The beds in question had originally been purchased at Rs. 19 each. The cost of repairs thus exceeded the cost of purchase. Even after omission of overhead charges (supervision etc.), and profits, the cost of repairs per bed comes to Rs. 15-7-3 which appears to be excessive when compared with the purchase price of the beds. 100 iron beds were in fact purchased in the same year, some at Rs. 14-8-0 and some at Rs. 15/- each. The repair appears, therefore, to have caused the Corporation some avoidable loss.

PARA 45.—The Manager, Entally Workshop, reports:—Repairs are carried in all cases as required by the indenting department. The requirements are not given finally at a time. Further requirements are added by the departments verbally or in writing during the process of carrying out the repairs as per indent originally received "necessary repairs" the mention of this in any indent by an indenting party for services or supply of articles from the Workshops is a very loose term having no restrictions put on it. We cannot get the work certified till the work is done to the full and complete satisfaction of the indenting party. It is difficult to say at what stage the cost of work becomes "excessive" as we have to complete the job. If we leave the job unfinished owing to the excessive cost, who is going to pay the labour and material incurred in an unfinished job?

MOORE'S SCHEME.

Excess over provision in the estimate

46. Sanction of Government has not been obtained under section 14 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act to regularise the excess in the cost of supervision in India over the provision made therefor in the revised estimate for the Moore's scheme. The excess alone at the end of March 1937, represented about 150 per cent of the estimated provision, the expenditure up to that date being Rs. 7,74,756 against the provision of Rs. 3,10,000, while the works outlay up to the same date was Rs. 2,29,03,934 against a provision of Rs. 2,42,33,271.

PARAS 46 & 47.—The Chief Accountant reports:—Necessary provisions for the two items of expenditure have been made in the 2nd revised estimate of the Scheme which was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 22nd December, 1937, and is awaiting Government sanction.

Unauthorized payment out of Moore's Scheme.

47. In paragraph 75 of the Audit Report for 1931-32, it was noticed that an expenditure of Rs. 25,866-15-0 for construction of an office, store house, oil godown, etc., at Palta was charged to Moore's scheme although there was no provision for the same in the scheme as sanctioned by Government. Sanction of Government has not yet been obtained under section 14 (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act to regularise the expenditure.

vide PARA 46 above.

Corporation.			
Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final Orders of Government.
		<p>to cover the cost of wicks and kerosine oil required by the Durwan. It should not therefore be treated as an allowance proper, i.e., as part of salary and sanction of the Corporation is not required.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the departmental reply be accepted.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 45.—When a new iron bed could have been purchased at Rs. 15 each, it was unbusiness-like for the Health Department to accept the Workshop estimate of Rs. 20.15.2. (Estimate No. 356 of 1935) for repairing each iron bed.</p> <p><i>The Health Officer reports—</i></p> <p>There was previous objection from my department also against getting the old articles repaired at our Workshop instead of purchasing new ones at cheap rates. The repairs done by the Workshop however added considerably to the value and durability of the old ones and they were practically transferred into such superior articles as would never be had at Rs. 15 or any near figure. It would thus be seen that there was no loss in getting the beds repaired in our Workshop.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>That the departmental reply be accepted and that the Auditors be informed that a warning has been given to the department not to undertake repairs in future at such heavy cost.</p> <p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L. A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARAS 46 & 47.—Government sanction is awaited.</p> <p><i>Chief Accountant further reports—</i></p> <p>PARAS 46 & 47.—These relate to the expenditure incurred in excess over provision in the estimate of Moore's Scheme.</p> <p>Sanction under Section 14 (b) of the Act has since been accorded to the second revised estimate of Mr. Moore's Scheme by Government as per their letter No. 85-M dated 18th January, 1939.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p>PARA 47.—Vide para 46 above.</p>	

Auditors' Report.	Replies of the Departmental replies and Chief Accountant's remarks.
<p data-bbox="337 367 699 393">WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.</p> <p data-bbox="280 430 764 456"><i>Damage caused by a leaking filtered water main.</i></p> <p data-bbox="115 471 919 720">48. (a) In pursuance of a notice from the Corporation the owner of premises No. 22, Annada Banerji Lane, demolished the front portion of his buildings and claimed damages on the allegation that the damage was caused by a leaking filter water main which was not kept in proper repair though the defects had repeatedly been brought to notice by the party. Liability having been denied by the Corporation, the party filed a suit and the Court found in his favour. An appeal was filed but this too was dismissed with costs. The Corporation had to pay a sum of Rs. 2,629-13-6 to the party besides their own costs of litigation.</p> <p data-bbox="115 745 919 866">(b) Although in February 1937, the Chief Executive Officer desired that a report should be furnished as to why the main was not kept in effective repairs and who was responsible for the same, it did not appear that the matter was further pursued and the necessity for disciplinary action considered.</p>	

Corporation. Chief Executive Officer's remarks.	Resolutions of the Finance Stand- ing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.	Audit Rejoinder together with further replies of the Corporation.	Final orders of Government.
<p>PARA 48—Although the finding of the Court was adverse, it appears that the damage was due to a leaky house-service pipe and consequently the Department cannot be held responsible.</p>		<p><i>The Joint Auditors' letter No. L.A. 2356 dated the 12th January, 1939.</i></p> <p>PARA 48 (b).—Damage caused by a leaking filtered water main. The remarks of the Auditors were based on the findings of the Court.</p> <p><i>The Chief Accountant reports —</i> Damage caused by a leaking filtered water main.</p> <p>No remarks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee as confirmed by the Corporation.</i></p> <p>No remarks.</p>	

(Sd) S. N. CHATTERJEE,
Examiner of Local Accounts.

(Sd) E. R. SESHU IYER,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

N. B. I.—The Accountant-General, Bengal and the Examiner of Local Accounts further stated in the concluding portion of their letter No. L. A. 2356 dated 12th January, 1939 that they had no remarks to offer on the other paragraphs.

N.B. II.—The commencing portion of the Chief Accountant's note regarding the further comments of the Accountant-General, Bengal and the Examiner of Local Accounts as per their letter No. L.A. 2356 dated 12th January, 1939, is given below :—

As per the, "Rules regarding Audit of Accounts of the Calcutta Corporation" these audit rejoinders have to be published in newspapers in parallel columns with each item of the original report, the replies of the Corporation and final order of the Government.

These Audit Rules have no provision for including in the publication any replies of the Corporation to the audit rejoinders. Rule 6 of the said Audit rules however, provides that when there is a difference of opinion on any point between the Corporation and the Auditors, the matter together with the explanation of the Corporation, if any, shall be referred by the Auditors to the Local Government for orders. This suggests that in all cases where the Auditors do not agree with the Corporation, the further comments of the Auditors should first be sent to the Corporation for their replies, if any, and they may be then referred to Government.

The time allowed for submission of the Audit rejoinders and the further replies of the Corporation is two months only from the date of our submitting the original replies which in this case is 15th November, 1938.

The Accountant-General, Bengal and the Examiner of Local Accounts however ignored the provisions of Rule 6 and sent the Audit Rejoinders to Government direct on 12th January, 1939, i.e., when the said period of two months was about to expire. A copy of their letter to Government has been sent to us.

Similar further remarks on the Audit Reports for 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 were also sent by the Joint Auditors direct to Government and only copies of their letters to Government were sent to us.

In connection with the further remarks on the Audit Report for 1933-34, the Corporation at their meeting dated 8th June, 1938 resolved as follows :—

"That the attention of Government be drawn to the fact that Rule 6 of the rules regarding audit of accounts of the Calcutta Corporation has not been complied with by the Auditors inasmuch as before making a reference to the Local Government under this rule they have not given the Corporation an opportunity to offer further explanation, if any, on the points on which there was a difference of opinion."

We should communicate to Government our views on the further remarks to the Audit Report in question now before Government passes final orders for publication of the same as we did in the case of the rejoinders to the Reports for 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36.

ANNEXURE A.

Showing some cases of old advances lying unadjusted at the end of 1936-37.

(Vide paragraph 10 (c) of the Report.)

Persons.			Date.	Amount.	Purpose.
				Rs. As. P.	
1.	B. C. Ghose	...	6-1-28	30 0 0	For expenditure on lady volunteers on the occasion of the lunar eclipse on 8th December, 1927 (Balance of Rs. 50).
2.	Law Officer	...	22-1-30	20 0 0	Cost in case Mirza Ahmed vs. H. P. Singh.
3.	U. N. Mirza	...	10-10-31	7,000 0 0	On account of payment regarding Free Primary School building at 9, Burtola Lane.
			11-4-32	4,000 0 0	
4.	District Magistrate, 24 Parganas		7-11-31	251 0 0	For furniture for Municipal Courts.
5.	Health Officer	...	7-2-32	150 0 0	For Baby show exhibition.
6.	Do.	...	6-1-32	102 4 0	Do. (Balance of Rs. 200).
7.	Do.	...	In 1925-26	2,068 1 0	For meeting emergent expenses for temporary Tangra Hospital.
8.	Executive Engineer, Water Works.		7-7-32	25 0 0	For payment of fine under the Smoke Nuisance Act.
9.	P. K. Ghose & Co.	...	10-4-32	7,500 0 0	For supply of two converter sets.
	Do.	...	27-4-32	6,500 0 0	Final adjustment pending trial of the sets.
10.	Secretary	...	30-6-32	94 14 0	For Civic Reception to Late Sir R. N. Mookerjee (Balance of Rs. 100.)
11.	Messrs. Worthington Simpson Ltd.		30-7-34	450 0 0	Scholarship of apprentice Mr. A. S. Sarkar.
12.	N. Gupta & Sons	...	22-12-34	5,000 0 0	For working filtered beds at Pulta.
13.	Health Officer, Manicktolla	...	21-1-35	117 0 0	For Aardhaudoya Yoga (Balance of Rs. 200.)
14.	Health Officer	...	4-5-35	1,518 2 0	For payment of salary of the small pox staff of the Campbell Hospital for April 1935 (Balance of Rs. 2,000).

ANNEXURE B.

Showing some cases of cost of work done in default of others outstanding for a long time.

(Vide paragraph 10 (d) of the report.)

Department concerned.	Month and year of payment	Particulars.	Amount.	Remarks.
1. District Engineer III	July, 1919	Clearing site of tank at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station and filling up tanks at 2 New and 20 Old Deb Lane.	Rs. As. P. 1,784 6 11	Same as in July, 1919
2. Executive Engineer, Water Works	November, 1919	Unfiltered Water connection at 17, Pipe Road	290 1 1	Do. in November, 1919
3. Executive Engineer, Water Works	March, 1922	Laying Filtered Water and Unfiltered Water mains in Dover Lane (A/c, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society)	5,037 11 6	Do. in March, 1922
4. District Engineer IV	December, 1922	Materials supplied for portecoring tank at 3, Chetia Hat Road	206 4 2	Do. in December, 1922
5. District Engineer I	February, 1923	Paving of private passage opposite to P-35-35, Simla Road.	755 11 3	Do. in February, 1923
6. Drainage	1923-24	Recoverable from the owner 20, Simla Road. Conversion of service privy into a connected one at 25, Deat Mission Road	173 6 8	Do. in 1923-24
7. Executive Engineer, Water Works	March, 1925	Relaying old Filtered Water and Unfiltered Water mains at Garahat Road (Recoverable from Commercial properties.)	471 8 8	Do. in March, 1925
8. Lighting Department	March, 1925	Lighting material sold to Roy & Co.	112 12 0	Do. in March, 1925
9. District Engineer I	March, 1926	Demolition of premises No. 2, Dwarakanath Tagore Lane	261 12 0	Do. in March, 1926
10. District Engineer IV	June, 1926	Filling up tank at 18, Koyla Sark Road	3,333 0 0	Do. in June, 1926
11. District Engineer IV	September, 1926	Do.	3,333 0 0	Do. in September, 1926
12. District Engineer III	February, 1927	Demolition of building at Sambhu Babu Lane	141 12 0	Do. in February, 1927
13. District Engineer I	November, 1927	Demolition of dangerous portion of building at 257-1 and 257-4, Upper Circular Road.	200 0 0	Do. in November, 1927
14. District Engineer IV	May, 1928	Repairing damaged pole No. 24 in Russa Road, South	65 0 0	Do. in May, 1928
15. District Engineer III	December, 1929	Demolition of dangerous structure at 41, Middle Road, Entally	133 2 0	Do. in December, 1929
16. Drainage	November, 1930	Conversion of service privy into a connected one at 41-2, Serpentine Lane (out of Rs. 39-3-0.)	35 14 9	Do. in November, 1930
17. Lighting	November, 1930	Cost of materials in connection with erection of two additional gas lamps in Nahai Farkar Street.	155 15 9	Do. in November, 1930
18. Drainage	July, 1931	Construction of House drainage at 21-1, Roy Street	303 8 0	Do. in July, 1931
19. Executive Engineer, Water Works	July, 1931	Unfiltered Water connection at 21-1, Roy Street	141 3 0	Do. in July, 1931
20. Drainage	March, 1932	Construction of House drainage and Privy conversion at 21-1, Roy Street.	14 12 0	Do. in March, 1932
21. Drainage	April, 1933	Construction of House Drainage and connected privies at 4, Ramkamal Street.	1,831 14 0	Do. in April, 1933
22. Drainage	August, 1933	Unfiltered Water connection at 4, Ramkamal Street.	357 13 0	Do. in August, 1933
23. Drainage	August, 1933	Construction of House Drainage connection at 4, Ramkamal Street.	517 1 0	Do. in August, 1933

ANNEXURE C.

Showing some advances from loan account outstanding.

(Vide paragraph 11 of the Report.)

Serial No.	Year of advance.	Person.	Amount.	Purpose of advance.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
			Rs. As. P.	
1	1935-36 1935-36	A. Hafiz & Co. Do.	7,500 0 0 4,000 0 8	Re: Filling up of Tank and raising low lands for Tangra Cemetery. Do. do.
2	1934-37 1936-37	K. C. Ghose & Co. Do.	2 900 0 0 3,000 0 0	Re: Construction of 3 additional bays at the Entally Workshop. Extension of Sewage Pump House at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.
3	1936-37	R. P. Roy & Sons	480 11 2	Re: Construction of additional town high level sewer.
<i>Water Works Extension.</i>				
1	1923-24	Kar & Co.	1,474 14 0	Steel piles etc., O. R. 1062/s and 1066/s.
2	1924-25	---	11,137 4 0	Value of stores from Stock as per Chief Accountant's I. R. No. 81. Contract No. 17.
3	1924-25	Imperial Bank of India	3 0 0	For remitting to Messrs. Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co Ltd. (Balance of Rs. 53,333-5-4).
4	1924-25	---	22,781 4 0	Value of stores issued from stock account re: Water Works Extension as per Chief Accountant's I. R. No. 800.
5	1924-25	---	10,375 8 0	Value of stores issued from Stock for Water Works Extension Contract No. 17 and 19 as per Chief Accountant's I. R. No. 677.
6	1924-25 1924-25 1924-25	S. K. Mukherjee & L. M. Banerjee. Do. do. Do. do.	4,455 0 0 10 875 0 0 3,375 0 0	Re: Contract No. 17. Trench cutting contract No. 15. Do.
7	1924-25	S. K. Mukherjee & P. C. Coomar.	23,814 8 0	Trench cutting contract Nos. 15, 16 and 18.
8	1924-25	---	3,375 0 0	Cost of steel piling from Entally Workshop Contract No. 19.
9	1924-25	P. C. Coomar	8,437 8 0	Cost of steel piling from Entally Workshop Contract No. 18.
10	1924-25 1924-25 1925-26	P. C. Coomar & B. N. Chatterjee P. C. Coomar Do.	19,095 12 0 3,008 6 0 405 0 0	Value of stores from W. S. Stock for laying pipes in Dinendra Street. Contract Nos. 18 and 19. Trench cutting contract No. 18. Do. do. do.
11	1928-29	John King & Co.	24,761 0 8	Steel sheet piling.
12	1930-31	C. A. Parsons & Co.	40 4 3	Re: New Water Works Extension Scheme.
13	1930-31	Bervok & Comens	102 5 0	Re: Contract No. 63 (Balance of 1,00,402-8-0).
14	1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1935-36 1936-37	Indo Swiss Trading Co. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.	92,500 0 0 91,000 0 0 20,000 0 0 27,000 0 0 41,000 0 0	Water Works Extension contract No. 27. Do. do. Do. do. Re: Contract No. 27. Do.
15	1932-33	Bando & Co.	15,000 0 0	Re: Contract No. 52B.
16	1936-37	Nadia Engineering Co.	50,000 0 0	Re: Contract No. 22.

ANNEXURE D.

Showing the annual demands, collections, remissions, cancellations and balance on account of the consolidated rates.

(Vide paragraph 16 of the Report.)

Year.	Demand.		Collection.	Remission and cancellation.	Closing balance.
	Arrear.	Current.			
1933-34 ...	85,22,637 1 10	1,98,84,124 2 6	1,85,18,568 11 11	12,14,409 15 10	36,73,782 8 7
1934-35 ...	86,73,782 8 7	2,01,74,528 12 9	1,90,85,982 1 9	12,13,253 14 3	44,49,100 5 4
1935-36 ...	44,49,100 5 4	2,02,32,057 7 9	1,86,42,462 7 1	18,02,110 4 8	42,27,585 1 6
1936-37 ...	42,27,585 1 6	1,94,85,701 7 6	1,81,65,732 11 7	18,76,142 10 0	41,71,411 3 5

ANNEXURE E.

Showing Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March, 1937,
as prepared by the Corporation.

(Vide paragraph 19 of the Report.)

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Capital Fund Liabilities.—					
(a) Loans outstanding ...	...	8,51,80,692 3 7	1. Value of Block ...	...	10,17,68,178 8 11
(b) Outstanding Debentures of Redeemed Loans ...	...	1,85,200 0 0	2. General Assets.—		
II. Special Fund Balances.—			(a) Municipal and Trust Funds ...	58,71,486 6 8	
(a) Provident Fund ...	1,04,05,089 12 8		(b) Sinking and other Funds ...	4,70,316 3 11	
(b) Licensed Warehouse Fund.	- 337 8 0	1,04,04,752 4 8	(c) Advances ...	15,43,826 8 8	70,85,129 3 1
III. Paper Securities of Contractors etc. including Fixed Deposit Receipts and P. O. Savings Bank deposits and cash certificates ...	...	10,57,800 0 0	3. Paper Securities of Contractors etc., including Fixed Deposit Receipts and P. O. Savings Bank deposits and cash certificates ...	...	10,57,800 0 0
IV. General Liabilities.—			4. Stores in hand ...	...	9,15,850 13 2
(a) Cash deposits 37,34,830 7 5½			5. Investment in Paper Securities.—		
Less Deposit for redeemed Loans already taken in I(a). 1,78,100 0 0	35,56,230 7 5½		(a) Municipal and Trust Funds ...	1,23,12,186 6 7	
(b) Other Liabilities.—			(b) Sinking and other Funds ...	3,10,98,177 4 5	4,40,90,298 11 0
(i) Municipal and Trust Funds. 26,77,536 5 10			6. Cash.—		
(ii) Sinking and Other Funds 2,13,108 5 10	28,90,689 11 8	64,46,870 3 1½	(a) Municipal and Trust Funds ...	71,07,489 7 8½	
Total liabilities ...	...	10,32,24,714 11 4½	(b) Sinking and other Funds ...	5,54,489 10 6	76,61,909 3 2½
V. Balances.—					
(a) Municipal Fund —					
Revenue Account ...	1,26,64,618 1 1				
Add the excess or the value of Block plus the closing balance of the Loan account over the Loan Liabilities of the Corporation on the 31st March, 1937 ...	2,42,86,046 15 7	3,69,50,660 0 8			
(b) Sinking Funds...	...	2,20,97,540 0 4			
(c) Steam Water Boats Insurance Funds ...	...	3,06,281 15 6			
(d) Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Funds ...	...	5,04,904 8 11			
(e) Corporation Motor Vehicles Insurance Funds ...	...	90,029 15 2			
Total ...	...	10,31,74,181 3 11½	Total ...	...	16,81,74,181 3 11½

Extract from the Proceedings of the Corporation Meeting dated the 28th March, 1941.

8. **FINANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Corporation were asked to confirm the following recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 23rd January 1941.

14. **FINAL ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE AUDIT REPORT FOR 1936-37:**—The Committee were asked to consider the final orders of the Government on the Audit Report for the year 1936-37 as per their letter No. 48-T.M., dated 25th May, 1940.

Letter dated 25th May, 1940 was as follows:—

The contents of the letter have been shown under column Final orders of Government of this Audit Report.

The Chief Accountant's report dated the 9th December, 1940, on the final orders of the Government on the Audit Report for the year 1936-37.

Towards the concluding portion of the letter, the Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, requests that the Audit Report with relevant matters may now be published as required by the rules regarding the audit of the accounts of the Corporation. The final orders of Government on the three Audit Reports for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 were sent to us by Government within short intervals, viz., on 6th April, 1940, 27th April, 1940 and 25th May, 1940 respectively. Under rule 7 of the audit rules all these reports were due for publication long before the final orders were communicated to us.

The reports for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 with relevant matters properly arranged have since been sent by me to the Press. Further action on these reports will be taken by this Department when the matters are set up and proofs are sent to us by the Press.

The Audit Rules do not provide for inclusion, in the publication of any further replies or remarks subsequent to the passing of final orders by Government. The orders and observations of Government are however of a nature deserving the attention of the Corporation. Government have also called for further replies of the Corporation on some of the paragraphs of this Audit Report. The letter may therefore be placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee to which your orders are solicited.

The orders and observations of Government are dealt with para by para below:—

(1) *Paragraph (5)—Previous Reports:—*

The replies to the Test Audit Notes for 1936-37 and 1937-38 have since been forwarded to the Government Auditors with the remarks of Deputy Executive Officer I and Chief Executive Officer.

(2) *Paragraph 8 (b)—Cash in hand with the Treasurer:—*

This point has already been dealt with in our replies to para 8 of the Audit Report for 1938-39.

(3) *Paragraph 10 (d)—Advance—*

This Audit Report was considered by the Finance Committee and not by the Corporation on 24th October, 1938. As recommended by the Finance Committee, the Corporation on 9th November, 1938, asked me to submit a detailed statement showing the list of unadjusted items upto 31st March, 1937 under "cost of works done in default of others" with short particulars.

One such list has already been prepared by this Department and is under scrutiny now. This will be placed before the Corporation through the Finance Committee shortly.

(4) *Paragraph 12—Stores, Result of verification—*

It appears from a note of the Executive Engineer, Water Works dated 8th August, 1940, that the Chief Executive Officer was pleased to pass orders to transfer all unpriced stores and surplus materials of Moore's Scheme into the priced stores.

The Resident Engineer, Water Works Department reported on 11th September, 1940 :—

I have taken up the accounts and intend to finish the work as early as possible. I have taken up the accounts of the steel piles first. Owing to the strike I have not been able to verify the quantities in stock as yet. The accounts are very old and require time for verification.

(5) *Paragraph 13—Workshops—Accounts of cost of Manufacture—*

This relates to the revision of the existing system of accounts of cost of manufacture.

No remarks.

(6) *Paragraph 14—Deposits—Correctness of balance not proved—*

A separate register has already been started in the Collection Department.

(7) *Paragraph 15—Want of precaution against double refund of Consolidated Rate—*

~~This relates to refund of consolidated rates in cases of reduction in the assessment even when the original bills are not produced.~~ In this connection, the Corporation on 7th August, 1939 resolved as follows :—

That no improvement can be made on the existing arrangement and that the departments have been directed to be more vigilant in dealing with cases of refund when paid-up rate bills are not produced.

The Assessor reported (20th August, 1940) :—

There are lots of cases, where refund is granted due to vacancy or to reduction of assessment, dealt under Section 146 in files. These cases are not entered in the Valuation List, so the procedure of recording a refund order in the Valuation List as suggested by Government Audit, will not be a check against double refund, so far as these cases are concerned and will increase the work of the Department without the desired remedy. The registers prescribed under paras 345 and 350 of the Assessment and Collection Manual are being maintained in this Department and I think, they will serve sufficient safeguard against double refund.

(8) *Paragraph 21.—Continued remission of rates on vacant lands in disregard to proviso to Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.*

Letter No. 131-T. M., dated the 6th October, 1936 relates to the final orders of Government on the Audit Report for 1928-29. Letter No. 19-T. M. dated the 27th April 1940 relates to the final orders on the Audit Report for 1935-36 and has already been submitted to you for necessary orders.

As regards the question of enforcement of the proviso to Section 151 of the Act, in respect of the lands lying vacant for more than three years and the observations of the Government, the Assessor has already submitted a proposal which is now engaging the attention of the Finance Committee.

(9) *Paragraph 24.—Collection Department—lack of supervision over outstanding bills.*

This relates to preparation of lists of persons for arrears of outstanding rates for Rs. 500 or more.

The Collector reported (10th September, 1940) :—

Anybody conversant with the accounts of the Corporation knows that properties are assessed here and not persons. Consequently Collector's accounts are kept by premises and no record of the Paymaster is or can be maintained by him. Moreover, persons paying the taxes of these properties are a variable factor changing from time to time from the recorded owner to the occupier and then to an absolutely third party in the shape of a new purchaser, Receiver, Administrator, Trustee etc., while the premises are a constant factor. No lists therefore on the basis of persons can be prepared nor, if prepared, will be exhaustive so as to show the complete liability of that person at any time. The

list we prepare is a list of premises showing the persons liable which strictly is not a list of persons showing their liability.

(10) *Paragraph 25.—Notice of Demand and Warrant Fees.*

This relates to the resolution of the Corporation dated the 9th November, 1938 requesting the Chief Executive Officer to consider the desirability of adopting the recommendation made by the Auditors, that separate machine numbered receipt forms with counterfoils should be used by the bailiffs when fees in respect of notices of demand or warrants are collected and that there should also be a warning to the rate-payers printed on the notice of demand that they should demand separate receipts for these fees.

The Corporation further resolved in this connection on 7th August, 1939 as follows:—

“That the matter is engaging the attention of Deputy Executive Officer II who has been asked to consider whether the suggestion of the Auditors can be accepted and that in the meantime the present system may continue.

The Deputy Executive Officer II observed on 14th September, 1940:—

I have given due consideration to the matter and discussed with several officers. The proposal of the Government Auditors, if accepted, will end in starting an additional accounting not commensurate with the return. Nor can I allow the Department to drift from its main problem *viz.*, the outstandings which must be solved first with a single aim.

This is not the time to start a new experiment over a much less important matter.

(11) *Paragraph 27 (a)—Health Department—Assessment made under Section 175 but not under Section 386.*

The Law Officer reported (16th August, 1940):—

As required by Government I suggest that paragraphs (a) and (b) of Art. 98 of the License Manual be modified as follows:—

Art. 98 of the License Manual as it exists.

Modification—proposed.

(a) An extract of columns 3, 4, 5, 6 of this Register, as it stood on 31st December should be prepared by the License Department early in January, every year.

(a) An extract of columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Register, as it stood on 31st March should be prepared by the License Department early in April every year. It should be typed in triplicate according to the Wards and two copies will be sent to the District Health Officers for distribution before the end of April. A supplementary extract in triplicate from the Register appertaining to entries after 31st March should be similarly made and two copies will be sent to the District Health Officers before the 30th of June.

L. T. Form No. 2.

It should be typed in triplicate according to the Wards and two copies will be sent to the District Health Officers for distribution before the end of January. A supplementary extract in triplicate from the Register appertaining to entries from 1st January to 31st March should be similarly made and two copies will be sent to the District Health Officers before the 15th of April.

(b) The Sanitary Officers should submit their reports in duplicate on the lists furnished to them within the month of February. These lists will be checked after local inspection where necessary by the District Health Officers and forwarded before the middle of March to the Chief Executive Officer for orders which are to be issued before the end of March. The Health Depart-

(b) The Sanitary Officers should submit their reports in duplicate on the lists furnished to them within the month of May. These lists will be checked after local inspection where necessary by the District Health Officers and forwarded before the middle of August to the Chief Executive Officer for orders which are to be issued before the end of August. The Health Depart-

Art. 98 of the License Manual as it exists.

ment should write up these orders in the duplicate list and send the duplicate to the District Health Officers and the original to the License Department in the first week of April with remarks, in each case, of sanction or refusal. The Collecting Inspectors should then assess by the end of April. The supplementary lists should be similarly treated and submitted to the Health Officer before the 30th of April and sent to the License Department before the 15th of May.

Modification—proposed.

ment should write up these orders in the duplicate list and send the duplicate to the District Health Officers and the original to the License Department in the first week of September with remarks, in each case, of sanction or refusal. The Collecting Inspectors should then assess by the end of September. The supplementary list should be similarly treated and submitted to the Health Officer before the 31st of July and sent to the License Department before the 15th of October.

The Health Officer agreed (12th September, 1940) to the suggestions made above by the Law Officer.

(12) Paragraph 29 (a)—Law Department—Heavy Outstanding.

No remarks. In this connection the Corporation on 7th August, 1939 resolved as follows:—

"That every attempt is being made to reduce the outstandings."

(13) Paragraph 31.—Loss due to want of timely action.

This relates to cancellation of two dishonoured cheques. The Joint Auditors observed in their audit rejoinder as follows:—

The explanation furnished goes to show that timely action was not taken to prevent the loss.

The Corporation on 7th August, 1939 confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee:—

That the Committee find that it is not possible to fix the responsibility at this distance of time and they regret that the amount has to be written off.

(14) Paragraph 33.—Delay in taking steps followed by cancellation.

This relates to assessment of dogs. The License Officer reported on 16th August, 1940:—

I am sorry, Government do not realise the difficulties of assessing dogs in Calcutta and also do not think that two men engaged in this work are hardly enough to cope with the work. There are 32 Wards in Calcutta and so far we have been able to realise only Rs. 23,253 which shows that we have been able to detect successfully only 4,700 dogs in Calcutta. The Inspectors have to call at every house in Calcutta irrespective of the fact whether the owner has got a dog or not and sometimes in each flat to find out if there is a dog. The assessment takes long hours and we are put to great difficulty when our assessment is challenged in court by the person assessed. It is very common that after assessment we receive objections. That the dogs which our Inspectors saw belonged to a friend who came for interview or came for a short stay in Calcutta. In majority of such cases the court accepts the plea of the contestant and discharges him. Our Inspectors before filing prosecutions or before taking any coercive measures have to call several times in most of the cases. Unless and until we can take steps for seizure of unlicensed dogs, the revenue under this head will not increase in future and the difficulty of assessment will not diminish in any way.

As regards cancellation of the cases struck off in court, I may point out that these cases were struck off as the court held that the demands created were wrong. These demands may therefore be legitimately cancelled by the Deputy Executive Officer to whom the power of cancellation of wrong demands has been delegated. There is no ground for placing them for cancellation under Sec-

tion 213 when these demands were held by a competent court of Law to be wrong demands. I therefore do not see any point in the Government order that these wrong demands should be cancelled under Section 213 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

(15) *Paragraph 34.—Markets. Rents not received in advance in all cases.*

In this connection, the Jt. Auditors observed in their further remarks as follows:—

“Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Block K—Stall No. 34—

• Instead of being reduced, the outstanding dues rose to Rs. 741 on 31st March, 1938. The Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee on 11th March, 1938 allowed the party to continue the occupation of the stall for one year only on her paying As. 2 for arrears and As. 8 for current rent everyday. Even this petty amount was not regularly paid and the outstanding dues on 31st October, 1938 amounted to Rs. 745-8-0.

College Street Market—Stall No. 2—Tower Block.—

The outstanding amounts of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 696-5-0 for initial rent and rent respectively were cancelled as irrecoverable by the Corporation on 15th June, 1938.”

The Corporation on 7th August, 1939 confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee:—

“(1) That the matter be referred to the P. U. & Markets Committee for suggestion as to what reply should be given to the remarks of the Auditors in this case.

(2) That the Committee be also requested to consider whether it will not be better to remove the tenants from the market as there is hardly any chance of recovering the arrears.”

The Superintendent, Sir Stuart Hogg Market reported on 15th August, 1940:—

The Department is always vigilant about the defaulters and special care is always taken for realisation of arrear rents. Each and every tenant is approached for payment of daily rent regularly and systematically but due to the depressed trade conditions and acute economic distress some of the tenants fail to pay rent daily in advance and it is neither prudent nor advisable from administrative point of view to take coercive measures in each and every case for non-payment of rent for a few days only. There is no penalty clause by which we can enforce payment of rent daily in advance but care is always taken to see that no loss of revenue occurs to the Corporation due to lack of vigilance on our part. The allegations that some stall-holders are allowed to default till a fairly large sum has accumulated as arrears, are not correct since the Department is always on the alert and exerts its utmost to realise Corporation dues as far as practicable in the existing state of circumstances as stated above.

*Regarding Stall No. K (new) 34.—*Nazo Bibi, the occupier of Stall No. 34 in block K (new), having failed to pay rents as per resolution of the P. U. & Markets Committee, she was removed from the stall, which was declared vacant from 1st January, 1940. A sum of Rs. 796-8-0 was due from her on account of rent and additional rent.

The Chief Accountant reported:—

The demand was cancelled by the Corporation on 11th September, 1940 as recommended by the P. U. & Markets Committee and by the Finance Committee.

(16) *Paragraph 36.—Stall No. 78 of the Park Circus Market.*

The Joint Auditors observed in their further remarks as follows:—

The loss was due to the fact that rents were allowed to accumulate for as many as 800 days although the rules provided for the collection of rent daily in advance.

The Superintendent, Park Circus Market reported:—

The occupiers of stall No. 78 in the Park Circus Market had, no doubt, fallen in arrears to the extent of Rs. 800 before a suit was actually filed against them. But the party was never allowed

to default with impunity for 800 days at a stretch. As Messrs. Chowdhury & Co., had, however, no business except for a few months in the beginning, there were no movable goods in the stall to be seized, no goods to be distrained for recovery of our dues. The only property was an immovable structure raised at the party's own cost which served as the only security in the case against non-payment of rents—a structure that could be attached only in execution of a decree against the party. As the party, however, went on paying lump sums from time to time towards clearing off arrears and as they had a big stall in the market, we did not at all think it necessary to attach the immovable structure till arrears amounted to a heavy sum of Rs. 800. I am afraid it is not therefore, quite correct to suggest that the loss was due to the fact that rents were allowed to accumulate.—As a matter of fact the whole amount of outstanding demands of Rs. 800 and even more could be realised from attachment and sale of the structure over which the party has spent nothing short of Rs. 5,000. But in view of the fact that the party had no business and had therefore sustained heavy loss, the Chief Executive Officer was moved to waive a portion of our claim under Section 537 of the Act.

The Corporation on 7th August, 1939 resolved as follows:—

That the Deputy Executive Officer I be requested to submit a report as to how this case stands at present.

The Deputy Executive Officer I was pleased to forward the following note of the Chief Law Officer dated the 16th August, 1940 to me:—

Under orders of the Chief Executive Officer a compromise decree was obtained for Rs. 410 out of which Rs. 200 was paid by party on the date of decree (23rd July, 1937). Party paid another Rs. 200 by cheque on or about 30th November, 1938. The balance of Rs. 10 could not be realised in spite of our threatening demand letters. The Market Superintendent too failed to get the amount amicably from the party, as directed by you. Steps could not be taken in court for realisation of the balance of Rs. 10 without incurring disproportionate costs in execution of the decree.

(17) *Paragraph 38—Defects in maintaining Demand Register.*

No remarks. The order of Government have been communicated to the Executive Engineer, Water Works.

(18) *Paragraph 39—Presentation of diamond buttons.*

This relates to the cost of diamond buttons presented to Mr. P. K. Ghose, Champion Swimmer.

The Secretary reported (16th September, 1940):—

Rs. 8 is still outstanding on this account. Reminders to the Councillors were issued recently.

(19) *Paragraph 40.—Irregular advance to Provident Fund.*

This relates to the payment of subscriptions deductible from the salaries of the employees for March together with the Corporation contribution to the Provident Fund in advance in March.

The Manager, Provident Fund reported (16th August, 1940):—

Under Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules, the Corporation contribution shall be an amount equal to the compulsory subscription of each subscriber and shall be made yearly as at 31st March, except in the case of cessation of service or death when such contribution shall be made upto the date of cessation of service or death. Under this Rule the compulsory subscription of each subscriber, upto 31st March will have to be taken into account for realisation of a corresponding amount of Corporation contribution for the year. The full salary for March becomes due on the morning of 31st March though it is paid in April next. This point will be clear from the fact that if any employee dies after mid-night of the day prior to the last day of any month, the legal heir or heirs of the deceased employee are entitled to get the full pay for the month. So the compulsory subscription for March becomes due on 31st March. As obviously it is not possible to find out the exact amount of compulsory subscription on that day, an estimated amount of Corporation contribution is taken every year on 31st

March in advance. I am afraid in the face of Rule 10 this procedure cannot be changed unless and until the Rule is amended.

(20) *Paragraph 43.—Extra allowance to Midwives.*

This question has already been dealt with in my remarks regarding the final orders of the Government on paras 32 and 54 of the Audit Report for 1934-35 which is now engaging the attention of the Finance Standing Committee.

(21) *Paragraph 44. Payment without proper sanction.*

This relates to the payment of a sum of Re. 1-8-0 per month to a Durwan for collecting Death cards at night.

The proposal of the Health Officer for the continuance of the allowance was received by me on 28th November, 1940 and has been separately sent to the Secretary for placing the item before the Corporation through the Services Standing Committee No. II

The matter was placed before the Committee under orders of the Chief Executive Officer.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 6th January, 1941.

(1) Para (3)—*Previous reports*—The Committee decided to make no remarks.

(2) Para 8 (b)—*Cash in hand with the Treasurer*—

The Chairman said that they should make it clear to the Government that the money collected on the night of the 31st March was put in the Treasury on the 1st April, as it was not possible to deposit the money in the Treasury on the 31st although the Treasury was kept open on the 31st March till 2 a.m.

In reply to Mr. Ispahani, the Chief Accountant said that it was risky with the Bailiffs to come to the office late at night with cash money.

The Special Officer said that the expression "morning collection" was misleading. As a matter of fact the collection was made on the 31st March.

The Chairman suggested that they might ask the Secretary and the Chief Accountant to draft a note for the Government explaining the position on the above lines.

The Committee agreed.

(3) Para 10 (d)—*Advance*.

The Chairman suggested that they might wait for submission of up-to-date reports, which had been called for by the Committee.

The Committee agreed.

(4) Para 12—*Stores, result of verification*—

The Executive Engineer, Water Works said that the accounts regarding the steel pile bills, which was the most important, had since been finished and complete accounts had been sent to the Government Auditors. Only some minor bills remained to be done which would be finished in a fortnight's time.

The Chairman asked the Executive Engineer, Water Works to submit a written report confirming his above statement.

(5) Para 13—*Workshops—Accounts of cost of manufacture*—

On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee agreed that the matter should be referred to the Workshop Enquiry Special Committee for their consideration.

(6) Para 14—*Deposits—Correctness of balance not proved*—No remarks.

(7) Para 15—*Want of precaution against double refund of consolidated rate*—

The Chairman suggested that they might reply in terms of the Assessor's note.

The Committee agreed.

(8) Para 21—*Continued remission of rates on vacant lands in disregard of proviso to Section 151*—

The Off. Secretary said that they had been asking the Government for amendment of the Section, for nearly 3 years but nothing had yet been done.

The Assessor said that if they stopped vacancy remission, the parties might erect a small shed and ask the Corporation to assess it as a shed. That would have the effect of reducing the valuation. He put up a note on his point suggesting that this provision should not be enforced, and the Finance Committee recommended that Government should be asked to amend Section 151.

The Chairman suggested that they might ask the Assessor to submit a report explaining clearly the position and they might incorporate that report in their reply to Government.

The Committee agreed.

(9) *Para 24—Collection Department—Lack of supervision over outstanding bills.*

The Chairman suggested that they might reply to the Government in terms of the Collector's note.

The Committee agreed.

(10) *Para 25—Notice of demand and warrant fees—*

The Chairman said that this was a matter which concerned the Chief Executive Officer and he suggested that the Chief Executive Officer might be requested to send his reply to the Corporation.

The Committee agreed.

(11) *Para 27—Health Department Assessment made Section 175 but not under Section 386 :—*

The Chairman suggested that they might approve of the amendments suggested by the Chief Law Officer to Art. 28 of the License Manual.

The Committee agreed.

(12) *Para 29 (a)—Law Department—Heavy outstanding—No remarks.*

(13) *Para 31—Loss due to want of timely action :—*

The Chairman said that in this case, they should call for a report from the Special Officer suggesting better procedure so that in future there might not be any loss of Corporation revenue.

The Committee agreed.

The Chairman suggested that they might postpone consideration of the other paragraphs for up-to-date reports from the Departments concerned showing the position as changed since the report of the Chief Accountant.

The Committee agreed.

Resolved—

That further consideration of the matter be postponed till next meeting.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee dated 23rd January, 1941.

14. FINAL ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE AUDIT REPORT FOR 1936-37—The Committee were asked to consider the final orders of the Government on the Audit Report for the year 1936-37 as per their letter No. 48-T.M., dated 25th May, 1940.

The Committee on 6th January, 1941, disposed of some of the points raised by the Auditor and postponed further consideration for Departmental reports and up-to-date information.

Further report of Chief Accountant dated 13th January, 1941 regarding para 10 (d)—Advance :—

The Finance Standing Committee at their meeting held on 30th September, 1940 directed the Chief Engineer and the Heads of other Departments concerned to report to the Corporation through the Finance Committee and the Chief Executive Officer on all cases of advances lying unadjusted early in January, 1941, stating reasons in each case. The direction given by the Finance Committee was communicated by you to all Heads of Departments as per Circular No. 125 dated 29th November, 1940. I have not however received the reports of all the Departments as yet. The total amount outstanding on 30th November, 1940 on account of unadjusted advances was Rs. 60,59,200. The reports received from the Water Works Department (partial), Health Department, District

Engineer I and District Engineer II are being dealt with by this Department for submission to the Finance Committee through the Chief Executive Officer.

Further report dated 8th January, 1941 of the Executive Engineer, Water Works regarding para 12:—

The accounts of the steel sheet piles had been completed and sent to the Government Auditor. The accounts for the other articles will be completed within a fortnight.

Suggestion of the Collector dated 13th January, 1941 and the Chief Executive Officer regarding para 25:—

The suggestions of the Government Auditors cannot be accepted on the following grounds:—

1. The receipt from Notices of demand and Warrant fees amounts to Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 only.

2. The challans used for them will number more than 20,000.

3. Regular checking of all these challans will involve huge labour which is hardly proportionate to the receipt therefrom.

4. A strict account of all the forms both used and unused has to be kept involving again huge labour.

5. The present system of acknowledging notices of demand fees on the original bill serves as an effective check on the conduct of the bailiffs. The receipted bill being a permanent record, any fraudulent non-deposit or short deposit of notices of demand fees is likely to come to light in course of future transactions. If the fees are acknowledged on separate receipts, there is hardly any chance of detection in future.

6. The system, if introduced, will surely necessitate an additional staff as a regular account will have to be maintained in each division as in the case of rate-bills.

7. Our chief problem now is to reduce the number of the outstanding bills. If that can be achieved, such problems will automatically solve themselves.

In view of these I do not think it to be judicious to introduce the system as desired by the Government Auditors.

Remarks of the Chief Executive Officer:—

I am afraid I have to agree to the views expressed above. It will no doubt be a good thing if we could accept the suggestions of the Auditors. But this will mean additional expenditure which I do not feel justified in recommending. The protection that we shall obtain will not be got at a heavy cost. The existing arrangement may therefore be allowed to continue.

The Assessor's further report dated 8th January, 1941, regarding para 21:—

A list of all vacant lands in the City was prepared and placed before the Finance Committee, who resolved on the 20th of December, 1937, that in the opinion of the Committee there was no necessity for the proviso to Section 151 of the Act and that Government be approached to amend the Section. The said resolution of the Finance Committee was confirmed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 21st of January, 1938, and a letter was accordingly sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, for taking necessary action regarding amendment of the Act.

There are various difficulties in working out the proviso into practice. On account of the existence of the "special circumstances" as laid down in the Act, the proviso can hardly be applied to the following amongst other lands.

- (1) Tank-filled lands.
- (2) Lands in the midst of mill area.
- (3) Lands which are under a Scheme of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, or the Corporation.
- (4) Lands under litigation.
- (5) Marshy lands.
- (6) Lands owned by minors.
- (7) Tanks (lands covered with water).
- (8) Lands not suitable for building sites.

Again, the special circumstances may vary at any time or they may crop up afresh. Departmental enquiries in these cases have to be made every quarter to find out whether the special circumstances have ceased to exist. This means an enormous increase of work.

It would not be practicable for the Committee to settle these points for all the Wards at one time. Besides, things may change in many cases by the time when the lists which were compiled by the Department earlier, are put up before the Committee, on obtaining the opinion of the Building Department.

It may be pointed out here that the C. I. T. lands which form more than half of vacant lands in the city are exempt from the operation of this Section, as it has been held that the Trust cannot build over a land in their possession. The Port Commissioners' lands being assessed under one number, under the Calcutta Port Act, the Section is not applicable; also in regard to Railway lands, no vacancy remission is allowed for lands used as permanent ways or for borrow pit lands. Thus, the lands which come under the purview of this Section are those in which "special circumstances" do not exist and which are not C. I. T. lands.

On a careful reading of the Section, I find that there are loopholes by which a party can avoid the operation of this Section altogether. For instance, a party may erect a small structure on the land and get the description of the premises changed, thereby entitling himself to the vacancy remission for more than three years. He may demolish the structure after sometime and get vacancy remission on submitting a fresh notice of vacancy, the description of the premises being changed as land again.

Letters were written to the Secretaries of Bombay and Madras Corporations as per Committee's direction dated the 31st of May, 1937.

Reply from the Secretary, Corporation of Bombay, was as follows:—

With reference to your letter No. A/4524, dated the 3rd July, 1937, I have the honour to state that under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, buildings and lands in the City are assessable to property taxes which are three in number, viz., General Tax, Water Tax and Halalkhor Tax. Only General Tax is, however, levied in respect of vacant lands as water and Halalkhor services are not generally rendered to them. Refund on account of vacancy in respect of buildings and lands is admissible subject to compliance with the provisions of sections 174 to 179 of the Municipal Act a print whereof is enclosed for information. It will be seen that in the City of Bombay Municipal Act there is no authority to refuse refund on account of vacancy irrespective of the number of years for which the lands remain vacant.

The Madras Corporation in their Revenue Department Letter No. 32157, dated 4th December, 1937, have sent a copy of Sections 105 and 108A of the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919, as amended by Madras Act X of 1936, which correspond to Sections 151 to 153 of the Calcutta Municipal Act from which it appears that in the Madras City Municipal Act there is no provision for the stoppage of vacancy remission after the lapse of any definite period of vacancy as contemplated in the Proviso to Section 151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

In view of the above and also in view of the fact that the enforcement of the proviso will tell upon the sales of lands by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and which may affect adversely the land value of the City as well as the rental value of lands on which small tiny structures are built, it is submitted for consideration if the proviso should be enforced at all.

Paragraph 8(b)—Cash in hand with the Treasurer.

The Assistant Secretary said that this question was discussed at the last meeting and the Committee directed the Chief Accountant to prepare a note on the lines of the discussion and place it before them for their approval.

The Chief Accountant said that he had discussed the matter with the Collector and the Treasurer and the note was under preparation.

Mr. D. J. Cohen suggested that the note after it was completed might be put up before the Chairman for his approval and then included in the resolutions to be placed before the Corporation for approval to the replies to be sent to the Government.

The Committee agreed.

Chief Accountant's note regarding para 10, as approved by the Chairman, is as follows:—

The so-called "Morning Collections" of 1st April, are really a portion of the amounts collected by the officers of the Corporation on the 31st March, which come actually into their hands on that date but for lateness of receipt, cannot be deposited into the Treasury on that date. As a matter of fact, the Treasurer's Department receives money from the Bailiffs and others concerned upto about 6 p.m. of 31st March, but even then they fail to take in the entire amount of collections made by all the officers, and the subsequent preparation and reconciliation of accounts of the Treasury and Collection Departments continue till the early hours of the morning of the next day. It would be extremely risky to keep the Treasurer's Department engaged in receiving money for any later hour without giving them sufficient time to reconcile their own accounts as in that case it may not be possible at all for the Treasurer to remit the collections to the Bank on the 1st of April. Experience shows that the amounts that the Treasurer's Department receive upto about 6 p.m. are quite sufficient to keep them engaged up to 2 a.m. or even later in preparing and reconciling their own accounts.

The rest of the late collections of 31st March collected after 6 p.m. and remaining with the officer's oversight termed as "Morning collections" is received by the Treasurer's Department on the morning of 1st April. These are, however, duly remitted to the Bank on the 1st of April along with the other collections of 31st March.

The amounts in question having thus been actually received by the Corporation through a number of their officers on the 31st March and the corresponding demand of the Corporation having been fully satisfied thereby, we would be giving an artificial shape to our Accounts by carrying these collections to the accounts of the next year as suggested by the Government Auditors.

It must be remembered that the collections made on the 30th of March and brought into the Treasury on the 31st March are sent to the Bank on the 1st of April. It is not clear as to what harm there will be if the collections for the 31st of March are brought into the Treasury on the 1st of April and sent to Bank the same day.

Paragraph 10 (d)—Outstanding advances.

The Chairman said that they had recently passed a resolution on this matter and in pursuance of that resolution reports had been received from several Departments. These replies were now being considered by the Chief Executive Officer.

Paragraph 12—Stores, Result of verification.

The Chairman said that the Executive Engineer, Water Works reported that the work would be finished by the end of this month (January).

Paragraph 21.—Remissions in contravention of proviso to Sec. 151.

The Chairman said that the matter had been dealt with several times by this Committee and the Corporation and they had decided every time that the proviso was unnecessary and impracticable and Government have been requested time and again to move the legislature to amend Section 151 accordingly. The last resolution of the Corporation dated the 15th January, 1941 arose out of Government orders on para 26 of the Audit Report for 1935-36.

The Assessor's report sets out in detail the difficulties standing in the way of enforcing the provisions of the Section and it has been made abundantly clear that such enforcement was not only impracticable but was likely to affect the Revenues of the Corporation adversely rather than favourably.

The Asstt. Secretary stated that the matter had been gone into by the Finance Committee very thoroughly on 20th December, 1937; from

enquiries it was learnt that neither the Bombay nor the Madras Municipal Acts contained any provision on these lines and that this proviso was framed when the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 was enacted, as a safeguard against speculation in land which was rampant at the time.

Chairman: We may re-affirm our previous resolution and draw Government's attention to the points explained in the Assessor's report:

The Committee agreed.

Paragraph 25—Notice of Demand and Warrant Fees.

The Committee accepted the remarks of the Collector as endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer.

Paragraph 31—Loss due to want of timely action.

The Chairman in this connection placed the following report of the Special Officer before the Committee:—

The Special Officer reported dated 17th January, 1941, as follows:—

A Register of dishonoured cheques is maintained by the Treasurer in which is entered each cheque as it is returned by the Bank. When a cheque is subsequently made good, a note is made in the Register.

This Register is closed quarterly and the outstanding items are carried forward to the next Quarter's Register.

There is an annual verification of the outstandings in the Treasurer's Register with the list of dishonoured cheques prepared by the Accounts Department as referred to below.

The Treasurer sends promptly from day to day each dishonoured cheque to the Department which collected it. He also sends to the Accounts Department about twice a month an advice in duplicate of these dishonoured cheques. The Accounts Department sends one copy to the Department concerned, the other being submitted to the Chief Executive Officer from time to time with a report, if any, of the cheques which have since been made good.

A Register of Dishonoured Cheques is maintained in the License Department but it is a running record and there is no system of closing it or preparing a periodical outstanding list.

I have discussed the matter with the License Officer. He will have the Register closed quarterly so that he may effectively review the outstandings. He also said that a Card Index would be a better way for an effective check on his part.

A Register is maintained in the Collection Department and it is closed whenever a new Register has to be started. I have discussed the matter with the Collector and he has agreed that the Register should be closed quarterly, and an outstanding list should be prepared and reviewed by him.

The Water Works Department maintains a Register but it cannot properly be called a Register of Dishonoured Cheques inasmuch as in it are entered only those of the dishonoured cheques as are subsequently made good. I have discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer, Water Works and he has directed the clerk concerned (Cashier) to change the system and to open a Register proper with an outstanding list. The clerk said that at present there was no outstanding list as such but he had actually 3 cheques outstanding in his hands.

I have not examined the matter with reference to any other Department.

When a cheque comes back to the Department which collected it, a letter of Demand is issued. If this letter fails to have the desired result, the Law Department is asked to start legal proceedings. For criminal proceedings, the only duty of the Law Department is to nominate a Lawyer in whose hands the matter is to be placed, the Department being required to do the rest, unless, of course, some legal difficulty crops up, when the Chief Law Officer renders assistance.

The Law Department maintains a "Register of Criminal Proceedings." This Register is virtually a Register of Dishonoured Cheques inasmuch as there are very few other criminal proceedings.

The real onus of following up a dishonoured cheque rests as it should rest, on the department which collected it.

In order to prevent the risk of any dishonoured cheques being lost sight of, it is necessary that each Department should close its Register systematically every quarter and that the Head of the Department should review the outstandings and sign the Register in token of his review.

I suggest also that a quarterly list of outstanding dishonoured cheques should be submitted by the Chief Accountant to the Finance Standing Committee. This will not involve any great extra work inasmuch as the Accounts Department does prepare every month, as an adjunct to the monthly account, a list of outstanding dishonoured cheques, or short recoveries (e.g., commission on non-clearing banks) on cheques. This list should be placed before the Committee in the third month of the following quarter (1st quarters' list in the 1st week of September and so on).

By the time the list is actually placed before the Committee, a large number of items will have been made good.

The list of Dishonoured Cheques at the end of November, 1940, as prepared by the Accounts Department for the monthly account for that month will be laid on the table. It will be noticed that there are many items (some pertaining to the year 1924) which require to be written off. The departments concerned may be directed to submit proposals accordingly within a specified period. It will probably be found that in some cases full and satisfactory explanation will not be forthcoming. Without minimising the irregularity, I venture to suggest that the amounts cannot but be written off. The amounts after all are not large compared with the annual turn over. And once we start with more or less a clean slate, it will not be difficult to fix responsibility for future defaults, if any.

The Special Officer said that mainly there were three Departments which collected money, viz., the Collection, the License and the Water Works Departments. He had a talk with the Heads of these Departments so far as dishonoured cheques were concerned, and he had made certain suggestions as embodied in his note. What he suggested was that the Register of dishonoured cheques which was being maintained by each of these Departments should be periodically closed with a list of outstandings which would enable the Head of the Department to review the list and find out if there was any delay in following up any dishonoured cheque. In order to afford an opportunity to this Committee of reviewing the outstandings he also suggested that the list of dishonoured cheques which is now being prepared by the Accounts Department every month might be placed before them every third month. This would serve as a deterrent against delay on the part of the Department in dealing with dishonoured cheques.

Mr. D. J. Cohen said that what he missed from the report of the Special Officer was a suggestion to strengthen the hands of the Department in case of dishonoured cheques being made good within a specified time. For instance, should they not say that in case a party failed to make good a dishonoured cheque within say, a fortnight or a month, the matter should be put to the court without any further reference to him?

The Special Officer said that if his suggestions were acted upon it could be reasonably expected that before the list came up to the Committee all necessary action had been taken by the Department concerned.

The Chairman said that the suggestions of the Special Officer as embodied in his report might be accepted and a direction might be given to various Departments to put up a complete list of outstanding dishonoured cheques before the Committee for their consideration as early as possible.

The Committee agreed.

Paragraph 33—Delay in taking steps followed by cancellation.

In reply to the Chairman, the License Officer said that as regards the assessment of dogs, the difficulties in the first place were that the staff was too inadequate for the purpose and secondly, as the lethal chamber had not yet been constructed the proposed system of seizing unlicensed dogs cannot be given effect to.

In reply to the Chairman, the License Officer stated that some dog catchers and other staff required for the home had been appointed and were undergoing training.

Mr. D. J. Cohen. Let us have a report from the License Officer as to (i) the present staff engaged for the Dog's Home; (ii) the nature of duties assigned to them; and (iii) the work actually performed by the staff.

The License Officer should also report as to the desirability of continuing the present staff until the lethal chamber has been actually put into operation.

The Committee agreed.

Chairman: As regards the Auditor's remarks, let us say this: The collection of license fees cannot be properly enforced until a Dog's Home and all arrangements in connection therewith are in working order. The Committee are giving special attention to this.

As regards the cancellation of wrong demands the Committee are unable to agree that further sanction is necessary when the court holds them to be wrong demands. This question was thoroughly examined in connection with para (23) of the Audit report on the Accounts for 1938-39.

Paragraph 34—Markets, rents not received in advance in all cases.

The Committee understand that the Public Utilities and Markets Committee have taken suitable action against defaulters.

As regards rents in advance, the Committee feel that it is not always feasible and the statements which are now placed before the Committee indicate that the Departments are alive to the requirements of the Market Manual and the bye-laws are substantially being followed.

Paragraph 36—Stall No. 78 of the Park Circus Market.

The Special Officer explained that the circumstances were quite exceptional in as much as the market had not begun to function on a regular scale at this time and customers were few. At that time the Department were trying to let out the vacant stalls of which there were many and it appears to have been felt that in the interest of the Corporation the few stalls which had been taken up should not have been declared "vacant" which would discourage prospective lessees.

The Committee accepted the departmental reports.

Paragraph 38—Defect in maintaining Demand Register.

The Committee understand that effect has been given to the suggestion of the Auditor.

Paragraph 39—Presentation of Diamond buttons.

The Committee understand that steps are being taken to realise the outstanding.

Paragraph 40.—Irregular Advance to Provident Fund.

The Committee accepted the departmental report and after hearing the Special Officer, decided that the present procedure should continue in view of Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules and the long continued practice which has been in vogue having been started by a reputed firm of Auditors.

Paragraph 43—Extra Allowance to Midwives.

The Assistant Secretary stated that the views of the Corporation were very fully stated in their resolution dated 8th June, 1938, which were communicated to Government on the 9th September, 1938.

In reply to the Chairman, the Chief Accountant stated that payment had remained in abeyance for a long time on account of this audit objection.

The Committee decided to re-iterate their previous resolution and directed the department to bring up an item for the payment of arrear allowances.

Paragraph 44—Payment without proper sanction.

The Assistant Secretary informed the Committee that an item had been placed before the Services Committee No 1 for formal sanction to this allowance, and that Government may be informed accordingly.

The Committee agreed.

Resolved—

That it be recommended that the orders and suggestions of Government as per their letter No. 48 T. M. dated 25th May, 1940, be given effect to subject to the following directions and remarks:—

Re. Para 8 (b) .

That the Corporation maintain that the procedure they have been following for decades is the correct one as will be found from the Chief Accountant's note explaining in detail how the collections on the 31st March, are dealt with; it would appear that the whole issue has been clouded by the term "morning collections" and it has been assumed by the Auditors that this money is collected during the morning of the 1st April, which is not the real fact. The collections are actually made by the officers of the Corporation late in the evening of the 31st March, too late to be deposited and accounted for in the Treasury along with the collections of the 30th and the earlier part of the 31st. Similar late collections made on any other day, are deposited and accounted for in the Treasury a day later as it is not considered necessary to make a special treatment of them except for the purpose of closing periodical accounts.

The annual accounts would not give a realistic picture of the actual state of affairs of the Corporation if an integral part of the "de facto" collections made in one year, is credited to the following year's account, particularly when there is not the slightest difficulty in crediting it to the proper year's account. The Corporation regret that they cannot accept the Auditor's view and request the Government to vacate their orders dated 27th April, 1940.

Re. Para 10 (d):—

(i) That the Government be informed that the list of outstanding up to 31st March, 1937, under heads "Cost of works done in default of others" submitted by the Chief Accountant are now engaging the attention of the Finance Committee.

(ii) That the Departments concerned should strictly adhere to the directions given by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938, for adjustment of advances within 5 years from the date of the advances in ordinary course

Re. Para 12:—

That the Government be informed that Executive Engineer, Water Works has been directed to complete the adjustment of accounts by 31st January, 1941.

Re. Para 14:—

That the Government be informed that a separate register has already been started in the Collection Department.

Re. Para 15:—

That the Government be informed that the Valuation List is not a complete document as the Assessment Registers are; the Valuation List of a Ward is a complete document only on the date when the revaluation of the particular Ward is completed. Subsequent changes, e.g., cases of reduction under Section 148 of the Act, increase or decrease in valuation made on intermediate revaluations or creation of new numbers on separation, during the six yearly period, are not incorporated in this List

Having regard to the facts stated above, the present practice of checking the cases of double refund through the Registers maintained under Paras 345 and 350 of the Assessment and Collection Manual is the best that can be done.

Re. Para 21:—

That the Corporation re-affirm their resolution dated 15th January, 1941, requesting the Government to amend the Section (151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act) by deletion of the proviso with retrospective effect. This proviso was introduced for the first time when the Act was revised in 1923 and it was considered necessary because there was a land boom in Calcutta at the time and speculators were trying to hold on to land in order to force up prices. Conditions having changed since then, the utility of this proviso no longer exists, this was realised as far back as 1937, and on enquiries made from the Corporations of Bombay and Madras, it was ascertained that no such provision existed in the Municipal Acts of those Cities. In the light of the above, the Corporation on the 21st January, 1938 resolved, that there was no further necessity for this proviso and in the letter No. S. 6554, dated 28th January, 1938, Government were requested to move the Legislature to amend the Section by deleting the proviso.

As has been fully explained in the Assessor's report, there are difficulties in the way of giving effect to the proviso to Section 151 and even if it could be done, an enforcement of the provisions would have an adverse effect on the revenues of the Corporation.

Re. Para 24:—

That the attention of Government be invited to the note of the Collector which fully explains the practical difficulties standing in the way of giving effect to the orders referred to and that Government be requested to vacate their orders dated 19th January, 1938, in this respect.

Re. Para 25:—

That Government be informed that in view of the fact that the method suggested by the Auditors will entail additional expenditure out of all proportion to the protection that it may afford, the existing arrangement be allowed to continue.

Re. Para 27:—

That the amendment to Art 98 (a) and (b) of the existing License Manual, suggested by the Chief Law Officer be approved.

Re. Para 31:—

(i) That all Revenue Collecting Departments be directed to maintain separate registers of dishonoured cheques in a regular and systematic way as suggested by the Special Officer, which should be closed every quarter and certified by the Head of the Department as correct.

(ii) That the Chief Accountant be directed to submit to the Finance Committee a list of outstanding dishonoured cheques at the end of each quarter.

Re. Para 33:—

(a) That the Committee find that the collection of dog-license fees cannot be materially increased until all arrangements in connection with the scheme for seizing and detaining unlicensed dogs in a Home provided by the Corporation, are completed; the Finance Committee are giving special attention to this matter.

(b) That the Committee are of opinion that sanction of the Corporation under Section 213 is not necessary to write off demands which have been held by a competent Court of Law as "wrong demands," and prosecutions have been dismissed.

Re. Para 34:—

(i) The Committee are of opinion that except in case of "initial rent" which must be paid in advance, it is not feasible to enforce advance-payment of rents in all cases; the department is however substantially following the requirements as laid down in the Market Manual and the bye-laws and that the Finance Committee are regularly receiving reports and taking necessary action regarding outstanding.

(ii) That the Government be informed that the occupier of stall No. 34K, S. S. Hoga Market having failed to pay the prescribed rents has been removed by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee and the stall was declared vacant from 1st January, 1940.

Re. Para 36:—

The Committee find that the circumstances in this case were exceptional and some allowance had to be made in view of the fact that the market had not begun to function properly and consequently customers were scarce and further it would have been injudicious to eject a tenant at a time when the Corporation were trying to establish the market. The case was further complicated by the fact that the holding was in the name of a lady.

Re. Para 40:—

That the Committee are of opinion that the present procedure should continue, in view of rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules and the long continued practice which has been in vogue, having been started by a reputed firm of auditors, and that the Government be requested to reconsider the decisions already given by them in the matter.

(i) That the grounds on which the Corporation disagreed with the Auditors on this subject and for which they were unable to give effect to the orders of the Government, were fully explained in the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S. 4075, dated 9th September, 1938, to

which the attention of the Government be invited and the Government be requested to vacate their orders dated 10th March, 1937.

(ii) *That the Department be directed to bring up an item for the payment of arrears of allowances due to the midwives and other employees.*

Re. Para 44 :—

That Government be informed that the sanction of the Corporation has been applied for and is shortly expected, to regularise the grant.

Mr. M. M. Burman: With reference to Para 34, I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Committee to the imperative necessity of collecting daily rent. Because once it is allowed to fall into arrears, collection becomes an uphill task.

Mr. W. A. Burns: I would like to assure you that the question of market collection has been engaging the attention of the Finance Committee and any one who cares to examine the proceedings will see that this year there is substantial improvement in the amount of collection up to date.

Resolved—

RESOLUTION No. 1556.

That the orders and suggestions of Government as per their letter No. 48 T. M. dated 25th May, 1940, be given effect to subject to the following directions and remarks:—

Re. Para 8 (b) :—

That the Corporation maintain that the procedure they have been following for decades is the correct one as will be found from the Chief Accountant's note explaining in detail how the collections on the 31st March, are dealt with; it would appear that the whole issue has been clouded by the term "morning collections" and it has been assumed by the Auditors that this money is collected during the morning of the 1st April, which is not the real fact. The collections are actually made by the officers of the Corporation late in the evening of the 31st March, too late to be deposited and accounted for in the Treasury along with the collections of the 30th and the earlier part of the 31st. Similar late collections made on any other day, are deposited and accounted for in the Treasury a day later as it is not considered necessary to make a special treatment of them except for the purpose of closing periodical accounts.

The annual accounts would not give a realistic picture of the actual state of affairs of the Corporation if an integral part of the "de facto" collections made in one year, is credited to the following year's account, particularly when there is not the slightest difficulty in crediting it to the proper year's account. The Corporation regret that they cannot accept the Auditor's view and request the Government to vacate their orders dated 27th April, 1940.

Re. Para 10 (d) :—

(i) That the Government be informed that the list of outstanding amounts upto 31st March, 1937, under heads "Cost of works done in default of others" submitted by the Chief Accountant are now engaging the attention of the Finance Committee.

(ii) That the Departments concerned should strictly adhere to the directions given by the Corporation on 8th June, 1938, for adjustment of advances within 5 years from the date of the advances in ordinary course.

Re. Para 12 :—

That the Government be informed that Executive Engineer Water Works has been directed to complete the adjustment of accounts by 31st January, 1941.

Re. Para 14 :—

That the Government be informed that a separate register has already been started in the Collection Department.

Re. Para 15 :—

That the Government be informed that the Valuation List is not a complete document as the Assessment Registers are; the Valuation List of a Ward is a complete document only on the date when the revaluation of the particular Ward is completed. Subsequent changes, e.g., cases of reduction under Section 146 of the Act, increase or decrease in valuation made on intermediate revaluations or creation

of new numbers on separation, during the six yearly period, are not incorporated in this List.

Having regard to the facts stated above, the present practice of checking the cases of double refund through the Registers maintained under Paras 345 and 350 of the Assessment and Collection Manual is the best that can be done.

Re. Para 21:—

That the Corporation re-affirm their resolution dated 15th January, 1941, requesting the Government to amend the Section (151 of the Calcutta Municipal Act) by deletion of the proviso with retrospective effect. This proviso was introduced for the first time when the Act was revised in 1923 and it was considered necessary because there was a land boom in Calcutta at the time and speculators were trying to hold on to land in order to force up prices. Conditions having changed since then, the utility of this proviso no longer exists; this was realised as far back as 1937, and on enquiries made from the Corporations of Bombay and Madras, it was ascertained that no such provision existed in the Municipal Acts of those Cities. In the light of the above, the Corporation on the 21st January, 1938, resolved that there was no further necessity for this proviso and in the letter No. S. 5554, dated 29th January, 1938, Government were requested to move the Legislature to amend the Section by deleting the proviso.

As has been fully explained in the Assessor's report, there are difficulties in the way of giving effect to the proviso to Section 151 and even if it could be done, an enforcement of the provisions would have an adverse effect on the revenues of the Corporation.

Re. Para 24:—

That the attention of Government be invited to the note of the Collector which fully explains the practical difficulties standing in the way of giving effect to the orders referred to and that Government be requested to vacate their orders dated 19th January, 1938, in this respect.

Re. Para 25:—

That Government be informed that in view of the fact that the method suggested by the Auditors will entail additional expenditure out of all proportion to the protection that it may afford, the existing arrangement be allowed to continue.

Re. Para 27:—

That the amendment to Art. 98 (a) and (b) of the existing License Manual, suggested by the Chief Law Officer be approved.

Re. Para 31:—

(i) That all Revenue Collecting Departments be directed to maintain separate registers of dishonoured cheques in a regular and systematic way as suggested by the Special Officer, which should be closed every quarter and certified by the Head of the Department as correct.

(ii) That the Chief Accountant be directed to submit to the Finance Committee a list of outstanding dishonoured cheques at the end of each quarter.

Re. Para 33:—

(a) That the Corporation find that the collection of dog-license fees cannot be materially increased until all arrangements in connection with the scheme for seizing and detaining unlicensed dogs in a Home provided by the Corporation, are completed; the Finance Committee are giving special attention to this matter.

(b) That the Corporation are of opinion that sanction of the Corporation under Section 213 is not necessary to write off demands which have been held by a competent Court of Law as "wrong demands," and prosecutions have been dismissed.

Re. Para 34:—

(i) The Corporation are of opinion that except in case of "initial rent" which must be paid in advance, it is not feasible to enforce advance payment of rents in all cases; the department is however substantially following the requirements as laid down in the Market Manual and the bye-laws and that the Finance Committee are regularly receiving reports and taking necessary action regarding out-standings.

(11) That the Government be informed that the occupier of stall No. 34K S. S. Hogg Market having failed to pay the prescribed rents has been removed by the Public Utilities and Markets Committee and the stall was declared vacant from 1st January, 1940.

Re. Para 36:—

The Corporation find that the circumstances in this case were exceptional and some allowance had to be made in view of the fact that the market had not begun to function properly and consequently customers were scarce and further it would have been injudicious to eject a tenant at a time when the Corporation were trying to establish the market. The case was further complicated by the fact that the holding was in the name of a lady.

Re. Para 40:—

The Corporation are of opinion that the present procedure should continue, in view of rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules and the long continued practice which has been in vogue, having been started by a reputed firm of auditors, and that the Government be requested to reconsider the decisions already given by them in the matter.

Re. Para 43:—

(i) That the grounds on which the Corporation disagreed with the Auditors on this subject and for which they were unable to give effect to the orders of the Government, were fully explained in the Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S. 4075, dated 9th September, 1938, to which the attention of the Government be invited and the Government be requested to vacate their orders dated 10th March, 1937.

(ii) That the Department be directed to bring up an item for the payment of arrears of allowances due to the midwives and other employees.

Re. Para 44:—

That Government be informed that the sanction of the Corporation has been applied for and is shortly expected, to regularise the grant.

The resolutions of the Corporation were communicated to Government in Chief Executive Officer's letter No. S/796, dated 30th March, 1941 and to the departments concerned as per Secretary's Circular No. 25 of 1940-41.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Corporation Meeting dated
22nd January, 1943.*

14. FINANCE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION.—The Corporation were asked to confirm the following recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 11th August, 1941:—

2. LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT REGARDING AUDIT REPORT FOR 1936-37.—The Committee were asked to consider the following letter No. 1847M dated the 23rd September, 1941, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, in connection with the Audit Report for the year 1936-37.

Relevant portions of the Corporation resolution dated 28th March, 1941 is reproduced below:—

* * * * *
With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. S. 796, dated the 30th May, 1941, regarding the audit report on the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1936-37, I am directed to state as follows:—

Paragraph 8—Cash in hand (with the treasurer)—Government order communicated with letter No. 48 T.M., dated the 25th May, 1940 laid down the correct procedure and sufficient reasons have not been advanced by the Corporation, why the order should be vacated.

Paragraph 25—Notice of demand and warrant fees—As the Corporation are not in favour of accepting the suggestion of the auditors, they may be requested to suggest any alternative method, if possible.

Paragraph 40—Irregular advance to Provident Fund—under rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules, referred to, the contribution of the Corporation is to be an amount equal to the compulsory subscription. This latter amount depends on the actual amount deducted from the subscriber's salary during the 12 months from April to March *i.e.*, in respect of salaries for March to February. There should, therefore, be no occasion under the rules to proceed on any estimate of the amounts payable in respect of salary for the last month, as is being done by the Corporation. In view of the position stated above, Government do not see any reason to modify their previous order on the point.

Paragraph 43—Extra allowances to Midwives—Necessary orders will be issued separately.

2. I am to request that the submission of reports called for in respect of paragraph 12 (Stores—result of verification) and paragraph 13 (workshop—accounts of cost of manufacture) may be expedited.

Chief Accountant's report dated the 20th May, 1942:—

This relates to the final orders of Government on the Audit Report for 1936-37 as per their letter No. 48 T. M. dated the 25th May, 1940. These final orders of Government were considered by the Corporation on 28th March, 1941 when they accepted the orders of Government in some cases and passed necessary remarks or orders in other cases. The resolutions of the Corporation dated the 28th March, 1941 were communicated to Government as per Chief Executive Officer's letter No. 736 dated the 30th May, 1941.

The points referred to in the Government letter under reference are dealt with para by para below.

Paragraph 8—This relates to the method of accounting for the so-called morning collection of 1st April. The question was dealt with by us many times in our replies to the Audit Reports of previous years.

The orders passed by Government in this connection as per their letter No. 48 T.M., dated 25th May, 1940 run as follows:—

“The attention of the Corporation is invited to paragraph 2 (3) of the Government Order No. 19 T.M., dated the 27th April, 1940 in which it has already been stated that the collections up to the evening of the 31st March of any year should be remitted to the Corporation Treasury on the same day and that the morning collection on the 1st April should be accounted as collections of arrear rates of the previous year.”

In our previous replies we have repeatedly pointed out that these amounts are collected by our officers on the 31st March or before the close of the passing year and not on the morning of 1st April of the new year. There is therefore no justification for treating these amounts as collections of arrear rates of previous year and we would be giving an artificial shape to our accounts by showing these as collections of the following year. Further, in that case, the parties paying the amounts will have to be classed as defaulters in the account of the passing year for no fault of theirs.

As regards the other point in Government orders *viz.*, “the collection up to the evening of 31st March of any year should be remitted to the Corporation Treasury on the same day” our experience shows that it is physically impossible for the Treasurer's Department to receive the entire amount of collections of 31st March on that day and reconcile their accounts with those of the Collection Department in time for the entire collection to be sent to the Bank next morning.

A portion of the collections of 31st March thus necessarily remains overnight with the collecting officers and is received by the Treasurer's Department in the early hours of 1st April.

The entire collection of 31st March whether taken charge of by the Treasurer's Department on 31st March or in the early hours

of the following day, is however remitted to the Bank on the 1st April in one instalment, a procedure which would necessarily have been adopted even if the entire amount could have been taken charge of by the Treasurer's Department on 31st March.

Evidently the method followed by us is the only correct method of accounting that could be adopted in the circumstances of the case. The method, insisted upon by the Auditors is incorrect, inasmuch as it suggests that the collections made in one year should be shown in the accounts of the following year. The term "morning collections of 1st April" as used in this case appears to have misled the Auditor and we have decided not to use this term in future. In view of the above and the peculiar circumstances of the Corporation, Government may be requested to vacate the orders previously passed by them.

Paragraph 25—This relates to the suggestion of the Auditors that separate machine numbered receipt forms with counterfoils should be used by the bailiffs when fees in respect of notices of demand or warrants are collected.

The Collector reports:—

** The existing practice is all right and should be allowed to continue. The attention of the Government may again be drawn to the Corporation resolution dated 28th March, 1941 wherein it has been directed that the existing practice be allowed to continue.

** Under the present system, if a Bailiff gets the costs remitted by the Collector even after realisation, there is chance of the defalcation coming to light in course of future transactions. The point was dealt with by my predecessor in his note dated 7th March, 1939 to Deputy Executive Officer II, quoted below.

"I have given the matter my fullest consideration and beg to report as follows:—

The present procedure which is in vogue in this department for the last 30 years or more is that fees realised in respect of notices of demand and warrants are acknowledged on the body of the rate bill issued to the party and the same are deposited in the Treasury through Cash challans along with the amount of the rate bills so realised. No remission of costs are made without the previous orders of the Collector or Assistant Collector except in cases where such remissions on the spot of collection are considered by the Inspectors concerned to be expedient for facility of collection and in all such cases reports are made to the Collector and his sanction obtained.

The proposal of the Auditors which aims at replacing the present system is to introduce separate machine numbered receipt forms to be used by bailiffs in realising fees. Now can this method, I wonder, prevent any dishonest bailiff from swindling if he so chooses? Suppose a bailiff realises Rs. 5 as fee, and issues a separate receipt. If he dishonestly puts a wrong figure (i.e., a less amount) in the counterfoil, is there any chance of the defalcation ever coming to light? On the other hand, in the present system, once a bailiff gives acknowledgment on the body of the bill, he will not dare make any defalcation in respect of the sum so acknowledged, inasmuch as there remains the possibility of the paid up bills coming to the notice of Inspectors or office in course of any future transaction, such as refund etc.

Now coming to the suggestion, it looks simple on its surface but the working of the same would involve a great deal of additional work, explained below, which my department, which is already overburdened with excessive works due to heavy accumulation of outstandings, can hardly be expected to shoulder, unless an extra staff is sanctioned therefor. There are about 200 bailiffs scattered over the 16 divisions. If the suggestions are accepted, regular accounts, bailiff by bailiff, will have to be kept of the machine numbered forms, to be supplied by the Accounts Department, as in the case of office collection books, and several other account books, viz., stock book, cash book, separate cash challans, Ledger etc., will be required to be started in each Division to ensure proper disposal of each and every form. In other words, a system of accounts almost parallel to that of rate bills will have to be maintained.

There will also be considerable difficulties in dealing with refund if separate receipts are issued. Any way, when the difficulties in connection with the primary work of the department, namely accounts of rate bills involving a question of Two crores of rupees remains still half solved, it will be unwise, I think, to invite another huge volume of work for a petty matter like this which yields an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum. It will be absurd to burden further the existing staff and still more absurd will it be to approach the Corporation for sanction of an additional staff which this new system, if adopted, will undoubtedly require."

Paragraph 40—This relates to the payment of subscriptions deductible from the salaries of the employees for March together with the Corporation contribution for the same month to the Provident Fund in advance on 31st March of a year instead of on April next of the succeeding year when the salaries for March are actually paid to the employees.

Under Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules, the Corporation Contribution shall be an amount equal to the compulsory subscription for any financial year, that is, from April to March, and there is no bar in this Rule that an estimated amount of compulsory subscription shall not be taken into account for realisation of a corresponding amount of Corporation Contribution as pointed out by the Government in their letter No. 1847 M, dated 23rd September, 1941. If the present procedure is discontinued and if only the actual amount of Compulsory Subscription received during any financial year is to be taken into account for realisation of Corporation contribution, then there will be no certainty as to how many months' subscription might be taken into account. This point will be clear from the fact that if salaries for the month of February of any year are paid, subject to post-audit on any occasion, as is sometimes being done by the Corporation, then the account for that year will have to be closed with the subscription from April to January or from March to January as the case may be, for it will not be possible to audit those pay bills within the next month and no such remittance for the month will be credited to the Provident Fund within the year in question.

This long standing procedure appears to have been introduced originally with the approval of Government Auditors.

Paragraph 14—of the Audit Report for 1920-21 and the replies to that read as follows:—

Auditors' Report.

The amount of the Corporation Contribution equivalent to the aggregate subscriptions for the year ending 31st March, 1921 was paid after the 31st March 1921. Under rule 9 of the Provident Fund Rules of the Corporation the contribution has to be paid on the 31st March.

Chief Accountant's Report.

The amount of Corporation Contribution equivalent to the aggregate amount of the compulsory subscriptions to the provident Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1921 as far as could be ascertained on that day was paid on 31st March, 1921 and debited in the Corporation Cash-Journal and Ledger in the account of the year 1920-21. The whole of the amount payable in respect of March 1921 was however not paid on the 31st March 1921 as the exact amount could not be ascertained till all the salary bills for the month which are payable in April had been received. Hence a small balance (Rs. 522) remained unpaid till May, 1921."

The above replies were accepted by the Corporation at their meeting dated the 17th May, 1922 and communicated to Government in Chairman's letter No. S/2110 dated 8th August 1922. The Audit Report file for 1920-21 does not show any further correspondence on this point.

In para 93 of the A. R. for 1931-32, the Auditor raised an objection regarding this long standing procedure but the Accountant-General, Bengal in his letter No. LA. 8517 dated 20th March, 1937 dropped this objection after looking into the replies of the Corporation.

In view of the position stated above Government may be requested to modify their previous orders and to allow the present procedure to continue.

Paragraph 43—No remarks.

The matter is placed before the Committee under orders of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Finance Committee on 3rd August, 1942 resolved that the item be brought up at a Special Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 11th August, 1942, with up-to-date reports from the departments concerned.

Resolved—

That it be recommended that the departmental explanations furnished in connection with the different paragraphs of the Audit Report for 1936-37 referred to in Government letter No. 1847M dated the 23rd September, 1941 be accepted subject to the following directions and remarks:—

Para 8 (b)—

(i) *That the Collector be asked to record the late collections of 31st March as late collections of that day instead of as "Morning collections" of 1st April next.*

(ii) *That the Committee fully agree with the Chief Accountant that the method of accounting suggested by the Auditors is incorrect and that the Government be requested to vacate the orders previously passed by them for reasons clearly set forth in the Chief Accountant's note.*

(iii) *That the Committee understand that in their further remarks to Para 10 of the Audit Report for 1939-40, the auditors have expressed their views that they are not wrong judging from the strict tenets of Book-Keeping; these further remarks are coming up before the Finance Committee shortly when they will express their further views in the matter for consideration of Government.*

Para 25.—

That in view of the reasons set forth in the reply of the Collector and in view of the fact that the method suggested by the Auditors will entail additional expenditure out of all proportion to the protection that it may afford, the existing arrangement be allowed to continue.

Para 40.—

That in view of the fact that Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules allows the present practice of transferring Corporation contribution to Provident Fund on the basis of estimates and the Accountant General, Bengal, after due consideration, on a previous occasion preferred to drop the present objection of the Auditor, the Government be requested to modify their previous orders on the point and allow the existing practice to continue.

On the motion of Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose, seconded by Mr. I. B. Beed, it was

Resolved—

RESOLUTION No. 808.

That the departmental explanations furnished in connection with the different paragraphs of the Audit Report for 1936-37 referred to in Government letter No. 1847M dated the 23rd September, 1941 be accepted subject to the following directions and remarks:—

Para 8 (b)—

(i) *That the Collector be asked to record the late collections of 31st March as late collections of that day instead of as "Morning collections" of 1st April next.*

(ii) *That the Corporation fully agree with the Chief Accountant that the method of accounting suggested by the Auditors is incorrect and that the Government be requested to vacate the orders previously passed by them for reasons clearly set forth in the Chief Accountant's note.*

(iii) That the Corporation understand that in their further remarks to Para 10 of the Audit Report for 1939-40, the auditors have expressed their views that they are not wrong judging from the strict tenets of Book-Keeping, these further remarks are coming up before the Finance Committee shortly when they will express their further views in the matter for consideration of Government.

Para 25:—

That in view of the reasons set forth in the reply of the Collector and in view of the fact that the method suggested by the Auditors will entail additional expenditure out of all proportion to the protection that it may afford, the existing arrangement be allowed to continue.

Para 46:—

That in view of the fact that Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules allows the present practice of transferring Corporation contribution to Provident Fund on the basis of estimates and the Accountant-General, Bengal, after due consideration, on a previous occasion preferred to drop the present objection of the Auditor, the Government be requested to modify their previous orders on the point and allow the existing practice to continue..

The resolutions of the Corporation were communicated to Government in Chief Executive Officer's letter No S/3096 dated 15th February, 1943



MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

AN APPEAL

BENGAL today is passing through the most terrible crisis in all her history. Never within living memory has this Province been faced with a disaster so cruel, with a crisis so acute. It is a misfortune that thousands of our countrymen should be dying of starvation in the streets of Calcutta, as also in the rural areas of Bengal. The gloom deepens all the more when we find Death Rôle mounting up day in and day out. In panic and despair, hungry mothers from morussil, with suckling babes in their bosom, famished fathers with starving children in their arms have streamed into the city of Calcutta in search of a few morsels. Our mothers and sisters appear today in tattered clothes—clothes hardly sufficient to cover their shame. Men, women and children, in a state of utter destitution, are picking up remnants of foodstuffs from dustbins in the city. Far away, in the distant, morussil, unfortunate children of the soil are slowly facing death, raising a piteous wail and lamentation that spreads sombre gloom all around. Such scenes of human miseries are so tragic and heart-rending that they cannot but produce the deepest impression on the public mind.

Encouraging response from various parts of India in this hour of Bengal's greatest need proves how the whole country has been deeply stirred by the intense agonies of Bengal. Thanks to the magnificent relief operations carried on by various non-official societies and organisations, thousands of lives have already been saved. But the task before us is so great that the activities of all the organisations put together have touched only a fringe of the problem. So there is a very great need for further activities in this direction. We, too, as representatives of the city of Calcutta, have moral responsibilities in this connection. We have, therefore, started a fund entitled the "Mayor's Relief Fund" to supplement in our humble way the noble efforts of many a generous soul and benevolent institution.

May I appeal to the generous public, and more specially to merchant princes, both in the city and outside, to make this mission a success with their generous contributions. Those who have never failed to rise to the occasion in times of acute sufferings of people, not merely in this country, but far away in distant Turkey, London and China and have opened their purse-strings to help them in their dire distress, will, I hope, respond to our fervent appeal at this greatest crisis of the Bengal race. I am confident that my appeal will evoke a warm response from sympathetic hearts, not only throughout the length and breadth of this vast sub-continent, but also from countries across seas and oceans.

Contributions, however small, either in cash or in kind, will be gratefully received and acknowledged either by me or by the Joint Treasurers, Mayor's Relief Fund (Sir Hari Sanker Daul and Mr. Jagannath Boley), Mayor's Room, Central Municipal Office Buildings, Calcutta, within office hours.

Dated 14th September, 1948.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
5, Surendranath Banerjee Road,
Calcutta.

SYED BADRUDDUJJA
Mayor of Calcutta.



THE CITY ENGINEER

A Chapter In The Struggle Between The State And The Corporation

[By INDRA BHUSAN BEED and SUPHIR CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI,
Councillors, Calcutta Corporation]

BENGAL has fallen on evil and degenerate days. A sense of complete and absolute frustration, such as has never been before, has paralysed and perverted her thought life and have sapped all initiative for effective and responsible work. Idealism has departed. In its place prevails an atmosphere of sterile criticism which bears the burden of irresponsible thought seeking vainly for appropriate action.

Public service and administration have lost their ideal of service and their capacity to respond and react to public needs. Appointments are very often made regardless of merit, efficiency, ability or competence. Every appointment, high or low, is made either a political or a communal problem and in the resulting controversy which has assumed a pattern of its own, the best interests of service and efficiency and the real interests of the State and the people recede into the background. Public service suffers. Then the average citizen reads in the papers of corruption in administration and among high officials and of the tragic and intolerable inefficiency of public services and administration to deal with the vital and essential problems of daily life. The discerning mind sees the nemesis. The confounded citizen decries the administrator and the public servant and accuses them of inefficiency and bungling while the avowed object passes unnoticed in the shape of the vindication of the so-called political or communal principle which prevents the best and the most competent person to be at the job who can successfully and efficiently deal with the problem he is expected to come across. No amount of anti-corruption and bribery tribunals will avail as long as this fundamental canker remains at large to work its mischief behind the apparent facade of a sprawling administration. Time has come to cry halt to this pernicious principle before it is too late to recover.

The Chief Engineer of the City Corporation bids fare to be a public controversy. The present refusal of the Government to approve the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey, D.Sc., as the Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta for a further period of five years raises very grave and important issue involving a serious constitutional challenge which the Government has thought fit to place before the city at a time when the citizens and ratepayers of the city have a right to expect the Government and the Corporation to join hands in solving the biggest problem that has ever faced the people in recorded history—the unprecedented famine, starvation and destitution which stalk the country and mock the administration into shame. The citizens and ratepayers might have been spared this direct attack by the Government on the autonomy and self-government of the greatest Municipal Corporation in India. But now that such a challenge unworthy, needless and indiscreet as it is, has been thrown, it is proper that the ratepayers and citizens of Calcutta should have before them the necessary law and fact in order to judge for themselves the issues that are at stake.

The Government refusal to accord the approval to the appointment of the Chief Engineer of the city of Calcutta has no merit either in law or in fact and must be condemned at the bar of public opinion. It is a petty and unbecoming conduct and the public would be interested to know where the true inspiration lies for such refusal.

Under Section 51(1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act the Corporation of Calcutta has the right and obligation to appoint a person to be the Chief Engineer and fix his conditions of service, salary and

allowances. By the proviso to that Section such appointment, salary and allowances and conditions of service as well as any other action of the Corporation relating to the termination of such services are subject to the approval of the Government. It is a moot question of law whether lack of such approval can at all invalidate the appointment made by the Corporation or what are the results of such appointment when it is not approved. By Sub-Section (2) of Section 51 the Corporation has the power to appoint such other officer or servant for such period as it shall think fit and fix his salary and allowances. This power under Sub-Section (2) is, unlike Sub-Section (1), not subject to and need not have the approval of the Government.

Dr. B. N. Dey was appointed by the Corporation on the 13th February, 1943 as its Chief Engineer for a further period of five years from the 15th October, 1943 which was the date on which Dr. Dey's previous contract of service was due to expire. Immediately thereafter the Corporation on the 25th February, 1943 wrote to the Government for approving the appointment so made as provided in the proviso of Section 51(1). After a needless period of gestation for seven months, during which time the Corporation had to send no less than six reminders, the Government on the 25th September, 1943 produced a short refusal. In that refusal the Government is supposed to have discovered that the functioning of the departments under him had not lately been satisfactory. It is significant that the Government at no stage found fault with the Chief Engineer or made any report to that effect until that date of refusal.

Although the Corporation had been expecting approval to the appointment to follow as a matter of course, it was quite surprised to receive the intimation of refusal by the Government after seven months. The Corporation clearly disapproved the Government action and on the 4th October, 1943 by another resolution the Corporation reappointed Dr. B. N. Dey as the Chief Engineer and by a further resolution on the same day as an alternative appointed Dr. Dey as the Special Officer and Engineering Adviser under Section 51(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. It also in order to satisfy the Statutory obligation of Section 51(1) appointed a Chief Engineer. It is clear that the trial of strength between the Government and the Corporation had begun and the Corporation did not like to be dictated by the Government. The Corporation quite naturally, as a matter of honour, tried to defend its own autonomy and power and to maintain the appointment it made and for that purpose the Corporation was forced by the Government to exercise its justifiable legal powers under Section 51(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. There was a curious reaction to this new move of the Corporation and the Government on the 16th October, 1943, with an unusual agility and swiftness compared to its previous record of seven months' silence and somnolence, wrote back to the Corporation proposing to annul the resolution appointing Dr. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser under Section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. If the Government had the power to annul the resolution straightaway, it appears that it would have done so at the very first opportunity, but unfortunately for the Government, the particular Section under which they purported to act provides that the Government can only annul after consideration of such representation as may be made by the Corporation. Therefore, by that letter of the 16th October, 1943, the Government wanted the Corporation to make the necessary representation within the 27th October, 1943. The time-limit so imposed was highly unfair inasmuch as the Government proposed to annul the resolution at a time when most of the Corporation are away on holiday and it was therefore not possible for the Corporation to make a full and proper representation, apart from the consideration of the question that a public body of the size of Corporation of Calcutta cannot be expected to meet to fully discuss such a serious question within so short a period. The Government action embarrassed the Corporation. But this time for representation the deadline was extended till the 11th November, 1943.

The proposal of the Government to annul the resolution appointing Dr. Dey as Special Officer and Engineering Adviser under Section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act was a very serious matter and the Government could not have expected the Corporation to accept it without a full and proper representation.

person. Under Section 19 of the Act it has and is to be the Government case that the appointment of Dr. B. N. Dey is not in conformity with the law. The Government appears to be shifting its ground. In the first refusal of the 25th September, 1943, the Government was opposing Dr. Dey's appointment on an entirely different ground. While there is no particular reason as to why the Government should suddenly play the role of a legal purist, it appears that the Government's contention that the appointment is not according to law is quite baseless and erroneous. Under Section 51(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation has the right to appoint a Special Officer and Engineering Adviser and such right as pointed out above does not even require the approval of the Government. Being in a predicament, the Government found, after running the gamut of the whole Municipal Act, this particular Section 19 as being the only Section under which it could act to set at naught the appointment of the Corporation. But the limitation of Section 19 lies in this that unless the Government can prove and establish that the appointment is contrary to law, which, on the Statute it seems well nigh impossible, the Government interference is clearly illegal and unauthorised by Statute. The Government has committed itself to a position which appears quite untenable, because in disclosing the reason why it considers Dr. Dey's appointment as contrary to law under Section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, it says that the resolution appointing Dr. Dey under a different name to discharge almost all the functions of the Chief Engineer was an obvious attempt to evade the provision of the Statute. But that does not make it contrary to law if the Statute gives lawful powers to the Corporation under Section 51(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, to do such an act namely appointment of Special Officer. It is no secret but common ground that the Corporation wants to get rid of what it considers unnecessary and unjustified Government interference. In order to do that the Corporation is entitled to use all legitimate and lawful powers under the Statute. Such powers are contained in Section 51(2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Corporation has exercised them. It may be odious to the Government but odium is not the same thing as being contrary to law.

The matter as it stands on the interpretation of the Statute leads almost to a crisis. It is open to the Corporation under the law to ignore the proposed annulment by the Government in which event the Government will have to go to the court of law for a final decision. Until such decision is given by a competent court of law, Dr. B. N. Dey will be entitled to act as a Special Officer and Engineering Adviser. There is nothing in the Statute which obliges the Corporation to accept the Government's interpretation of the law as against its own.

This is as far as law is concerned.

On the merits the Government appears to have no case at all. It cannot be suggested even remotely that Dr. Dey is not a fit or proper or competent person who could efficiently discharge his duties. The average citizens and ratepayers of the town feel quite at a loss to understand as to why the Government should be so sensitive and raise legal technicalities, assuming there be any, as a bar to the appointment of such a person.

Dr. B. N. Dey is undoubtedly a person of first class qualifications and experience. He is an Honours Graduate, B.Sc. (Eng'g) of Glasgow University with a certificate of proficiency in Engineering. He is a Doctor of Science in Engineering of Glasgow University which was awarded to him in 1924 on his original thesis and in recognition of important engineering works done by him as Consulting Engineer. He has been a Corporate Member of the Institutes, both of Civil Engineers and Mechanical Engineers as well as of the Institute of Engineers (India). He was in independent practice in the United Kingdom as a Consulting Engineer for more than 12 years from 1917 to 1929. He was the Chief Engineer of Peter Lind & Co. in the United Kingdom and designed and constructed sewage structure and waterworks structure. As Consulting Engineer, on behalf of many London, Manchester, Glasgow and other firms of contractors including a firm in U. S. A. he designed, designed and supervised numerous waterworks, drainage and sewage disposal projects. His experience in India before he joined the Corporation of Calcutta was no less brilliant and unique. The

Nepal Government, the Allahabad Municipality as well as Amritsar, Patna, Baroda and many others bought Dr. Dey's plans and schemes for waterworks, drainage and transport schemes.

His record of service with the Corporation demands the highest approbation. In keeping with the general vulgarity of manners which has such a hold on the present day standard of conduct all over the world, we have lost our capacity to render honour where honour is due and to praise the meritorious. During his association with the Corporation of Calcutta the outstanding achievements of Dr. B. N. Dey have been the removal of that longstanding nuisance in the shape of the Municipal Railway which used to carry the dirt and refuse of this city through the very centre of the town, the scheme of internal drainage, which was budgetted for one crore and seventy-one lacs of rupees, was, under Dr. Dey's management reduced to rupees sixty-five lacs resulting in a saving of rupees one crore and five lacs for the rate-payers and the famous Outfall Scheme otherwise known as "Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme" of rupees forty-eight lacs replacing Bell-Hill and Houston's Kulti Scheme for rupees one crore and seventy-five lacs, thereby saving another crore and twenty-seven lacs for the ratepayers.

Of special interest is Dr. Dey's proposal for city's future water supply in unlimited quantity by the American Layne-Well system from subterranean sources. The war has prevented the scheme from being put into operation. But when the same will be done, after the war, it will be one of the most remarkable achievements and Calcutta will for ever be free from Pulta worries.

An Engineer with almost unrivalled knowledge and experience, Dr. Dey has shown considerable drive in his personality and work. His founding of Corporation's Electricity Generation Department (bringing down electricity bills by lacs of rupees), his reorganization of Asphaltum Department and introduction of indigenous road tar replacing the costly imported asphaltum, his proposals to instal Municipal Gas Works and to take over Calcutta Electricity undertaking (resulting in reduction of gas and electric rates)—are some only among many directions to which his powerful and efficient personality is directed.

Against such a man hardly any case can be made out on the score of personal efficiency. It has, however, been faintly suggested that functioning of the Departments under him has lately been not satisfactory. That is a statement which is difficult to believe. It should be remembered that the Chief Engineer has to work under very great handicaps. Although he is to co-ordinate the works of the Engineering Departments over which he is supposed to exercise control, his powers are so limited and circumscribed that he cannot even appoint or dismiss any employee under him, not even a cooly, nor can he sanction any item below Rs. 200 or above Rs. 500. The Departments under the control of the Chief Engineer are placed under Heads of the Departments who are responsible for the working of the Departments concerned. The chronic refusal of funds coupled with war restrictions and compulsory requisition of plants and equipments are some only of the handicaps under which he is to suffer. It is almost a marvel to find that Dr. Dey has been able to maintain the city services in spite of insurmountable difficulties brought about the war including enormous increase of the population of the city. The labour and supervision staff have remained the same as in 1931 in spite of the fact that the population of the town has nearly doubled. The recent influx of the destitutes who have made the street and pavements their place of abode has taxed the strength of the staff who have been over-worked to the breaking point to keep the city in a tolerably neat condition. Not a little credit goes to the tactful and sympathetic management of Dr. Dey of the employees of the Corporation under him.

For personal efficiency of Dr. Dey there can be nothing but admiration. For the maintenance of departments of the Corporation, if there be any, the Corporation has done its best.

The Government comes out of this whole controversy as the erring party. Its conduct in delaying matters by sending its refusal at the eleventh hour when Dr. Dey's contract of service was about to expire, its first attempt to force the Corporation to send representation within an inexcusably short time and its purported and proposed action under Section 19 of the Calcutta Municipal Act are unbecoming and unworthy of the relationship that should exist between the State and the Municipal Corporation under it. The legal position taken up by the Government in a matter which is of so great a constitutional importance appears to be thoroughly and entirely misconceived.

It has been the declared policy of the Government since the famous resolution of the Government of India of the 16th May, 1918 that there should be no interference by the State with the Local Self-governing Bodies except in the most extreme cases of emergency and gross mismanagement. The Corporation of Calcutta reappointed its Chief Engineer who had successfully discharged his duties in the Corporation ever since 1929. It is baffling to imagine what cause of emergency has arisen to-day to justify interference by the Government for the removal of one of its ablest, most competent and devoted servants, a person who has given and still is giving the best of his services and abilities to the cause of the ratepayers of the city and who has certainly been responsible for a thousand and one advantages which the city has come to enjoy to-day as part of its normal life. More than twelve years ago on the 15th November, 1930 when the Estates and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation recommended the appointment of Dr. Dey for a period of two years, it was Mr. George Morgan, the then Leader of the European Party, who proposed from the very floor of the House of the Corporation that Dr. Dey should be given a contract of service not for two years only but for six years. Mr. Morgan's proposal was accepted by the Council of the Corporation. In February, 1933 when there was still a period of three years to run, Dr. Dey was appointed Chief Engineer for ten years from the joining date. To-day, when that period of contract expires, we have the very strange spectacle in that same Corporation where the benighted Members of the European Municipal Party are found to be voting against the resolution which was passed on the 4th October, 1943 by an overwhelming majority of votes. The poll showed 33 votes in favour of Dr. Dey and only 10 against him. Among the ten persons voting against him, one finds European Corporators, one Muslim League Corporator and the rest Government nominees.

It is not for the first time that the Corporation of Calcutta faces a challenge from the Government. Nor is it for the first time that its Chief Engineer faces the challenge from the same Government. Dr. Dey has been the first Indian Chief Engineer of this greatest Local Self-governing Municipal Corporation in India. In 1929 when he succeeded Mr. J. R. Coats, the then Chief Engineer of the Corporation, there was a huge outcry against the appointment. All expedients were tried to prevent his appointment. The Government of Bengal of that time put up a familiar plea of extravagance and refused to sanction and approve his appointment. The Government of the day ultimately lost. The famous Hesling proceedings again in 1929 were another attempt to decry and malign the qualifications of this great Indian Engineer. But his sterling merit and ability ultimately silenced and conquered every form of calumny, vilification and opposition. To-day the Government has again challenged the power of the Corporation to appoint its own officers and has taken its stand on the legality of such appointment. The Corporation has accepted that challenge. By the resolution of the 17th February, 1943, the Corporation has shown its absolute faith and confidence in the efficiency and ability of Dr. Dey. The refusal of the Government has not succeeded in making the Corporation change its mind. By the resolution of the 4th October, 1943 it has reaffirmed its decision. By such verdicts which are clear, positive and unmistakeable this great self-governing Corporate Body of the rate-payers of the city has fearlessly expressed its voice that it wants this particular person as its Chief Engineer and no other. In this trial of strength which is unseemly and disgraceful both in point of time as well as on account of merits and expediency, it is ill-becoming a Government.

which, while it does not interfere with what may be called an outrageous perversion of Constitutional convention by permitting one of its own Ministers to occupy the Chairmanship of the Greater District Municipality in Bengal, still chooses to run the gauntlet with the Corporation of Calcutta over the matter of appointment of its own Engineer in a manner which smacks of most unwarrantable interference with legitimate Municipal administration. Having swallowed the camel why does the Government strain at a gnat? Who is the guardian of the rate-payers of this City? Is it the City Corporation or the Local Government? One is tempted to quote from the proceedings of the Corporation of Calcutta of the 9th July, 1922 discussing a similar question relating to the same man when a particular speaker said that:

"He was reminded of a well-known proverb in Bengali that the mother who exhibited greater solicitude for the child than its own mother must be a veritable witch and so the Government of Bengal in trying to pose as the custodian of the interest of the rate-payers of Calcutta at the expense of the popular representatives could not but raise laughter. It was a ludicrous position. It had also caused great exasperation and feeling of resentment because the Government has chosen to interfere in this way. This interference has brought it pointedly to the fore that Government were not in favour of the Municipal autonomy. The members of the Corporation wanted to enjoy civic authority here."



DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

Opening Ceremony Of Sedimentation Tanks At Bantala

On the 26th September, the Chief Executive Officer in welcoming the Mayor and the assemblage and calling upon the Mayor to perform the opening ceremony of the Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala in Dr. Dey's Kultí Outfall Scheme made the following statement:—

SINCE the inception of the water-borne drainage system in Calcutta by Mr. Clarke in 1860, the sewage and storm water of the city in its crude form used to be discharged into the Bidyadhari, then a powerful tidal river situated five miles south-east of the city. A trace of this vigorous river, now absolutely high and dry with thick shrubby jungles in its raised bed, may still be found near the Sedimentation Tanks. In fact, a major portion of the tanks proper has been constructed practically on the bed of this dead river.

It is well known that the city of Calcutta has grown up with remarkable rapidity. Little over half a century ago, the city drainage system consisted of 38 miles of brick sewers and 37 miles of stoneware pipes with only three small pumping engines at Palmer Bridge capable of lifting only 91 cubic feet of sewage and storm water per second. To-day the city is providing with 85 miles of brick sewers and 281 miles of pipe sewers and an aggregate pumping capacity of lifting 2300 cubic feet only of sewage and storm water per second and yet at two major pumping stations at Palmer Bridge and Ballygunge further expansion would be necessary with the growing needs of the city, the area of which has increased by four times since Mr. Clarke's time.

When the city was thus growing very rapidly, the arrangement for drainage disposal became more and more inadequate with the growing deterioration of the Bidyadhari river, until a drainage crisis faced the city from 1913. The Bidyadhari, the outfall river of the city, began to silt up and deteriorate at such a rapid rate since 1902 as were unknown in the annals of the history of Bengal rivers. Every attempt to prolong its life, once at a cost of over twenty lacs of rupees proved futile and ultimately in 1928 the Government finally declared that it was impossible to keep the river alive. Thus the city itself and over 200 sq. miles of adjacent rural areas in the absence of any proper and adequate drainage outlet were left to their own fate. One instance of the effect of the drainage congestion was seen in the severe flooding in the Tollygunge Municipal area and the Chinese Colony in 1936 and 1937, which might be still fresh in the public mind. Typhoid and Malaria broke out in epidemic form in Tangra area and reputed experts were of opinion that the only solution lay in the provision of a capacious drainage channel to another live river, such as that provided in Dr. Dey's Kultí Outfall Scheme undertaken by the Corporation.

But this scheme of the Corporation known as Dr. Dey's Kultí Outfall Scheme, though forwarded to Government within two years after the Bidyadhari had been finally abandoned by Government, could not mature finally until 1936, i.e., six years later, and by this time the drainage problem of the city became so acute that the city had to be relieved of acute flooding in 1938 by the excavation of a link channel 9 miles long, when the new Storm Water Channel excavated by the Government dredger "Ronaldshay" was only half way through from the Kultí river towards Bantala.

Dr. Dey's Kultí Outfall Scheme of which the Sedimentation Tanks form only a part, consists of two parallel channels one to carry the storm water and the other the sewage known as Dry Weather Flow of the city separately to the nearest live river which is the Kultí river, 10 miles farther east from this place, Bantala, where the Sedimentation Tanks have been constructed at the head of the Dry Weather Flow. Before the Sedimentation Tanks were provided in Dr. Dey's Outfall Scheme, the question of disposal of sewage in its crude

form to the new Outfall was considered from various aspects. The Tanks have been constructed to trap more than 1 of the settleable solids of the sewage before the effluent is discharged into the Hooghly River via the Dry Weather Flow Channel. This channel about 17 miles long and which naturally becomes tide-locked twice every day would collect more silt if unsettled sewage was passed through it. Consequently, periodical silt clearing from the entire channel would have been necessary. In this respect, the Sedimentation Tanks are acting as silt traps for the Dry Weather Flow Channel.

The next question to be decided was to what degree sedimentation was necessary consistent with economy. For this purpose a series of experiments extending over a year was conducted to determine the period of settlement required for Calcutta sewage. For this purpose two models of miniature sedimentation tanks were made and fitted with all items of mechanism in miniature form.

The Calcutta sewage is very weak in character and mostly domestic. The experiments made in the miniature sedimentation tanks have established that half an hour's detention of the sewage in the tank itself would free the sewage from 75 per cent. of settleable solids. Any further reduction of settleable solids, as the experiments indicate, require such a long period as would hardly justify large additional tankage capacity involving heavy extra cost.

Now I give a short description of the plant as a layman like me has understood it.

The inside diameter of each tank is 260 ft. and average depth 13 ft. giving the total capacity of nearly 4 million gallons for each tank. These Tanks, I am informed, are the largest of their kind so far constructed in the world—the one Emscher in Germany being 223 ft. diameter. Each tank has two concentric zones separated by screens called grills to ensure even distribution of flow from the inner zones to outer zone so as to reduce the formation of eddies and cross currents to a minimum. With both tanks in operation the inner zone will give a retention period of an hour to the average dry weather flow of the city. The outer zone another 35 ft. wide will permit a further retention period of another $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to arrest the finer silts.

There is a revolving bridge spanning from the centre of the tank to its extreme edge which made a complete revolution in about one and half hour's time. From this bridge there are a series of suspended scrapers both for inner and outer zones which by the above slow motion of the bridge constantly scrapes the bottom of the tank in such a way that the silt deposited is collected at the centre of the tank. The silt thus accumulated at the centre is lifted purely by hydrostatic pressure into another chamber called the dry chamber also situated at the centre of the tank but completely isolated from other portion of the Tanks. The entire operation of the tank in settling and carrying the silt up to the Dry Chamber is done purely by gravitational force with the exception of movement of the revolving bridge. The sludge from the Dry Chamber is then lifted by mechanical power by about 15 ft. and led to large shallow pans constructed above ground level called lagoons. The lagoons which are part of sludge disposal works are not yet complete in all respects.

The clear effluent properly settled in the tanks is then led by gravitation into the head end of the Dry Weather Flow Channel.

The whole plant represents one of the remarkable engineering feats of the Calcutta Corporation. It is far more complicated in character and entirely new in design than any other plant of similar nature so far constructed in other parts of the world. These modifications were not introduced by theory and guess work alone but every individual improvement made in the tanks were done after long trials and observations in the miniature models to suit the local conditions. These tanks involve very deep foundations, the deepest being 14 ft. more than 20 ft. below the adjoining ground level. The construction involved nearly 10,000 cu. ft. of concrete, 1,000 tons of steel, 1,000 cu. ft. of brickwork, and 1,000 cu. ft. of masonry.

of cement have been consumed by this mammoth structure. Steel in reinforcements and other items came to more than 300 tons. The plant is run by our own electricity generated at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station and brought here by High Tension Cables.

I am very sorry to say that the principal Engineer of the firm Mr. Gosto Behari Gupta of Messrs. N. Gupta & Sons, who has been entrusted with this work is no longer with us having met with an unexpected and sudden death only about a month ago due to heart-failure.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH

THE Executive Officer has already given a lucid description of the huge sewage sedimentation works which we see here to-day and which I, as the Mayor of Calcutta, have been asked to inaugurate.

In these days of our national weakness, helplessness and inaction all round, it is good to see before us something which the Chief Executive Officer has characterised as a remarkable engineering feat of the day. It is one of the fruits of planned programme laid down by the Special Officer and Chief Engineer, Dr. B. N. Dey, whose drainage schemes were adopted by the Corporation of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal as the only solution, not only of the City's drainage problem but also that of the vast riparian areas through which the drainage channels of Dr. Dey's Scheme traverse.

It would not be out of place to dwell briefly on the background and the developments that led to the fruition of such large works as the present one. In doing so, I cannot do better than quote some of the observations made in the recent report of the Chairman and the members of the Works Standing Committee, and accepted by the Corporation in July last.

I would not stir up this old fact unless I felt convinced that there were persons who still believed that the Bidyadhari was even now functioning as the Outfall river of the City. A journey to the Corporation Sedimentation Tanks at Bantala would convince any one how this once mighty river with a depth of over 30 ft. even two decades ago, has been covered with shrubby jungles and transformed into a grazing ground for cattle. It now carries motor cars and lorries to the Sedimentation Tanks works across its bed instead of City's drainage. Not a drop of City's effluent can now be forced into it even if desired. The disastrous effect of forcing sewage into the defunct Bidyadhari in 1940, by throwing a cross bund across the newly dredged Storm Water Channel at Bantala was witnessed by the public at the time. The whole of the adjoining areas was flooded with City's sewage and the experiment had to be abandoned post-haste.

If any one had followed up the full history of the development and execution of this scheme since its inception in 1930, he would have realised how speedily a democratic and corporate body like the New Calcutta Corporation had successfully solved a very acute problem left to them in 1924 as a bad legacy by their predecessors.

For the solution of the Outfall problem the Government made an attempt at the resuscitation of the Bidyadhari by dredging in 1924, but the attempt proved abortive. Several Special Committees known as Bidyadhari Committees were appointed by the Corporation from time to time to look into this drainage problem. The new Corporation was asked to share the cost. The Corporation at the first instance managed to escape with a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs "without prejudice" towards the Rs. 10 lakhs wasted by Government on dredging the river. Another attempt at resuscitation of the Bidyadhari was made by Government with what was known as the Artificial Spill Reservoirs Scheme of Rs. 27 lakhs capital cost and recurring Rs. 5 lakhs annual maintenance. This was rejected by the Corporation who instead accepted and put forward the Corporation Engineer's Drainage Scheme of Rs. 171 lakhs with outfall in the meandering channel that was still left of the Bidyadhari River. This Scheme, however, proved to be too costly for Corporation coffers at the time as the Rs. 24 crores Moore's Scheme for Water Works Extension had sapped Corporation resources.

In 1920 Dr. Dey who was brought to Calcutta Corporation as Chief Engineer was asked by the Corporation in December, 1920 to solve the City's Drainage problem economically. Six months later, i.e., in May, 1930, Dr. Dey submitted two schemes, viz. (1) Internal Drainage Scheme of Rs. 65 lakhs replacing the Rs. 171 lakhs scheme previously sanctioned by the Corporation, and (2) Kulti Outfall Scheme of Rs. 37 lakhs (later increased by Government to Rs. 46 lakhs odd by addition of Rs. 11 lakhs for Sedimentation Tanks) in place of other costly schemes, viz., the Kulti Scheme of Mr. Ball Hill amounting to Rs. 161 lakhs revised by Mr. Houston to Rs. 230 lakhs in 1921.

It would be thus evident that the New Corporation have solved the City's outfall problem not only speedily but economically at the smallest possible cost by adopting and carrying out Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme. Similarly, the Corporation did well by replacing their original Rs. 171 lakhs Drainage Scheme by Dr. Dey's Internal Drainage Scheme of Rs. 65 lakhs as the former was not only too costly but would have been difficult to execute not to speak of the long time it was bound to take.

A striking feature of the whole undertaking is the construction of a pair of mammoth Sedimentation Tanks at Dapatala. Many people do not know that this pair of Sedimentation Tanks as constructed by the Corporation of Calcutta is the biggest of its kind ever constructed anywhere in the world. The structure represents one of the most complicated constructions ever undertaken by the Corporation or by any other public body in India. Our Special Officer and Chief Engineer, Dr. B. N. Dey, his able assistants and the contractors do certainly deserve congratulations for completion of these noteworthy tanks at a critical time of the present devastating and totalitarian war in its full swing when both men and materials are extremely difficult to procure in Bengal due to the province's proximity to war zone in the East and the consequent scaring away of labourers by anti-air-craft gun practices and air raids in the City and suburbs.

The Chief Executive Officer briefly described the Tanks. It is not for me to explain the engineering details of these tanks which are certainly very complicated in character. But what has given me the greatest pleasure is that the whole work has been managed by our Bengali Engineers with Dr. Dey at the helm and by a Bengali Contractor and we have escaped at least for once from the costly advices of construction of the old outfall in 1896 and erection of Tallah Overhead Reservoir 15 years later.



SEVENTH MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION

PRELIMINARY ELECTORAL ROLLS READY

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

The Preliminary Electoral Rolls for the ensuing Seventh Municipal General Election of every Constituency (*viz.*, General, Muhammadan, Anglo-Indian, Labour and Special Constituency) referred to in Schedule III of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as amended by the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Bengal Act XI of 1939), have been prepared and published at the different places noted in the list annexed hereto on the 15th November, 1943 and the public are hereby informed that the gentleman or gentlemen whose name or names are noted against each such constituency as shown below have been appointed as the Revising Authorities for such constituency. All claims under Section 25 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for being included in the Electoral Rolls for such constituency or objections to any name entered in such rolls as contemplated in that Section must be preferred to the Revising Authority or Authorities concerned in writing at the Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, so as to reach him on or before 5 p.m. of the 20th December, 1943. Such claims and objections shall be signed by the person making them and shall state the grounds on which they are based, and where they relate to an entry in the Preliminary Roll shall give the reference to or the particulars of that entry. It may also be noted that as companies, firms, joint families or other associations of individuals possessing the necessary qualifications can vote only through their duly nominated representatives, steps should be taken, if the name of such representative has not already been registered, to apply, on or before the date and hour specified above, to have the names of such representatives registered by the Revising Authority concerned. It should be distinctly understood that no complaints regarding errors or omissions, etc., in the Electoral Rolls will be considered after the expiry of the above date.

A complete copy of the roll of each of the said constituencies can be inspected at the Election Department, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta, during office hours, and copies of such roll are available for sale in the Records Department of the Central Municipal Office. The price of the Electoral Roll of each Ward representing either the General or the Muhammadan Constituency is Rs. 2 per roll of over 16 pages and Re. 1 per roll containing 16 pages and less. The Preliminary Electoral Roll of each of the Anglo-Indian and Labour Constituencies will be sold not by Wards but by complete set (Wards 1—32) at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively per set. Further particulars may be obtained from the Electoral Roll Officer, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

S. CHATTERJI,

*Chief Executive Officer,
Calcutta Corporation.
(Registering Authority.)*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
The 15th November, 1943.

A.—GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES.

Ward No.	Place of publication of Electoral Rolls.	Name of Revising Authority.
1. District Municipal Office I		
2. Shampukur Police Stn.		
3. Baghbazar Post Office		
4. Baghbazar Reading Library		

Name of Constituency	Place of publication of Electoral Rolls	Name of Returning Authority
Kumartuli (Ward No. 2.)	1. District Municipal Office I 2. Jorabagan Police Stn. 3. Hatkhola Post Office 4. United Reading Room	Rai Kasiwar Chakravarty Bahadur.
Bartola (Ward No. 3.)	1. District Municipal Office I 2. Bartola Police Station 3. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 4. Sir Charles Allen Market	Prof. M. M. Bose.
Sukeas Street (Ward No. 4.)	1. District Municipal Office I 2. Amherst Street Police Stn. 3. Ram Mohan Library 4. Manicktola Post Office	Rai Nripendra Nath Bose Bahadur.
Jorabagan (Ward No. 5.)	1. District Municipal Office I 2. Jorabagan Police Stn. 3. Pathuriaghata Post Office 4. Maheswari Pustakalaya	Rai Bijan Lal Mukherjee Bahadur.
Jorasanko (Ward No. 6.)	1. District Municipal Office I 2. Jorasanko Police Stn. 3. Beadon Street Post Office 4. Chaitanya Library	Rai Nityananda Singha Roy Bahadur.
Bara Bazar (Ward No. 7.)	1. District Municipal Office II 2. Barabazar Police Stn. 3. Tirretabazar Post Office 4. Calcutta Improvement Trust Office. 5. Sree Barabazar Kumar Sabha Library	Rai Subodh Chandra Sircar Bahadur.
Cooltola (Ward No. 8.)	1. District Municipal Office II 2. Jorasanko Police Station 3. Bowbazar Post Office 4. Barabazar Library 5. College Street Market	Rai Mallinath Roy Bahadur.
Muchipara (Ward No. 9.)	1. District Municipal Office II 2. Muchipara Police Stn. 3. Amherst Street Post Office 4. Albert Institute and Reading Room 5. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad	Mr. Alexander Jitendra Lal Mitter.

Name of Constituency.	Place of publication of Electoral Rolls.	Name of Revising Authority.
Bow Bazar (Ward No. 10.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office II 2. Central Avenue Police Station, Police Sec. H. 3. Chittaranjan Parishad 4. Imperial Library 	Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur.
Puddapukur (Ward No. 11.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office II 2. Muchipara Police Stn. 3. Sankaritola Post Office 4. Saraswati Institute 	Mr. I. H. Cohen.
Waterloo Street (Ward No. 12.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office II 2. Central Avenue Police Station, Police Sec. G. 3. Esplanade Post Office 4. Town Hall 	Mr. Hiron Kumar Bose.
Fenwick Bazar (Ward No. 13.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Taltola Police Station Police Sub-section XIX 3. Dharamtola Post Office 4. Jaunbazar Institute 5. Sir Stuart Hogg Market 	Mr. S. M. Osman.
Taltola (Ward No. 14.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Taltola Police Station 3. Taltola Post Office 4. Taltola Public Library 	Kumar Arabinda Krishna Deb.
Kalinga (Ward No. 15.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Park Street Police Stn. 3. Eliot Road Post Office 	Mr. Saileswar Singha Roy.
Park Street (Ward No. 16.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Park Street Police Stn. 3. Park Street Post Office 	Mr. Saileswar Singha Roy.
Bamun Buxtee (Ward No. 17.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Dy. Police Commissioner's Office, (2. Loudon Street) 3. Park Street Post Office 	Rai Nityananda Singha Roy Bahadur.
Tangra (Ward No. 18.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Corporation New Dispensary. 3. Tangra Institute 4. Stockyard & Cattle Mart (Chingrihatta Road) 	Mr. I. H. Cohen.

Names of Constituency	Places of publication of Electoral Rolls	Names of Returning Authorities
Entally (Ward No. 19.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Entally Police Station 3. Entally Post Office 4. North Entally Kamala Library 5. Entally Market. 	Mr. Syed Iqbal Hossain
Beniapukur (Ward No. 20.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Beniapukur Police Stn. 3. Circus Post & Telegraph Office 4. Beniapukur Library 5. Anjuman-e-Mufidul Islam Library 	Khan Bahadur Moulvi Asaduzzaman
Ballygunge (Ward No. 21.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Municipal Office 2. Ballyganj Police Stn. 3. Ballyganj Post Office 4. Dilkhusha Library 	Rai D. N. Bose Bahadur
Bhowanipur (Ward No. 22.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Bhowanipur Police Station 3. Bhowanipur Post Office 4. Lansdowne Market. 5. Cottage Library 	Mr. A. C. Mookerjee
Kalighat (Ward No. 23.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Kalighat Dispensary 3. Kalighat Union 4. Kali Mandir Post Office 5. The Calcutta Unique Club & Amrita Library 	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur
Alipore (Ward No. 24.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Alipore Police Station 3. Alipore Post Office 4. Chetla Nityananda Library 	Mr. Lalit Kumar Sen.
Ekbahpur (Ward No. 25.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Ekbahpur Police Stn. 3. Michael Library 4. Islands Library 	Rai Sarada Charan Mitter Bahadur
Wetgunge & Hastings. (Ward No. 26.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Hastings Police Stn. 3. Kidderpore Post Office 4. Hem Chandra Library 	Mr. Qasim Muniruddin Ahmed

Name of Constituency.	Place of publication of Electoral Rolls.	Name of Revising Authority.
Tollyganj (Ward No. 27.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office IV 2. Tollyganj Police Station 3. Kalighat Post Office 4. Shahanagore Institute 5. Gariahat Market 	Rai Sarada Charan Mitter Bahadur.
Beliaghata (Ward No. 28.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office, Manicktala 2. Beliaghata Police Stn. 3. Beliaghata Post Office 4. Beliaghata Library 5. Suburban Reading Club 6. Md. Rashek Memorial Library 7. Narikeldanga Post Office 	Mr. Srimanta Das Gupta.
Manicktala (Ward No. 29.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office, Manicktala. 2. Muraripukur Out-Post 3. Narikeldanga Post Office 4. Sir Gurudas Institute 	Rai D. N. Bose Bahadur.
Belgachia (Ward No. 30.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office, Cossipur 2. Manicktala Police Stn. 3. Tallah Post Office 4. Suburban Association and Library 5. Chitpur Police Station 6. Muslim Library 7. Belgachia Post Office 	Mr. A. P. Bose.
Satpukur (Ward No. 31.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office, Cossipur 2. Sinthee Emerald Library 3. Chitpur Police Station 	Rai Kasiswar Chakravarty Bahadur.
Cossipur (Ward No. 32.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Municipal Office, Cossipur 2. Cossipur Police Station 3. Cossipur Post Office 4. Cossipur Club 	Rai Hari Charan Bose Bahadur.

B.—MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCIES.

Shampukur (Ward No. 1.)	} Same as in General Constituency	Khan Bahadur Moulvi Asaduzzaman.
Kumartuli (Ward No. 2.)		
Bastola (Ward No. 3.)		
Barabagan (Ward No. 5.)		

Name of Constituency	Place of publication of Electoral Roll	Name of Returning Officer
Sukasa Street (Ward No. 4.)	Same as in General Constituency	Mr. Musa Solaiman Salehjee, Bar-at-Law
Jorasanko (Ward No. 5.)		
Bara Bazar (Ward No. 7.)		
Colootola (Ward No. 8.)	Do	Mr. I. H. Cohen.
Muchipara (Ward No. 9.)	Do	Mr. Jaladhi Nath Sadhu, Bar-at-Law
Bow Bazar (Ward No. 10.)	Do	Rai Ajit Nath Das Bahadur
Puddapukur (Ward No. 11.)		
Waterloo Street (Ward No. 12.)	Do	Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.
Fenwick Bazar (Ward No. 13.)		
Taltola (Ward No. 14.)	Do	Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law.
Kalinga (Ward No. 15.)	Do	Mr. A. K. M. Baquer.
Park Street (Ward No. 16.)		
Bamun Bustee (Ward No. 17.)		
Tangra (Ward No. 18.)	Do	Mr. S. M. Osman.
Entally (Ward No. 19.)		
Boniapukur (Ward No. 20.)	Do	Mr. Bazlur Rahman.
Ballygunge (Ward No. 21.)	Do	Dr. Manick Chandra Chunder.
Bhowanipur (Ward No. 22.)	Do	Mr. Musa Solaiman Salehjee, Bar-at-Law.
Kalighat (Ward No. 23.)		
Alipor (Ward No. 24.)		
Tollyganj (Ward No. 27.)		
Ekbalpur (Ward No. 25.)	Do	Rai Bijan Lal Mukherjee Bahadur.
Wolscroft & Hastings (Ward No. 26.)	Do	Mr. Quazi Muntazuddin Ahmed.

Name of Constituency	Place of publication of Electoral Rolls	Name of Revising Authority
Bellaghatta (Ward No. 28.)	Same as in General Constituency	Mr. Alexander Jilendra Lall Mitter
Maniktala (Ward No. 29.)		
Balgachia (Ward No. 30.)	Do	Mr. Syed Ibne Hossain
Satpukur (Ward No. 31.)		
Gossipur (Ward No. 32.)	Do	Rai Kasiswar Chakravarty Bahadur

C—Anglo-Indian Constituency.

Calcutta (Wards 1 to 32.)	Same as in General Constituency	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur.
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D—Special Constituencies.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	1. Office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur.
	2. Central Municipal Office	
Calcutta Trades Asso- ciation.	1. Office of the Calcutta Trades Association	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur.
	2. Central Municipal Office	
Calcutta Port Commis- sioners.	1. Office of the Calcutta Port Commissioners	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur.
	2. Central Municipal Office	

Name of Constituency	Place of publication of Electoral Roll	Name of Returning Officer	Registered and recognised Trade Unions having their registered offices in:-
E—Labour Constituency			
Shampukur (Ward No. 1.)	District Municipal Office I	Hon'ble Hafeez Abdul Razaque Abdus Sattar.	Wards 1 to 7
Kumartali (Ward No. 2.)			
Barola (Ward No. 3.)			
Sukkas Street (Ward No. 4.)			
Jorabagan (Ward No. 5.)			
Jorasanko (Ward No. 6.)			
Bara Bazar (Ward No. 7.)			
Colootola (Ward No. 8.)	District Municipal Office II	Rai Satyaprosanna Mazumdar Bahadur.	Registered and recognised Trade Unions having their registered offices in:- Wards 8 to 12
Muchipara (Ward No. 9.)			
Bow Bazar (Ward No. 10.)			
Pudapukur (Ward No. 11.)			
Waterloo Street (Ward No. 12.)			
Fenwick Bazar (Ward No. 13.)			
Taitola (Ward No. 14.)	Central Municipal Office	Rai Khagendra Nath Dutta Bahadur.	Registered and recognised Trade Unions having their registered offices in:- Wards 13 to 19
Kalinga (Ward No. 15.)			
Park Street (Ward No. 16.)			
Bamun Bustee (Ward No. 17.)			
Tangra (Ward No. 18.)			
Entally (Ward No. 19.)			
Beniapukur (Ward No. 20.)	District Municipal Office IV	Rai N. G. Mookerjee Bahadur.	Registered and recognised Trade Unions having their registered offices in:- Wards 20 to 27
Ballygunge (Ward No. 21.)			
Bhowanipur (Ward No. 22.)			
Kalighat (Ward No. 23.)			
Alipur (Ward No. 24.)			
Ekbalpur (Ward No. 25.)			
Watgunge & Hastings. (Ward No. 26.)	District Municipal Office, Manikata	Mr. Musa Selaiman Sahjee, Bar-at-Law.	Registered and recognised Trade Unions having their registered offices in:-
Tolliganj (Ward No. 27.)			
Belhaghata (Ward No. 28.)			
Manikata (Ward No. 29.)	District Municipal Office, Calcutta		
Baleshah (Ward No. 30.)			
Batukur (Ward No. 31.)			

Complete Copy of the Rolls at the Offices of:—

NAMES.

B. N. R. Employees Union.
 B. & A. R. Employees Association.
 Calcutta Port Trust Employees Association.
 Indian Seamen's Union.
 Press Employees' Association.
 Calcutta Sramik Mondal.
 Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association.
 Indian Quarter Masters' Union.
 Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association.
 E. I. R. Employees' Association.
 Calcutta Corporation Jamadar, Peons & Workers' Union.
 All Bengal Rickshaw Union.
 Bengal Mariners' Union.
 All Bengal Press Workers' Union.
 Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.
 Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union.
 Ice Factory Workers' Union.
 Calcutta Chata Karkhana Mazdoor Union.
 Bengal Chauffeurs' Union.
 Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union.
 Indian Seamen's Committee.
 Bengal Saloon Workers' Union.
 Calcutta Dockers' Union.
 Dockmen's Union.
 Calcutta Biri Union.
 Shop Assistants' Association of Bengal.
 Bijli Mazdoor Union.
 National Union of Port Trust Employees.
 The Shalimar Paint Mazdoor Union.
 Cigarette Factory Workers' Union.
 Bengal Leather Workers' Union.
 Street Hawkers and Vendors' Union.
 Calcutta Tramways Workers' Union.
 French Motor Car Workers' Union.
 Howrah Station Porters' Union.
 Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
 Calcutta Corporation Scavengers' and Labourers' Union.
 Metiabruz Textile Labour Union.
 Bengal Chemical Mazdoor Union.
 Delta Manjees and Dandees' Union.
 Bengal Motor Industry and Transport Workers' Union.
 Dakhindari Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
 Advisory Committee of Carters.
 Eastern Bengal Railway Men's Union.
 Indian National Maritime Union.
 Indian Sailors' Union.
 Western India Match Factory Workers' Union



